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REPORT MADE AT MEXICO, D. F.	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 12 1956	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/2-5/31/56	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]
TITLE AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informants have advised that the term, "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO," is utilized to describe the loose association on a predominantly social basis of present and/or past members of the CP, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for Communism and the Soviet Union. The Group has never been organized on a formal basis although several unsuccessful organizational attempts have been made. Personalities within the Group have carried out informal security checks and have collected funds which allegedly were for the CP, USA, and affiliated organizations as well as for the Mexican Communist Party. Most of the associates of the Group consider themselves to be "refugees from Capitalist persecution." One segment of the ACGM appears to represent an organized effort on the part of the CP, USA, to facilitate the transfer from the United States to Mexico of wealthy American Communists and their funds. Informants estimate persons associated with the Group who reside permanently in Mexico to be between 100 and 125 in number, and data relating to these persons included herein.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
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Re: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO

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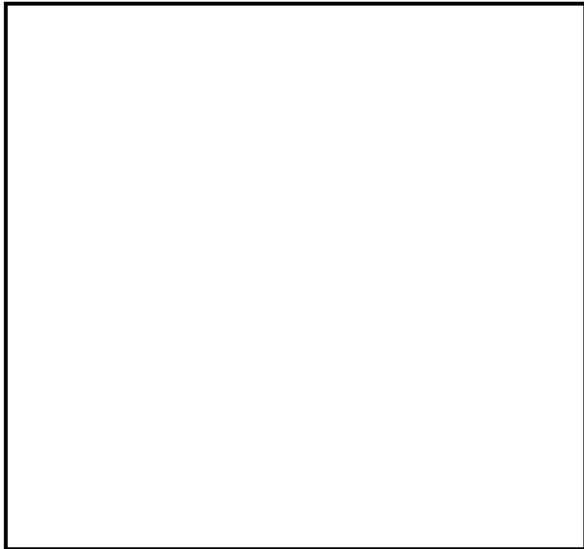
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JUN 12 1956

Washington, D. C.

Re: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO

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All sources referred to herein by "T" symbol who have not been otherwise described have furnished reliable information in the past. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. DEFINITIONS

T-1 has advised that the term, "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO," which also will be referred to herein as the "ACGM," is utilized to describe the loose association on a predominantly social basis of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for Communism and the Soviet Union. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA," also commonly referred to as the "CP, USA," has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "PARTIDO COMUNISTA MEXICANO" (MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY), also referred to as the "PCM", has been described by T-21 as the Communist Party in Mexico which is recognized by Soviet Russia and which maintains close contact with Communist Parties throughout the world. T-21 has further stated that the Secretary General of the PCM is DIONISIO ENCINA, who along with other top leaders of the PCM, has received training in Soviet Russia and makes frequent trips to that country. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The "DAILY WORKER" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Concerning "THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN," the 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited it as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation, which was found to be, from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content (1949 report of California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, page 394).

The following information concerning "POLITICAL AFFAIRS" appears in a booklet entitled, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on May 14, 1951: "Cited as an 'official CP monthly theoretical organ.' 'Political Affairs,' formerly known as the 'Communist', a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published monthly by the CP, USA, now calls itself 'a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.' Its chief editor is EUGENE DENNIS, Executive Secretary of the party." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report number 1920, May 11, 1948, pages 5 and 36)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 14, 1951, cited "MASSES AND MAINSTREAM" as "the successor to 'NEW MASSES', a Communist magazine."

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, and they were executed on June 19, 1953.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted with the ROSENBERGs and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, and is serving that sentence at the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California.

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PAUL ROBESON, prominent singer, is publicly known as a defender of Communist and Soviet causes.

T-82 advised on May 9, 1955, that the Communist Party today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it. ~~(S)~~U

The following organizations mentioned herein have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Abraham Lincoln Brigade,
American Peace Mobilization,
American Youth Congress,
Communist Political Association,
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade,
Young Communist League,
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

T-19 has advised that the MEXICAN-RUSSIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE in Mexico City is publicly known to be under the influence and control of the Soviet Embassy. ~~(S)~~U

T-9 has reported that the AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE held in Mexico City in September, 1949, was the forerunner of the Mexican Peace Movement, which source described as being under the influence and domination of the PCM. ~~(S)~~U

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II. ORGANIZATIONAL EFFORTS IN ACGM ~~U~~

Except as otherwise noted, the information recorded in the following sections of this report (II through VII) was provided by T-1: ~~U~~

In a broad sense, the term, "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO," has been utilized to describe the association, on principally a social basis, of American citizens and other individuals residing in Mexico who retain in common a basic Marxist ideology. Many of these persons claim to have been members of the CP, USA; a few have stated that they continue to maintain active membership in the CP, USA; while the balance is composed of their friends and associates who have been or continue to be members of other Marxist organizations or have strong pro-Soviet and pro-Communist sympathies. ~~U~~

With one minor exception, the ACGM has never been organized on a formal basis under Party discipline. Within the group, however, there have been certain organizational manifestations, or attempts to organize the group, none of which has been successful. The principal factor contributing to this situation has been the feeling on the part of many persons in the ACGM that their "security" would suffer if there were a formalized organization with membership lists, officers and regular dues. A general feeling has prevailed that such an organization would be easily infiltrated by "informers or provocateurs." This feeling has been accentuated by the fact that the ACGM itself is split into several "cliques" on the basis of mutual interests and personal likes or dislikes. A number of the persons involved associate with most of the smaller social groups and the make-up of any given clique changes in proportion to the personal animosities engendered by the close association and "social in-breeding" which have been prevalent. ~~U~~

In spite of the situation described above, the ACGM possesses a definite social identity, which is based on the Marxist ideology which its associates hold in common and the fact that the large majority of the associates left the United States to "escape" what they generally feel to be "capitalist persecution." ~~U~~

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[The "MEYER J. GORMAN Group"] ~~X~~ U

The first development of the ACGM as a social phenomenon took place during 1951 and 1952. The nucleus in early 1951 consisted of [redacted]

[redacted] IVAN KIRREEV, and TATIANA KIRREEV. The [redacted] and the [redacted] were (and continue to be) American Marxists with a background of activity in the CP, USA, prior to their coming to Mexico. The KIRREEVS are of Russian nationality and background with a long history of association with the Soviets in Mexico City. During the period indicated, a group which varied in number from twenty to sixty persons met socially at irregular intervals at the invitation and encouragement of the persons mentioned above. At several of the gatherings funds were collected by [redacted] which allegedly were given to "La Voz de Mexico" (newspaper of the Mexican Communist Party), "The National Guardian," and the "Daily Worker." This group, as such, disintegrated with the publication of a series of articles in the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior" in early June, 1953, which identified the associates of the group as American Communists. The American Marxists in the group interpreted the "leak" of information to the newspaper as proof that [redacted] was a security risk, and [redacted] has never reassumed a position of leadership in the ACGM. ~~X~~ U

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In March, 1952, [redacted] an associate of the Group, stated that he was in Mexico on a Party assignment and was collecting money for the "Defense Fund of the CP, USA." In June, 1952, both [redacted] approached associates of the Group, stating that an organization of "loyal American progressives" was being organized "along Party lines" in Mexico City. They explained that it would not be possible to have the tight disciplinary control which was customary in Party organizations in the United States, but that the persons who were being considered for membership had been carefully screened. They also mentioned that one of the first things which the new organization would undertake would be a subscription drive for the "National Guardian" magazine. ~~X~~ U

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At the end of June, 1952, [redacted] accepted an appointment as an art instructor at the UNESCO school in Patzcuaro, Michoacan, and moved from Mexico City. The ~~X~~ U

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organization described by [] did not materialize. The Group continued to meet on a social basis until June, 1953, when, as noted above, the series of articles appeared in "Excelsior." ~~SECRET~~ U

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"Club Litvinov" ~~SECRET~~ U

On July 24, 1952, [] working under the immediate direction of [] (who has been identified by T-14 as a Comintern agent), organized the "Club Litvinov." The membership of seven to ten American Marxists was recruited by [] from the [] group." The "Club Litvinov" was directly affiliated with the Mexican Communist Party, to which its dues and assessments were sent. The receipts acknowledging the payments received from the "Club Litvinov" carried the seal of the Mexican Communist Party. The Club met on a weekly basis, and strict security precautions were observed. ~~SECRET~~ U

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From July until October, 1952, the Club undertook an intensive study of "Dialectical Materialism." The members wrote articles for the Mexico City press concerning the ROSENBERG case in the United States, and the Club collected money for telegrams signed by Mexican Communist Party members, which were sent to the President of the United States protesting against the execution of the ROSENBERGS. ~~SECRET~~ U

In August, 1952, [] advised the members of the "Club Litvinov" that the Club would undertake part of the responsibilities which were supposed to have been handled by [] the correspondent of the "Daily Worker" who had recently returned to the United States. [] explained that [] was a functionary of the CP, USA, who had been sent to Mexico to establish a working contact with the Mexican Communist Party. According to [] the PCM was expecting [] when he arrived in Mexico and had hoped to develop a close working relationship with him; however, [] contacted the PCM only twice, and DIONISIO ENCINA, the Secretary General of the PCM, acquired an intense dislike for [] revealed that it was for this reason that [] was recalled to the United States by the CP, USA.

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[] emphasized that it was very necessary that an effective liaison be established between the CP, USA, and the PCM, and that the "Club Litvinov" had been organized with a view toward fulfilling this need. [] pointed out that the ~~SECRET~~ U

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[C.P. MEX.] ~~SECRET~~ U

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Club would prepare articles in English for publication in the United States which would explain the PCM and its problems to the American "comrades" and otherwise carry out some of the activity which [] had not handled during his time in Mexico City. [] stated that the CP, USA, would not replace [] and that the "Club Litvinov" would be expected to carry on the work. ~~U~~ U

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The "Club Litvinov" continued to meet until May, 1953, when it was disbanded as a security measure, following the mental breakdown of []; meanwhile, [] had returned to Europe in February, 1953. ~~U~~ U

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The operation of the "Club Litvinov" provides the only known instance where a small segment of the ACGM was actually organized in Mexico as a Party apparatus under Party discipline. During its brief existence the Club completed its training program and was beginning to function along the lines outlined by [] when it was disbanded. ~~U~~ U

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[Recent Developments] ~~U~~ U

Since early March, 1956, there have been certain developments which indicate that another attempt to form some sort of organization might be undertaken. The matter of collection of funds has been placed on the basis of regular contributions, and four "collectors" have divided the ACGM so that all associates can be contacted regularly for financial assistance. The four "collectors" are ASA ZATZ, []

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[] The same individuals have indicated that they will endeavor to bring a regular supply of Communist literature into Mexico for the benefit of the ACGM; further, [] is known to have in her possession several lists of names of persons in the ACGM on which the "reliability" of the person listed has been indicated by symbols following the names. The exact significance of these lists has not as yet been determined. ~~U~~ U

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[III. MEMBERSHIP] ~~CU~~

Inasmuch as the ACGM has never been formally organized there is no membership list of its associates. The Group has grown considerably since 1951 with new arrivals of American Marxists, many of whom have established permanent residence in Mexico. The number of associates in the group varies from time to time depending upon the number of temporary visitors who are in Mexico. While the total number of associates of the group has at times been considerably larger, the "hard core," which forms the basic group and around whom any formal organization would be constituted, is estimated to consist of from 100 to 125 persons (based on data from T-1, T-8, and T-19). ~~CU~~

[IV. FUNDS] ~~CU~~

In the period from October, 1951, to June, 1953, during which the so-called [redacted] group" was the focal point for activities in the ACGM, requests were made by [redacted] from time to time for funds to support various "progressive" causes. At various times [redacted] stated that the money raised at the social functions would be given to "La Voz de Mexico," "The National Guardian," and the "Daily Worker." [redacted] stated further that the money which he raised to support "La Voz de Mexico" was turned over by him to [redacted]. ~~CU~~

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During the same period [redacted] also collected money on several occasions for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. ~~CU~~

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As previously mentioned, the "Club Litvinov" collected dues and assessments from its members which were given by [redacted] to the PCM. Receipts acknowledging these payments carried the seal of the Mexican Communist Party. At the time of the organization of the Club, [redacted] explained that it was contemplated that the members of the Club would be expected to contact other "American progressives" in Mexico City to raise funds which also would be furnished to the PCM to support its activities. Although considerable subsequent conversation took place regarding this proposed activity of the Club, nothing had actually been done by its members to implement the plan as of the time of the group's dissolution in May, 1953. ~~CU~~

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As noted earlier in this report, [redacted] stated in March, 1952, that he had come to Mexico on a Party assignment and was collecting money for the "Defense Fund of the CP, USA." While [redacted] did collect money, it is not clear how successful his attempts were inasmuch as the principal fund-raising effort at that time was being carried on by [redacted] ~~U~~

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From the summer of 1953 to the present time the principal collector of funds in the ACGM has been ASA ZATZ. Prior to this period the collections were not placed on an organized basis and were intermittent in nature. ZATZ, on the other hand, made up a list of the persons whom he considered to be "the most reliable progressives" and contacted them to solicit a regular "retainer" which would be collected on a monthly basis. ZATZ mentioned at various times that the money which he was collecting was being designated for the "Rosenberg fund," the "Daily Worker," or the "Sobell fund." ZATZ' efforts met with much more success, and he was able to secure a number of regular contributors. The largest single contribution which has been reported was received by ZATZ from ALFRED K. STERN in the fall of 1954 and amounted to \$5,000.00 U. S. ~~U~~

Several times during 1955 ZATZ complained that he was having difficulty in making his collections and indicated that some thought would have to be given to further concentration on fund-raising activities. In March, 1956, ZATZ indicated that the collections for the Party were now being made by [redacted] and himself.

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ZATZ stated that the "progressive group" residing in Mexico City had been divided among the four "collectors" and that a concentrated drive was being made to increase the number of contributors and the size of the individual contributions. ZATZ explained that this was very necessary at this time because of the precarious financial position of the CP, USA, and the fact that more and more demands were being made on the Party which required the expenditure of additional funds. ZATZ indicated that it had also been decided that at least half of the funds collected should be retained in Mexico as an "emergency fund." The balance of the money collected would be sent by ZATZ to the United States. ZATZ mentioned in this connection that one of the most important considerations at the present time was the "Sobell Fund" which was being collected to support the effort of the CP, USA, to reopen the SOBELL case and secure a new trial for MORTON SOBELL. ~~U~~

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[redacted] appears to have replaced [redacted] insofar as the collection of funds from American Marxists for the PCM is concerned. [redacted] has stated that at least half of the money which she collects is earmarked for the assistance of the PCM. [redacted] has stated that she is not a member of the PCM, but that [redacted] is a branch leader of the PCM. [redacted] explained further that she is not listed as a member of the PCM inasmuch as she is an American citizen and the PCM feels that it is preferable for her to remain outside the PCM insofar as membership is concerned. [redacted] has said that the balance of the money which she collects will be placed in the "emergency fund" which will remain in Mexico for the use of the American Marxists here. ~~SECRET~~

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Both ZATZ [redacted] have stated that consideration is presently being given to the possibility of bringing PAUL ROBESON to Mexico to give a series of concerts in order to raise money for the Party. Both have indicated that a part of the proceeds would be given to the PCM while the balance would be sent to the United States for the use of the CP, USA. ~~SECRET~~

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[V. SECURITY MEASURES] ~~SECRET~~

Since the ACGM has never had a formal organizational framework, there has been a corresponding lack of organized security measures insofar as the group as a whole is concerned; however, ISA ZATZ, ALBERT MALTZ, and [redacted], all have stated in the past that they have been in correspondence with Party sources in the United States to check on some of the associates of the ACGM. ZATZ appears to be the individual who has done the greater part of the "security checking." He has claimed to have sources in the CP, USA, both in the New York and San Francisco areas and to have written letters to these sources to secure data concerning the backgrounds of "American progressives" in Mexico City. ~~SECRET~~

An informal security measure which has been taken by the group consists of the associates' advising one another by word of mouth whenever suspicion arises as to the security of someone in close contact with the group. An instance of this type has been previously mentioned in the case of [redacted]. When the articles appeared in "Excelsior" in June, 1953, the word was immediately passed around that [redacted] was ~~SECRET~~

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a "security risk". In a very short time following the appearance of the articles [] was ostracized by his previous associates and at present continues to be referred to by many of these associates as a "security risk." ~~U~~ U

In cases where suspicion arises and where the "evidence" is not as clear-cut as was the case with [] a letter is usually written to the area where the person comes from in the United States and data concerning the person's Party background are subsequently received. As pointed out above, this is generally handled by ASA ZATZ. ~~U~~ U

[VI. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS] ~~U~~ U

During the early part of 1950 a plan was reportedly devised by [] in New York City to arrange for the moving of a number of rich, high-level Communists and pro-Communists from the United States to Mexico. This plan called for sending three persons to Mexico to arrange matters so that the other persons selected could be sent down subsequently. It was decided that these individuals would arrange for the setting up of a series of companies in Mexico which could be utilized as the basis for bringing in the individuals indicated by [] reportedly selected two of the persons who were sent down originally. These individuals were [] who is []

[] The third person, [] was reportedly selected by the Party in the United States. ~~U~~ U

Mexican Immigration records reflect that [] entered Mexico together on November 28, 1950. The same records indicate that [] arrived in Mexico by air on March 29, 1951. ~~U~~ U

Upon arrival, [] immediately organized a corporation, the "Cia. Importadora y Distribuidora Telovimex, S. A.," and established contact with Mexican attorneys and Government officials through whom he could arrange to set up additional companies and secure residence papers for the persons to be selected by [] ~~U~~ U

The following individuals subsequently arrived in Mexico and were assisted by [] in establishing ~~U~~ U

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themselves in business in Mexico City. All of these persons were reportedly sent to [redacted]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Arrival as Reflected in Mexican Immigration Records</u>
[redacted]	May 16, 1952 (Immigration checks made by T-6) October, 1952
SAMUEL J. NOVICK	November 23, 1952
ALFRED K. STERN	December 15, 1952
FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD	July 5, 1953
[redacted]	January 2, 1954
[redacted]	December, 1954

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In addition to the above individuals, arrangements were made by [redacted] to come to Mexico for permanent residence. [redacted] was in Mexico with [redacted] in March, 1953, and has returned to Mexico each subsequent year for a visit of approximately six weeks on each occasion. To date, [redacted] has not made his final arrangements for permanent residence in Mexico; however, he has employed an attorney and paid him a retainer to have matters in readiness when he decides to come.

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[redacted] continued to handle matters for [redacted] until July, 1955, when [redacted] himself, came to Mexico City for a visit of three weeks' duration. Following [redacted] visit to Mexico, [redacted] appears to have been completely inactive insofar as [redacted] interests in Mexico are concerned. During the course of his visit, [redacted] indicated that [redacted] would be handling matters for him in Mexico in the future.

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In August, 1955, [redacted] returned to the United States for permanent residence following a series of personal disagreements with [redacted] and SAMUEL J. NOVICK. With the exception of [redacted] the persons listed above continue to reside in Mexico City.

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VII. LIST OF ASSOCIATES OF THE ACGM ~~CU~~

As previously mentioned herein, although no formal organization of the ACGM has ever been set up, the Group has a tendency to divide into cliques based on residence locations, professions, previous membership in "progressive organizations" in the United States, or the proclivity of a particular, strong personality in the Group to surround himself with selected members of the Group. ~~CU~~

T-19 has advised that EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON is an example of a strong leader in the Group who has provided lodgings for new arrivals, sponsored Marxist "discussion groups," and generally provided direction for a segment of the ACGM. ~~CU~~

According to T-1, ALBERT MALTZ has given financial assistance to "American progressives" and has sought to assume the status of counsellor and advisor for associates of the ACGM. The "Financial Group" has formed a natural social nucleus in which [redacted] appears to be the dominant personality. ~~CU~~

T-1 and T-19 state that the associates of the ACGM who are veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade form a closely-knit segment of the ACGM under the leadership of [redacted] ~~CU~~

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T-1 states that other segments of the ACGM are identifiable with the motion picture industry and Mexican artistic circles, the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP) being of importance in the latter connection as a natural point of contact for American "progressive" artists either residing in or visiting Mexico. ~~CU~~

According to T-1, T-2, and T-19, none of the above-mentioned segments of the ACGM constitutes a clearly identifiable entity inasmuch as there is constant intermingling among these segments, and it appears that with ~~CU~~

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the passage of time, a new arrival establishes his eligibility or not to associate with the Group and gradually is accepted by an increasing number of associates thereof. ~~CU~~

There follows hereinunder a list of associates of the ACGM who are United States citizens, former citizens of the United States, or persons of other nationalities who are married to persons in those two categories. In connection with each person listed, data are included concerning his or her arrival in Mexico, present residence and employment, and "Communist Party status." In several instances persons have been listed who no longer reside in Mexico because of their relative importance or the fact that they continue to travel to Mexico periodically and/or maintain contact with associates of the ACGM: ~~CU~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~CU~~

T-2 - [] appeared in Mexico in contact with associates of the American Communist Group in March, 1953, and again in July, 1954, and on both occasions resided with []

[] Source stated [] returned to her home in the fall of 1954. ~~CU~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~CU~~

T-3 - Source advised on February 2, 1950, that [] had been associated with source in the Communist Party in the New York area during the period from 1941 to 1950. ~~CU~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~CU~~

T-4 - The files of the Mexican Office of Immigration record that [] entered Mexico on December 6, 1952, as a nonimmigrant, and that in applying for permanent residence in Mexico he claimed to have Spanish nationality on the basis of his having served as a volunteer in the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War. ~~CU~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~CU~~

T-5 - [] resides in Mexico City at [] and is self-employed as a musician. ~~CU~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~CU~~

When interviewed on September 29, 1950, by SA's [] stated that he had fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] arrived in Mexico as an immigrant on November 20, 1945, and on July 30, 1953, was granted naturalization certificate #207 as a Mexican citizen in view of his being married to [redacted] a Mexican national. ~~U~~ *1953*

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-7 - In April, 1956, [redacted] (and his family) resided at [redacted] and was employed as [redacted] the import firm, "Meximex, S. A." at Paseo de la Reforma #45, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

Records of the Passport Division of the United States Department of State contain information to the effect that in applying for an amendment to his passport at Barcelona, Spain, on September 7, 1938, [redacted] stated that he had gone to Spain "as a surgical operating technician in connection with the International Brigade's fighting for the Spanish Government."

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T-8 - During 1955 and early in 1956, [redacted] associated with various persons in the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~u~~

T-9 - As of May, 1951, [redacted] was residing in Mexico City at the home of [redacted] at Avenida de las Palmas (number unknown). ~~u~~

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T-1 reported that as of December, 1953, [redacted] had returned to San Francisco, California. ~~u~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~u~~

T-10 - During late 1943 and 1944 subject held several meetings at her home at [redacted]

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[redacted] Source stated that although he did not attend these meetings, he believed from information which had come to his attention concerning them that they were meetings of the professional branch of the Communist Party of Alameda County, California. ~~u~~

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

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The files of the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [redacted] had come to Mexico prior to May, 1948.

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~u~~

T-8 - As of March, 1956, [redacted] continued to reside in Mexico at [redacted] and was unemployed. ~~u~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~u~~

T-8 - For several years [redacted] associated with the American Communist Group at San Miguel de Allende, but was ostracized by the group because of heavy drinking and alleged homosexual tendencies. ~~u~~

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~~[GRAY DENTON BEMIS]~~ ~~CU~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~CU~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that BEMIS arrived in Mexico from Guatemala on September 17, 1954. ~~CU~~

CALIF

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~CU~~

T-1 - BEMIS and [redacted] reside in [redacted] and he is employed as Production Manager for the "Bond Electric Corporation, S. A.," which is owned by SAMUEL NOVICK and is located at Kilometer 12½ on the Mexico-Puebla Highway. ~~CU~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~CU~~

[redacted] who testified before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Diego, California, in April, 1954, stated that he had been a member of the San Diego County Communist Party from 1941 to 1944 while furnishing information to the FBI. [redacted] added that GRAY DENTON BEMIS had been present at a meeting of the Membership-Dues Directors of the San Diego County Communist Party, which was held prior to September 24, 1942..

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T-1 - [redacted] is married to a Guatemalan Communist, [redacted] and resided with her in Guatemala before coming to Mexico. With the collapse of the regime of former Guatemalan President JACOBO ARBENZ, [redacted] took refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala while [redacted] fled to Mexico where he subsequently was joined by his wife. ~~CU~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-11 - [] arrived in Mexico from Guatemala on or about October 7, 1954. ~~U~~ ~~(B-1)~~ ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

[] resides with her husband at the address recorded above and is not employed other than as a housewife. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS. ~~U~~

T-11 - [] is reported to have been the mistress of ~~GEORGE MINK~~, a notorious Soviet agent, during 1938 or 1939, and during this period was reported to have traveled with MINK from Florida to New York City. ~~U~~ ~~(B-1)~~ ~~U~~

T-1 - Under the ARBENZ regime in Guatemala, subject is reported to have held a responsible position in the women's organization of the Guatemalan Communist Party. When the ARBENZ regime collapsed, she sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala City and later entered Mexico as a political refugee to join her husband. ~~U~~

Since their arrival in Mexico City the [] have associated with many Guatemalan Communist refugees and with persons in the American Communist Group. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Veterans Attache's Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] arrived in Mexico in approximately June, 1951.

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~CU~~

T-5 - In March, 1956, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were residing at [REDACTED] ~~CU~~

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T-1 - During 1955, [REDACTED] was employed by or with [REDACTED] in the production of picture post cards. ~~CU~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~CU~~

T-1 - During 1954 and 1955, [REDACTED] reduced their contacts therewith, but continued to associate with the American Communist Group in Mexico City. ~~CU~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~CU~~

Mrs. T-1 - [REDACTED] arrived in Mexico with her [REDACTED] in the summer of 1951. ~~CU~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~CU~~

T-5 - [REDACTED] resides in [REDACTED] ~~CU~~

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T-12 - As of May 7, 1956, [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] at the American School Foundation, Mexico, D. F. ~~CU~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~CU~~

T-13 - On December 26, 1946, source advised that [REDACTED] transferred on July 2, 1946, from the Sacco-Vanzetti Club of the Communist Party to the Sid Friend Club of the Communist Party in New York City. ~~CU~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-9 - [redacted] arrived in Mexico on October 21, 1946. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-1 - Subject resides with her husband, [redacted] at [redacted] and she is unemployed other than as a housewife. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-9 - From their arrival in Mexico until early in 1948 [redacted] and her husband were student-investigators for the "Institute of Economic Orientation," which was described by source as a Communist front which was organized and directed by [redacted] who was deported from Mexico as an undesirable on March 26, 1948. T-14 has identified [redacted] as a Comintern agent who was operating in Mexico until his deportation. ~~U~~

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T-1 - [redacted] and her husband have associated with prominent Mexican Marxists such as DIEGO RIVERA, ~~MEX~~ DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS and LUIS ARENAL, from the time of their arrival in Mexico until the present time. Subject's husband has been a member artist of the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP) (Graphic Arts Work Shop), a center of pro-Soviet and pro-Communist artistic propaganda. The subject has associated with and assisted the members of the TGP in their activities. ~~U~~

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[redacted] ~~U~~ ~~BOLIVIA~~

T-1 has advised that this subject is a Bolivian citizen, an artist by profession, and is the husband of [redacted] and for further information concerning him see above section hereof relating to her. ~~U~~

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~~HERBERT BIBERMAN~~

~~[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO]~~

T-15 - BIBERMAN was reported to have visited Mexico City in May, 1953, in connection with his production of the motion picture, "Salt of the Earth," and again was reported to have been in Mexico City for a few days in November, 1954.

~~PRODUCED~~

~~[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:]~~

T-15 - BIBERMAN did not reside permanently in Mexico City, and is publicly known as a movie producer who produced and directed the controversial motion picture mentioned above.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

~~[T-16]~~ During the early 1940's BIBERMAN was a member of the Northwest Section of the Los Angeles County, California, Communist Party.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO] ~~U~~

T-4 - ^{MRS} The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that [redacted] had entered Mexico on February 28, 1953, and that in October, 1954, [redacted] reported that his wife would depart from Mexico in October, 1954; thereafter, she was reported to be seeking a divorce. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~U~~

T-1 - On May 7, 1956, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] and was self-employed producing motion pictures; however, he was also doing some work for the Mexico City television studio, "Televiscentro." ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~U~~

T-17 - On December 18, 1952, source advised that she had attended many Communist meetings which also were attended by [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] and that [redacted] had associated with many individuals known to the source as members of the Communist Party. ~~U~~

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T-19 - Source first reported [redacted] presence in Mexico City in March, 1956, at which time they were in consultation with [redacted] in connection with arranging their residence status in Mexico. ~~(S)~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-19 - [redacted] reside at [redacted], and they are not employed. They have stated that they formerly resided at Los Angeles, California, where [redacted] known as "Blair's Publications" at 1267 North Vermont Street, and added that he also was a leader in the Maritime Union in the Los Angeles area. ~~2~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS

T-19 - [] has stated that he is a British citizen and cannot return to the United States. He has claimed that in 1937 he organized a group of approximately 500 union members who went to Spain to join the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil War, but that he did not accompany them because of stomach ulcers. Both he and his wife appear to be well versed in Marxism and he has stated that the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is a very good organization. ~~X~~

T-19 has reported that this subject is the wife of [redacted] and claims to be an American citizen. For information concerning her see above section relating to [redacted]

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~ U

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department record that [redacted] entered Mexico by automobile on November 28, 1950. ~~U~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~ U

T-1 - As of March 19, 1956, the [redacted] were residing at [redacted] and he was employed as the [redacted] of the construction firm, "Constructora y Impulsora Mexicana, S. A.," Avenida Insurgentes Sur 377, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~ U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~ U

T-1 - On several occasions [redacted] has stated that neither she nor her husband were members of the Communist Party in the United States, but that they had come to Mexico for the purpose of assisting wealthy Communists to establish legal residence in Mexico and set up business firms which would facilitate their residence and the investment of their funds in Mexico. ~~U~~ U

[redacted]

This subject is the [redacted] and for information concerning her, see foregoing section hereof relating to him.

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[REDACTED]

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~SECRET~~

T-23 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that in 1952 [REDACTED] presented evidence of her marriage in Mexico at Taxco de Alarcon, State of Guerrero, Mexico, on December 4, 1950, to [REDACTED], a Mexican citizen, and on the basis thereof she was granted Mexican naturalization certificate 1267 on August 5, 1952. ~~SECRET~~

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~SECRET~~

T-1 - [REDACTED] has separated from [REDACTED] and presently resides at Calle Elba 50, Apartment 7, Mexico, D. F., and is employed as a [REDACTED] by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD. She also is self-employed as a costume and set designer in connection with theatrical activities in Mexico City. ~~SECRET~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~SECRET~~

T-1 - [REDACTED] is known to be trusted by the leading personalities in the American Communist Group and although she is extremely reticent concerning her Communist status in the United States, she has indicated that she has been a convinced Marxist for many years. At the present time [REDACTED] is one of four "collectors" who are engaged in collecting funds from American "progressives" in Mexico City, allegedly for the CP, USA. ~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] ~~U~~
[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

The records of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service at Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that [REDACTED] and that he arrived in the United States from England on October 1, 1947. ~~U~~

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T-2 - As of the latter part of 1952, [REDACTED] were residing in Mexico City. ~~U~~

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T-7 - On April 15, 1952, [REDACTED] registered as a British subject at the British Consulate in Mexico, D. F., and stated he was a "student-tourist." ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of April 4, 1956, [REDACTED] was residing at [REDACTED] He is a painter-artist by profession. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

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T-1 - During the past years [REDACTED] has been in constant contact with associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico City, his principal contacts being with associates of the Group who are engaged in artistic pursuits. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~ U

T-9 - The records of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that [redacted] entered Mexico during the fall of 1950. ~~U~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~ U

T-1 - As of December 20, 1955, the [redacted] resided in [redacted] and he was employed as a motion picture writer by one [redacted] in Mexico City. ~~U~~ U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., disclosed that on November 19, 1952, [redacted] signed an affidavit admitting Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1942.

T-1 - On numerous occasions [redacted] indicated his complete adherence to world Communism and stated that although withdrawn from the CP, USA, he considered the United States to be his enemy and would devote the rest of his life and his utmost energy toward the destruction of the United States and all it stands for. ~~U~~ U

[redacted]
This subject is the [redacted] and for information relating to her, see foregoing section hereof concerning her.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] ~~U~~
arrived in Mexico in October, 1952. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of May 7, 1956, the [redacted] resided at
[redacted]
She was not employed other than as a housewife. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] has stated she became an active member of the Kings Highway section of the Young Communist League when she was fifteen years of age and that several years later she joined the CP, USA, and was active therein until approximately 1946 when she was expelled because of the "anti-leadership" statements of [redacted].
[redacted] She has further stated that despite her expulsion she has continued to take an active part in the Communist movement to the present time. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] arrived in Mexico in October, 1952. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of May 7, 1956, the [redacted] resided at [redacted] ~~U~~

T-1 - From June, 1953, until July 25, 1955, [redacted] was employed as [redacted] of the clothing manufacturing firm, "Jim Tillett, S. A.," Mexico, D. F., but has not been regularly employed since the latter date. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] has stated that he was a member of the CP, USA, from some time in the 1930's until 1946 when he claims to have been expelled for expressing "anti-leadership" sentiments. ~~U~~

In 1939-1940, according to his own statement, [redacted] resided in Mexico City with OTTO KATZ, alias ANDRE SIMONE, and worked with him in setting up arrangements to bring Spanish Communist refugees from Europe to Mexico. ~~U~~

T-13 - During the period from 1941 to 1946 [redacted] was affiliated with various business enterprises in the New York City area which were cover companies for the CP, USA. He was actively associated in this activity with BERNARD SCHUSTER, an important member of the CP, USA, who was engaged in Communist underground work and Soviet espionage operations. ~~U~~

U.S.A.

T-1 - Since arriving in Mexico in 1952 [redacted] has associated regularly with important American Marxists such as [redacted] SAMUEL J. NOVICK, ALFRED K. STERN, and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, and is frequently consulted by those individuals as a business advisor. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: *1*

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The records of the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [REDACTED] was a full-time student at Mexico City College in June, 1950, and was studying under the "G. I. Bill."

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - On March 30, 1956, [REDACTED] and her husband were residing at [REDACTED] and were operating a boarding house at that address. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

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T-1 - In June, 1953, subject stated that she had been a nurse with the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil War. ~~U~~

T-19 - In October, 1955, subject's husband, [REDACTED] claimed that he was a member of the CP, USA. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~U

T-2 - [] has stated that he was born in Spain and that he entered Mexico in 1942. ~~X~~U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~U

SPAIN

T-20 - On April 12, 1956, the Postmaster at Necaxa, State of Puebla, Mexico, reported that [] were residing in the municipality of Necaxa. According to T-20, [] is employed by the Mexican Power and Light Company. ~~X~~U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~U

T-2 - In September, 1952, [] was considered by informant to be a strong Spanish Communist and in January, 1953, he was reported to have enrolled at the Mexican-Russian Cultural Institute in Mexico City. ~~X~~U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~U

T-21 - [] arrived in Mexico from California some time prior to August, 1951. ~~X~~U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~U

T-20 - Subject resides with her husband at the address recorded above and is unemployed other than as a housewife. ~~X~~U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~U

T-22 - Subject was reported to have attended a number of functions sponsored by Communist front organizations, and [] has been reported to have been a member of the Alameda County, California, Communist Party as of 1947. ~~X~~U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:]

JOSE INES OVIEDO, Chief of Police, Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico, advised on January 17, 1952, that as of that time [redacted] was residing at [redacted]

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:]

T-23 - As of December 8, 1955, [redacted] was residing in Mexico City at [redacted]

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The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that [redacted] is employed as a supervisor at the Oral Film Company, producers of Mexican motion pictures at Paseo de la Reforma 503, Mexico, D. F.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

[redacted], a screen writer, testified at a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Los Angeles, California, on September 19, 1951, and stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the Hollywood area from approximately June, 1937, to 1943.

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[redacted] identified [redacted] as having been a member of a Communist Party Club in Hollywood during that period.

[redacted], a screen writer and novelist, testified before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Washington, D. C., on August 19, 1952, and stated that he had been a member of the CP, USA, in 1945, and had defected therefrom in 1947. He testified that he had known [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party.

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This subject is the wife of [redacted]

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-2 - [] arrived in Mexico in approximately November, 1953, in the company of Dr. LEO ELOESSER, with whom she resides in [] ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-24 - [] and Dr. ELOESSER, as of March, 1956, were residing at Calle Acueducto 16-B, Interior 3, Morelia, State of Michoacan, Mexico, and [] is not employed other than as a companion and assistant to Dr. ELOESSER. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-25 - During the late 1930's and early 1940's, [] was a leader of a Communist faction of the Social Security Board of United Federal Unions of America in Washington, D. C. She is reported to have been active in numerous Communist Party Front groups including the American Youth Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, the National Council for Constitutional Liberties, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and served on the Executive Board of the Committee for Yugoslav Relief. ~~U~~

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~~EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON~~

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

EVELYN
The files of the Passport Division of the United States Department of State reflect that ~~CLIFTON~~ resided in Mexico from 1931 to 1946 and that she re-entered Mexico on June 7, 1951.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: *MEX.*

T-19 - As of April 20, 1956, CLIFTON continued to reside in Mexico City at Calle Napoles 86, Apartment 9, and was self-employed as the owner and operator of a language school located at Calle Dinamarca 86, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-26 - CLIFTON attended the first and second series of Communist Party classes for beginners at Los Angeles, California, on August 1 and 8, 1947. ~~U~~

T-19 - CLIFTON frequently mentions that she is still a member of the CP, USA, and continuously seeks opportunities to initiate "Marxist" study or discussion groups among the associates of the American Communist Group who come under her influence. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Office of the Veterans Attache, Mexico, D. F., reflect that subject's [REDACTED] had arrived in Mexico in June, 1951.

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

[REDACTED] The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., record that on December 19, 1952, [REDACTED] reported that he was employed at the Regional Center of Fundamental Education of Latin America of the UNESCO at Patzcuaro, State of Michoacan, Mexico, and that [REDACTED] was residing with him in Mexico.

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~S~~U

T-27 - Source advised that in 1948 the subject was a member of the Berkeley Section of the Alameda County Communist Party. ~~S~~U

T-28 - On September 24, 1954, [REDACTED] was readmitted to the Los Angeles County Communist Party. ~~S~~U

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Office of the Veterans Attache, Mexico, D. F., reflect that the subject arrived in Mexico in June, 1951.

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., record that on December 19, 1952, [REDACTED] reported that he was employed at the Regional Center of Fundamental Education of Latin America of the UNESCO at Patzcuaro, State of Michoacan, Mexico, and that his [REDACTED] was residing with him in Mexico.

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~S~~ U

T-30 - [REDACTED] was elected [REDACTED] of the Ben Franklin Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1947. ~~S~~ U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~U

T-23 - [redacted] arrived in Mexico some time prior to September, 1954. ~~X~~U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~U

T-23 - On February 23, 1955, [redacted] was reported to be receiving mail at the residence of [redacted] Calle Pino 273, Apartment 16, and to be residing at the home of [redacted]

[redacted] Source stated that [redacted] had departed from the latter address and that her whereabouts was unknown. ~~X~~U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~U

WASH
MLOE
T-31 - Source reported on April 21, 1947, that HENRY ~~X~~HUFF, District Chairman of the 12th District of the Communist Party at Seattle, Washington, had reported to MAX ~~X~~WEISS, National Communist Party functionary, that [redacted] had been doing very constructive (Communist) work along cultural lines. ~~X~~U

T-1 - Source stated that [redacted] an American citizen, is the [redacted] of the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP), which source described as a Graphic Arts Work Shop which is a prominent source of pro-Soviet and pro-Communist artistic propaganda in Mexico City. ~~X~~U

[redacted] was described as a prominent member of the TGP. ~~X~~U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-32 - [] arrived in Mexico on November 23, 1952. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [] and his family reside in [] at [] and [] of the building materials firm, "Impulsora y Distribuidora de Materiales, S. A.," located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 377, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-33 - [] was a member of the Sunnyside Section of the Queens County, New York, Communist Party in 1946. ~~U~~

Files of the United States Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, Washington, D. C., - On October 3, 1950, [] registered with the Department of Justice as [] of the "American-Chinese Export Corporation," a company organized and created on February 27, 1946, to do business with a series of Chinese companies which operated under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade of the Chinese Peoples Republic. His registration statement listed FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD as being the President of this company.

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[]
This subject is the wife of [] and for information concerning her see the foregoing section hereof relating to him.
[]

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~~[DR. LEO ELOESSER]~~ U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~ U

T-15 - Source advised that during the latter part of 1953 and 1954, ELOESSER and [REDACTED] were in contact with associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico City. ~~X~~ U

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~ U

T-24 - On March 16, 1956, Dr. ELOESSER and [REDACTED] were residing at Calle Acueducto 16-B, Interior 3, Morelia, State of Michoacan, Mexico. ~~X~~ U

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~ U

T-2 - In December, 1953, [REDACTED] stated that Dr. LEO ELOESSER was in Mexico and that he had been her medical superior at one time. She added that ELOESSER formerly was a specialist at the University of California and that he was a member of the Communist Party. ~~X~~ U

Interviewed in San Francisco, California, on November 23, 1954, ELOESSER denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party or engaging in Communist activities although he admitted association with numerous organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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HOWARD MELVIN FAST ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *eu*

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *U*

T-2 - In June, 1954, HOWARD MELVIN FAST
 were in Mexico and as of August, 1954,
they were believed to have left Mexico. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *U*

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

The Soviet Information Bulletin of January 23, 1953, reported that novelist HOWARD FAST had been awarded the Stalin Peace Prize for 1954.

T-34 - In 1946 FAST attended a National Leadership School of the Communist Party. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *eu*

In an article printed in its edition of November 10, 1949, page ten, columns one to five, the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, reported that FAST had delivered a speech in New York City on October 29, 1949, and attributed to him the following remarks:

"... There is no nobler, no finer product of man's existence on this earth than the Communist Party. At its worst it is better than the best that this rotten and dying ruling class of ours has brought forth."

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FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-15 - FIELD's presence in Mexico was first observed as of January 2, 1954. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-35 - As of May 1, 1956, FIELD was residing at Calle Schiller 413, Apartment 2, Mexico; D.F. ~~U~~

T-1 - FIELD is unemployed in Mexico and lives from his private income. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

[redacted] a self-admitted former Communist and member of a Soviet espionage ring, advised in May, 1950, that FIELD was known to him as a member of the Communist Party and that FIELD had been a member of a Communist underground espionage apparatus during the same time that [redacted] was involved in such activity.

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On pages 217 and 218 of the book, "Men Without Faces," the author, LOUIS FRANCIS EUDENZ, an acknowledged member of the CP, USA, until his defection in 1945, stated that FIELD had been placed in charge of the American Peace Mobilization by the Communist Party leadership primarily because of FIELD's success in cultivating State Department officials.

The October 3, 1950, issue of the daily newspaper, "New York Times," reported that FIELD had registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the United States Department of Justice on September 19, 1950, as Attorney in Fact for the following financial interests in China:

1. The Bank of China, Peiping, China;
2. The China National Aviation Corporation, Peiping, China;
3. Directorate General of Postal Remittances and Savings; Peiping, China;
4. Chinese Postal Remittances and Savings, Hong Kong.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-4 - [] arrived in Mexico in 1953. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - [] resides in []
[] and is employed as a teacher at the
Mexico City High School. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~U~~

T-36 - Source reported in 1950 that [] was
considered to be "one hundred per cent Communist" and that
she appeared to be a leader among Spanish Communists in the
New York area. ~~U~~

On May 8, 1950, the United States Supreme Court
upheld the conviction of [] as an officer of the
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an organization cited
by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450,
for contempt of Congress, and on November 15, 1950, she was
removed to a Federal Reformatory to serve a three-months
sentence in connection with that conviction.

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

[redacted]
[redacted] advised that in July, 1950, [redacted]
[redacted] had moved to [redacted]
[redacted] to a house owned by
[redacted] who had moved to Mexico, and in October,
1950, the [redacted] moved to Mexico.

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:]

T-23 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that subject resides at [redacted]
[redacted] and that on January 19, 1955, she had been married in Mexico City to one [redacted], a Mexican citizen. Subject stated to T-23 that she had never been married to [redacted], but that she had been living with him as man and wife at the time they came to Mexico. ~~U~~

Subject's immigration status in Mexico does not allow her to be gainfully employed. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-37 - At a Southwest Convention of the Communist Party held at Los Angeles, California, on November 26, 1950, it was resolved that [redacted] be expelled from the Communist Party for desertion and that the Communist Party in Mexico and each Communist Party Club in Los Angeles should be notified of the expulsion. As of July, 1952, none of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Clubs had been notified of this expulsion. ~~U~~

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

See [] above.

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT] ~~DCU~~

T-5 - As of March 19, 1956, [] resided at [] ~~DCU~~

T-1 - Source reported on March 21, 1956, that [] was employed as an [] at a private school known as the Cambridge Club, Calle Tiber 104, Mexico, D. F. ~~DCU~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-37 - [] was expelled from the Communist Party for desertion at a Southwest Convention of the Communist Party held at Los Angeles, California, on November 26, 1950. At this convention it was resolved that each Communist Party Club in Los Angeles and the Communist Party in Mexico should be notified of the expulsion, but as of July, 1952, none of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Clubs had been notified with regard thereto. ~~DCU~~

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GRACE GRANICH

This subject is the wife of MAX GRANICH and for information concerning both of them see the section relating to him.

~~MR & MRS. MAX GRANICH~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-15 - As of March, 1954, MAX and GRACE GRANICH were reported by [redacted] to be in Mexico City and to be expected to leave within a few days. ~~U~~

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T-19 - MAX and GRACE GRANICH were again in Mexico during February and March, 1956. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

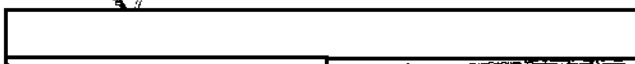
T-19 - The GRANICHES claimed to be from the New York City area and nothing is known concerning their employment. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

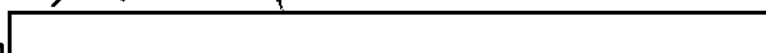
T-14 - In 1939 MAX and GRACE GRANICH were preparing articles for publication concerning China and the Far East which actually were in the form of "reports" which were to be forwarded to Moscow. Between 1929 and 1939 the GRANICHES were known to act as mail drops in behalf of the Comintern. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~18~~ 


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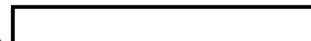
T-1 - 
 arrived in Mexico some time prior to
October, 1952. ~~18~~ ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~18~~ ~~U~~

T-23 - As of March 20, 1956,  were
residing at 
, and she was unemployed
other than as a housewife. ~~18~~ ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~18~~ ~~U~~

T-38 - On May 22, 1950,  attended
a closed meeting of the Haight-Ashbury Branch of the San
Francisco, California, Communist Party, and indicated that
she had been in the Communist movement since 1940. ~~18~~ ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

See [redacted] above. ~~U~~

C.P. member 1946-1949

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-23 - As of March 20, 1956, [redacted]
and his wife, [redacted], were residing at [redacted]
[redacted] ~~U~~

The records of the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico City, record that [redacted] is a student at the School of Medicine of the National University of Mexico.

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-39 - On September 23, 1951, a dinner was held at the home of [redacted] which was sponsored by the Haight-Ashbury and Sunset Branches of the San Francisco County Communist Party in honor of BERNADETTE DOYLE, a Communist Party functionary who in 1952 was tried for violation of the Smith Act. ~~U~~

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In a signed and sworn affidavit before United States [redacted] of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, [redacted], on December 15, 1953, stated that he had been a Communist Party member from October, 1946, to March, 1949.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-4 - Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that [redacted] entered Mexico with her family on November 28, 1953, and has been residing continuously in Mexico since that time. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - On February 10, 1956, source reported that the [redacted] were residing at [redacted] ~~U~~

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T-4 - [redacted] is employed as a teacher at the American School Foundation, Calle Porfirio Diaz 200, Tacubaya, Federal District of Mexico. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] MRS. MAURICE HALPERIN, have associated frequently with persons in the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~U~~

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MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-4 - Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that MAURICE HALPERIN and his family entered Mexico on November 28, 1953, and have been residing continuously in Mexico since that time. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - On February 10, 1956, source reported that the HALPERINS were residing at Calle Medellin 36 Apartment 9, Mexico, D. F., and that he is employed by one [redacted] in an import-export firm with offices at Avenida Isabel la Catolica 43, Room 700, Mexico, D. F. Source stated that HALPERIN also is under contract to deliver a series of special lectures at the National University of Mexico. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

In November, 1945, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, advised that she had been placed in contact with MAURICE HALPERIN by her Soviet espionage superior, JACOB GOLOS, and that as an employee of the Office of Strategic Services, HALPERIN had furnished classified material to her for transmittal to GOLOS. She also stated that HALPERIN had paid to her his Communist Party dues and that her contact with him had ceased in December, 1944.

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MRS. GEORGE HUGH MURRAY MAITLAND HARDYMAN

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~X~~ U

T-19 - HUGH HARDYMAN and [redacted] arrived in Mexico from Topanga, California, by automobile on October 23, 1954. ~~X~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~X~~ U

T-29 - As of April 24, 1956, [redacted] were residing at a ranch located about thirty miles from Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, Mexico, which is known as "Hacienda de Huejotitan," and they were operating a boarding school for boys at the above-mentioned ranch. ~~X~~ U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

Interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 18, 1954, HARDYMAN admitted that he had attended the Peking Peace Conference and remarked that in his opinion subversive activities on the part of the Communist Party did not pose a threat to the internal security of the United States.

HARDYMAN testified under subpoena before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 28 and 29, 1955, and on that occasion denied ever having been a Communist Party member. He declined to answer questions concerning his trip to the Peking Peace Conference pleading the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Amendments to the Constitution. On this occasion he made the following comment concerning the alleged use of bacteriological warfare during the Korean War:

"In my opinion there is an overwhelming evidence that the Armed Forces of the United States did participate in germ warfare in Korea."

"Daily Bulletin" #650, dated October 24, 1952, issued by the New China News Agency, 374 Gray's Inn Road, London, England, and Supplement #107, dated October 21, 1952, from that same agency, both carried articles reporting on the "Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" and mentioned that HUGH HARDYMAN had been the deputy leader of the United States delegation to that peace conference.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-9 - Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration contain information to the effect that [redacted] and his family came to Mexico in the early part of 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of April 16, 1956, the [redacted] resided at Calle Aida (no number), San Angel Inn, Federal District of Mexico, and he was self-employed as a psychologist with offices at Calle Genova 16, Room 2, Mexico, D. F. He also claimed to be employed on a part-time basis as a psychologist by the Mexican Government. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-2 - On August 27, 1953, [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been expelled from the Communist Party in San Francisco. On August 28, 1953, [redacted] stated that he had been expelled from the Communist Party because of its objections to his practice of psychiatry and commented that while he "technically no longer is in the Party, he continues to work closely with it and has many Party members for patients." ~~U~~

[redacted]
ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

See [redacted] above.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

See [redacted] above.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

See [redacted] above.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] arrived in Mexico City on August 19, 1954, for the purpose of marrying []
[] She had previously been in Mexico for an extended period of time. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-24 - Subject resides at []
[] and is not gainfully employed. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-19 - In August, 1954, EVELYN CLIFTON made the statement that [] was a member of the CP, USA, but had not been very active therein because of ill health. She mentioned that because of her membership therein [] would have to obtain permission from the CP, USA, to marry [] because he was not a member of the Party. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~70~~ U

T-1 - [] claimed to have recently arrived in Mexico City in early January, 1954. ~~8~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~70~~ U

T-24 - As of March 16, 1956, [] were residing in Uruapan and Tanaco, State of Michoacan, Mexico, and he was employed in an advisory capacity in assisting the indians of the region to improve their agricultural activities. ~~8~~ U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

The files of the Passport Office of the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., reflect that a copy of an Associated Press dispatch dated September 25, 1952, from Hong Kong, China, entitled, "Peace Conference." stated that the Peiping, China, radio had reported that [] was one of two additional American delegates to the Asian and Pacific Conference. [] was reported to be residing in northwest China and was on the staff of the Chinese industrial cooperative known as the "Baillie School."

T-19 - EVELYN CLIFTON stated in August, 1954, that [] had never become a member of the CP, USA, because of the fact that he had not resided in one locality sufficient time to do so. ~~8~~ U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~ U

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [] was born [] in Lithuania, and became a naturalized United States citizen at Camp Barkley, Texas, on February 13, 1945. Those files further record that he and his wife arrived in Mexico in 1948, and the files of the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, reflect that for several years he was a student at the School of Medicine of the National University of Mexico.

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LITHUANIAN

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~ U

T-2 - [] departed from Mexico City to return to the United States during the latter part of July, 1953, and he was serving an internship at an unidentified hospital in the New York City area. ~~U~~ U

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~ U

T-9 - Prior to and during the American Continental Congress for Peace, which was held at Mexico City during early September, 1949, [] was seen at the offices of the Organizing Committee for the Congress. It was not certain that the subject was employed by or active for the Congress, but he may have been present for the purpose of meeting his [] who was an employee of the Congress. ~~U~~ U

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T-4 - The [] returned to Mexico City for a visit during June and July, 1955, and appeared to be in contact with associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~U~~ U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

Same as [redacted]

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

Same as [redacted]

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

Same as [redacted]

GORDON KAHN

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-9 - GORDON KAHN and his family arrived in Mexico at Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua, on August 16, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - KAHN resided in Mexico with his family at Tetela Road 16, Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, until the latter part of 1955, when he returned to the United States. He was self-employed as a writer. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~ CALI

T-11 - In 1943, GORDON KAHN was reported to be a member of the Communist Party assigned to the Northwest Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party and was a delegate to the 1944 Los Angeles County Communist Party convention. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] entered Mexico in the company of [redacted] on November 28, 1950. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - On October 10, 1955, [redacted] and his family resided at [redacted] and he was employed as the [redacted] for the Bond Electric Corporation of Mexico, S. A., with offices at Paseo de la Reforma 1, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-40 - Source advised on September 3, 1948, that [redacted] was transferring his Communist Party membership from New York to Essex (New Jersey); that he had membership book 17351; that his dues were paid until December, 1947; and that he had been a union organizer and a member of a union club (of the Communist Party) in New York. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~
~~GEORGE~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department disclose that [redacted] and his [redacted] arrived in Mexico City on March 29, 1951. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - The [redacted] and he is the [redacted] of a television and radio repair business under the name of "Especialidades Electronicas, S. A." at Calle Hamburgo 224, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

~~U~~
T-41, -another United States Government agency which conducts security investigations - During an investigation of subject while he was employed at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey, [redacted] who lived in the apartment beneath the [redacted] family, stated that the [redacted] had discarded Communist periodicals.

T-1 - The [redacted] have regularly associated with a segment of the American Communist Group in Mexico City. ~~U~~

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~U~~

[redacted] above.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

See [redacted] above.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

See [redacted] above.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-11 - [] came to Mexico from Los Angeles, California, in September, 1951. ~~U~~ ~~(S-100)~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - [] resides in [] ~~U~~

T-1 - [] claims to be a [] and also alleges that she receives a pension from the United States Government for disability received in connection with her service with the United States Army during World War II. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-42 - At a meeting held July 2, 1952, of the Mike Quinn Group of the Westlake Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, it was announced by the Financial Secretary that [] had paid her Communist Party dues for the months of July, August and September, 1952. In connection with [] it was announced that she would return to Mexico within a few weeks. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-9 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration contain information to the effect that [redacted] arrived in Mexico in 1936. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - For many years [redacted] resided at [redacted] but for more than a year has been confined to the insane asylum of the Federal District of Mexico, "La Castaneda." Prior to her incarceration she was employed as an instructor of English at the National Polytechnic Institute, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-21 - For many years [redacted] was active in the Mexican Communist Party and one of her important assignments was to contact Communists from outside Mexico, who were visiting in Mexico. ~~U~~

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T-43 - In July, 1952, [redacted] indicated that she had been a member of the Mexican Communist Party since 1937. ~~U~~

[redacted] ~~U~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-21 - As of May, 1951, [redacted] was residing at [redacted]

[redacted] ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of December 20, 1955, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and was employed as a teacher at the school, "Instituto Americano" located at the corner of Rio Mayo and Bravo Streets, Colonia Vista Hermosa, Cuernavaca. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-44 - As of May, 1947, [redacted] was a member of the Ben Franklin Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party and had been a Communist Party member for about two years. ~~U~~

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [redacted] arrived in Mexico from the United States in 1952.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-4 - As of October 28, 1955, [redacted] resided in [redacted] and was employed as a partner of the Mexican Trading Corporation, S. A., with offices at Paseo de la Reforma 104, Mexico, D. F. ~~X~~ U

[COMMUNIST STATUS:] ~~X~~ U

T-7 - [redacted] is a partner in the Mexican Trading Corporation, S. A., with [redacted] described later herein, and is closely associated in business with ALFRED K. STERN who shares adjoining office space. ALFRED K. STERN is also described hereinafter. ~~X~~ U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~ U

T-9 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] arrived in Mexico on February 1, 1951, with resident status as a "student immigrant." ~~X~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~ U

T-5 - As of May 10, 1956, [redacted] was residing with his [redacted] ~~X~~ U

T-1 - During 1955 [redacted] was employed in the Mexican motion picture industry with [redacted] and was "dubbing subtitles in English for the movie 'Rebellion of the Hanged'." Source advised in November, 1955, that for sometime [redacted] had been employed as a dramatics instructor at the National University of Mexico. ~~X~~ U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-45 - Source claimed to have been a member of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948 and to have known [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood sometime during that period.

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This subject is the [redacted] and
for ARRIVAL IN MEXICO and RESIDENCE see section above
relating to [redacted]

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~X~~ U

T-1 - Along with [redacted]
[redacted] has continuously associated with members of the
American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~X~~ U

EDUARDO MACHADO (MORALES)

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~ U

T-4 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigra-
tion reflect that MACHADO was born November 2, 1902, at Caracas,
Venezuela, and that he was married to [redacted]
in Mexico on May 22, 1940. Those files further reflect that
as of September 28, 1951, he was considered by Mexican Immi-
gration authorities to be a "political refugee" on the basis
of his claim to having been expelled from Venezuela for
political reasons. ~~X~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~ U

T-23 - On January 24, 1956, MACHADO [redacted]
[redacted] resided at Calle Rio Nazas 184,
[redacted] and he was self-employed
as a journalist. ~~X~~ U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~ U

T-2 - During 1953 and 1954, subject's [redacted]
[redacted] alleged that her husband had attended the
Lenin School in the Soviet Union. ~~X~~ U

T-11 - EDUARDO MACHADO is publicly known as a
prominent Venezuelan Communist leader. ~~X~~ [S-1] U

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b6
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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]
[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-4 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that the subject entered Mexico in connection with her present residence in that country as of November 8, 1951. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

See EDUARDO MACHADO above.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-2 - During 1953 and 1954 [REDACTED] stated that she had accompanied [REDACTED] EDUARDO MACHADO, to Russia during the period from 1931 to 1936 and that while in Russia he had attended the Lenin School. During the same period the source advised that the subject criticized the CP, USA, as a "middle class party and not a revolutionary party." Subject indicated she had lived with EDUARDO MACHADO for a number of years prior to her marriage to him. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-11 - As of August 25, 1950, [] was residing in [] ~~U~~ b6 b7C

The April 24, 1950, edition of the "Daily Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper, carried an article to the effect that [] was the correspondent of the "Daily Worker" in Mexico.

An article in the August 20, 1952, edition of the same newspaper reported that [] had just returned to the United States from Mexico.

T-15 - [] returned to Mexico about July 1, 1953, with the announced intention of remaining for a few days only. ~~U~~ b6 b7C

T-11 - [] arrived in Mexico City on August 27, 1954. On September 24, 1954, he was arrested by Mexican Immigration officials and was informally deported to the United States as an undesirable alien on that same date. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-15 - In connection with his September, 1954, visit to Mexico City, [] stated that he had returned to Mexico in order to collect funds for the CP, USA, to attend the Twelfth National Ordinary Congress of the Mexican Communist Party, and to complete a "follow-up" article which he was writing on the Guatemalan situation for the magazine "Political Affairs." ~~U~~ b6 b7C

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~~ALBERT MALTZ~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-21 - ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ arrived in Mexico on or about April 3, 1951. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-23 - As of May 1, 1956, ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ were residing at Calle San Yarto 14, Mexico City. ~~U~~

T-1 - ALBERT MALTZ for many years has been self-employed as a writer and his wife, MARGARET, is unemployed other than as a housewife. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

On June 23, 1950, LOUIS BUDENZ, a confessed former national functionary of the CP, USA, advised that he had known ALBERT MALTZ as a Communist as a result of having met him at National Committee (CP, USA) meetings and because of having discussed with MALTZ various matters in connection with which MALTZ also spoke as a Communist. He added that books written by MALTZ had always been given a "build-up" by the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, and that in the early 1940's he had attended closed Communist Party meetings at the home of MALTZ. He stated further that after 1945 MALTZ distinguished himself by making a public confession of his mistakes in the Communist press, that from time to time MALTZ contributed to Communist publications and that he had learned from other Communist Party functionaries up to 1945 that MALTZ was an active and devoted member of the Communist Party. In December, 1947, MALTZ appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and in view of his refusal to answer any questions of that Committee he was cited for contempt of Congress. On June 29, 1950, he was sentenced to one year on charges of contempt of Congress in the United States District Court at Washington, D. C., and thereafter was incarcerated in a Federal Prison.

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~~MARGARET LARKIN MALTZ~~

This subject is the wife of ~~ALBERT MALTZ~~ and for ARRIVAL IN MEXICO and RESIDENCE see section hereof relating to him. ~~X~~ U *MRS.*

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: *eu*

T-46 - On May 8, and again on June 28, 1954, source acknowledged having been a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party from 1947 to 1950, and stated that MARGARET MALTZ was an officer of the Wilshire-Fairfax Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party some time during that period.

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~ U *NY*

[redacted] who was being detained at Ellis Island as the result of an arrest under a deportation warrant, advised that [redacted] had gone to Mexico in 1949 or 1950. *b6 b7C*

T-21 - [redacted] according to Mexican Immigration files, entered Mexico on August 28, 1950. ~~X~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~ U

T-1 - As of May 7, 1956, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and was not gainfully employed. ~~X~~ U *b6 b7C*

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~ U

T-1 - [redacted] has stated that she was a member of the CP, USA, from approximately 1940 to 1950 when she claimed to have resigned from the Party prior to coming to Mexico.

[redacted] has related that she served as a [redacted] in the Loyalist forces during the Spanish Civil War and has since been a member of the "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade." ~~X~~ U *b6 b7C*

[redacted] has also stated that prior to the Spanish Civil War, she had made a trip to Russia and upon her return to New York was employed in a Soviet "apparatus" under the direction of a person believed to be identical with [redacted]

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-66-

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., record that subject was born [REDACTED] and was registered as a United States citizen in the Citizenship Section by [REDACTED] EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON, on January 31, 1942.

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b7C

(RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~X~~ U

T-19 - On February 3, 1956, source reported that subject had moved from Mexico City to the rural area known as "Hacienda Huejotitan", State of Jalisco, Mexico, which is owned by HUGH HARDYMAN and where she intended to assist HARDYMAN in the operation of a school. ~~X~~ U

(COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~X~~ U

T-1 - In November of 1952 the subject was a member of a group known as the "Club Litvinov" which had as one of its functions the discussion and study of Marxism. ~~X~~ U

T-19 - In 1955 subject continued to have contact with associates of the American Communist Group, among them being her mother, EVELYN CLIFTON, [REDACTED] and HUGH HARDYMAN. ~~X~~ U

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b7C

T-1 - On November 20, 1952, [REDACTED] stated that she had been a member of the TCM since February, 1952. ~~X~~ U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration contain information to the effect that [] arrived in Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on May 14, 1940. ~~U~~

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b7C

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [] resides at []
[], and is employed as a motion picture camera and film extra. In addition, he maintains a "stock shot library" at Azteca Motion Picture Studios, Avenida Coyoacan 1916, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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b7C

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 [] has acknowledged that he was a member of the CP, USA, in Hollywood, California, during the early 1930's and that he fought in 1938 for the Loyalist forces during the Spanish Civil War. [] has further stated that he participated with DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS, []
[] in the abortive attempt on the life of LEON TROTSKY on May 24, 1944, which resulted in the abduction and murder of [] of TROTSKY. ~~U~~

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b7C

In May, 1955, [] stated that he had received an invitation from the Russian Embassy in Mexico City to attend the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship which was to be held in Warsaw, Poland, from July 31, to August 14, 1955. ~~U~~

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b7C

[] claims to be a regular visitor at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that subject was born [REDACTED] and that she came to Mexico in 1946.

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - As of March 29, 1956, the subject resided in [REDACTED] with her husband, [REDACTED] and their children. For employment, see below. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - In addition to her duties as a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is employed as the [REDACTED] of the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP). ~~U~~

[REDACTED] has stated that she is a former member of the CP, USA, that she regularly collects funds for the PCM, but has explained that while her husband is a branch leader in the PCM she is not listed as a PCM member because of her being an American citizen. ~~U~~

[REDACTED]

This subject is a Mexican citizen and the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and additional information concerning him is recorded above. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [REDACTED] has stated that he is a functionary of the PCM and that he receives a small income from the PCM. He is also one of the officials of the TGP. ~~U~~

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [redacted] came to Mexico in 1953 and on July, 1953, was married in Mexico City to [redacted] a Mexican citizen.

T-19 - As of January, 1956, [redacted] was separated from her husband. ~~X~~U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~U

T-19 - During November and December, 1955, and January, 1956, [redacted] rented a room at the former apartment of [redacted] but at the present time is reported to be residing with [redacted] who is believed to be residing in either [redacted] where the latter's husband is employed by Sears, Roebuck and Company. ~~X~~U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~U

T-19 - In November, 1955, [redacted] stated she was a fund raiser for the (Communist) Party. ~~X~~U

[redacted] attended meetings of a Marxist discussion group in November, 1955, at the residences of [redacted] and of [redacted] ~~X~~U

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The October 8, 1951, edition of the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior" carried a front page article relating to the alleged "Communist colony" in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, and mentioned [redacted] "American negro author," in connection therewith.

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - In the latter part of November, 1955, source advised that [redacted] was residing at [redacted] that he was the owner of his residence at that address, and that he is publicly known as a writer. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-11 - Source advised in May, 1953, that [redacted] is in contact with several associates of the American Communist Group in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. ~~U~~ (S-10)

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - Mexican Immigration files reflect that [redacted] was born at [redacted] and first came to Mexico in 1940. ~~U~~

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T-23 - Mexican Immigration records further reflect that [redacted] became a naturalized Mexican citizen on November 3, 1955. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-23 - [redacted] resides at [redacted]

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b7C

T-1 - [redacted] owns several houses in Mexico City which he rents, and does not appear to have any other employment. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] has stated that he was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, having served in the Loyalist forces during the Spanish Civil War. ~~U~~

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T-47, another United States Government agency which conducts investigations - In May, 1942, this source furnished a list of Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as of 1938 and the name of [redacted] and [redacted] appeared on that list.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-21 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] entered Mexico on August 15, 1955. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - As of late April, 1956, [redacted] was residing in [redacted] and was not employed, although he claims to be a specialist in "steel dies." ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-71 - [redacted] attended a meeting of all sections of the Communist Party held at 10 38th Street, Irvington, New Jersey, on May 19, 1949. He also attended a Communist Party meeting held at Lloyd's Manor, 43 Beacon Street, Newark, New Jersey, on May 11, 1950. ~~U~~

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~~SAMUEL J. NOVICK~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-32 - NOVICK arrived in Mexico on December 15, 1952. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - NOVICK resides at Calle Fundicion 45, Mexico, D. F., and is the owner of the Bond Electric Corporation of Mexico, S. A., and the International Leather Corporation of Mexico, S. de R. L., both of which are located at Kilometer 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Mexico-Puebla Highway. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

LOUIS BUDENZ, a former national functionary of the Communist Party, USA, advised on February 16, 1949, that NOVICK was known to him as a functionary of the CP, USA, who was active in the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate the radio industry prior to and including 1940.

A House Committee on Un-American Activities report of September 28, 1948, mentions VICTORIA STONE, JULIUS HEIMAN, ERIC BERNAY, [REDACTED] and SAMUEL J. NOVICK, and states, "The inference from the evidence the Committee has before it is irresistible that these individuals constitute a branch, and a vital branch, of the Communist espionage apparatus in the United States." The report mentions this group constituted the principal New York contacts during the 1940's of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Soviet espionage agent who disappeared in 1945.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] arrived in Mexico on May 8, 1924, and that he has resided in Mexico continuously since that time. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-48 - [redacted] resides in [redacted] which he utilizes as a "rendezvous" in meeting MARTHA DODD STERN, the wife of ALFRED K. STERN. ~~U~~

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T-4 - [redacted] utilizes the apartment which he has occupied for many years at [redacted], as an art studio and is self-employed as an [redacted]. He also works regularly at the studios of the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP) at Calle Netzahualcoyotl 9, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - In July, 1952, [redacted] an associate of the American Communist Group, made the statement that [redacted] had been a member of the (Mexican Communist) Party prior to 1944 or 1945, but had left the Party. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-9 - On March 6, 1951, [] stated that he and his family had arrived in Mexico in July, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - On February 10, 1956, [] and his family were residing at [] was not employed. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-37 - At a Southwest Section Convention of the Los Angeles County Communist Party held in November, 1950, it was resolved that [] be expelled from the Party for desertion. It was further resolved that the Communist Party in Mexico and each Communist Party club in the Los Angeles area be notified of this action; however, as of July, 1952, none of the Los Angeles County clubs had been notified of this expulsion. ~~U~~

T-1 - On numerous occasions [] have acknowledged their membership in the Communist Party of the United States during their residence in the United States and have given every indication that they still consider themselves to be members of the Communist Party. ~~U~~

For information concerning [] see foregoing data concerning []

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GEORGE PEPPER

(ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~U~~)

T-21 - GEORGE PEPPER [redacted] have been residing in Mexico City since approximately June, 1951. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-23 - As of September 9, 1955, GEORGE [redacted] PEPPER resided at Calle Elba 21, Apartment 3, and he was employed by a television producing firm called "Teleproducciones, S. A." at Calle Cordova 48, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~U~~

T-49 - GEORGE PEPPER, described as a musician, and his [redacted] were both members of the Sunnyside Branch of the 59th Assembly District Section of the Communist Political Association during 1944 and 1945. GEORGE PEPPER was thirty-three years of age at the time and had been a member of the Communist Party for the preceding three years. ~~U~~ 1945

[redacted]
This subject is the [redacted] GEORGE PEPPER and available information relating to her is recorded in the section hereof relating to him.
[redacted]

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[redacted]
This subject is the [redacted] and
for ARRIVAL IN MEXICO and RESIDENCE see information hereinunder
relating to him. ~~U~~ *MY 51*

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~U~~ *U*]

T-1 - Since their arrival in Mexico City [redacted]
[redacted] have associated with certain segments of the
American Communist Group and have been readily accepted
therein. ~~U~~ *U*

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~U~~ *U*]

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department
record that [redacted] reported to that department that he had
entered Mexico as a tourist and that his tourist card would
expire on June 3, 1955, which would indicate his arrival in
Mexico in early December, 1954. ~~U~~ *U*

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-1 - As of December 18, 1955, [redacted]
were residing at [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] had established a dental office
[redacted]

T-6 - During November, 1955, [redacted] continued to
be enrolled at the School of Dentistry of the National Univer-
sity of Mexico. ~~U~~ *U*

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: *U*

T-50 - On February 16, 1949, [redacted] was in
contact with the national office of the CP, USA, concerning
employment as a part-time organizer to work for the Communist
Party in Miami, Florida, and the surrounding area. *U*

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-23 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department contain information to the effect that the subject entered Mexico as a tourist on a tourist card which was granted by the Mexican Consulate at New York, N.Y., on May 17, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - As of August 23, 1955, subject resided with her husband at [redacted] and was employed as a housewife. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

~~MEX~~
T-1 - In 1954 source reported that the subject and her husband, [redacted] who is a Mexican citizen, were associating in Mexico with [redacted], a notorious Mexican Marxist painter, and [redacted] of the American Communist Group. Source further stated that subject's [redacted] claimed to have been a member of the Party of Laborers and Farm Workers of Mexico (POCM), a Mexican Communist splinter party, but that he had broken with this group because he wished to provide a living for his family. He indicated, however, that he continues to believe in the principles of the POCM. ~~U~~

[redacted]
This subject is a Mexican citizen and the husband of [redacted] and information concerning him is recorded above. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-4 - Mexican Immigration files record that [redacted] arrived in Mexico on May 25, 1949, for the purpose of studying painting at the Esmeralda School of Painting and Sculpture. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

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T-8 - On March 16, 1956, [redacted] furnished their address as being [redacted] and indicated that they are artists by profession. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

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b7C

T-15 - During 1954 [redacted] and his wife were in contact with several associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~U~~

T-8 - On March 16, 1956, [redacted] were in contact with [redacted] and appeared to be in full agreement with the pro-Communist, pro-Soviet and anti-United States statements made by [redacted]. ~~U~~

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The subject is the wife of [redacted] and for information concerning her ARRIVAL IN MEXICO and RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT, see [redacted] above. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-2 - In December, 1953, [redacted] made the statement that she and her husband were members of the Communist Party and "proud of it." ~~U~~

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Subject is the wife of [] and for information concerning her see the following section relating to him.

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

T-2 - [] and his wife, [] were first known to source in Mexico when they appeared at a social function of the American Communist Group in Mexico in July, 1953. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - As of March 21, 1956, [] were residing at [] was self-employed as an artist-painter and [] was enrolled as a student at the School of Painting and Sculpture of the Mexican Ministry of Public Education. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-2 - On July 4, 1953, [] made the statement that he was born in Russia and that he and his wife are Communist Party members who formerly resided in New York City. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] first entered Mexico as a tourist in November, 1935. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-5 - As of May 13, 1956, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] and as of December, 1955, he was employed as the [redacted] the Riggs-Sargent Art Gallery which is located at Calle Dr. Galvez 25, Mexico, D. F. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

[T-64] - [redacted] was recruited to the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College between 1934 and 1936.

T-7 - This source, who is personally acquainted with [redacted] has described him as an American intellectual Communist who is pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, but who is not known to be a member of the Communist Party. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

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The files of the Veterans Attache, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [REDACTED] came to Mexico on November 30, 1947, and initially studied art and photography at San Miguel de Allende, but later transferred to the National Polytechnic Institute in Mexico City.

T-1 - [REDACTED] were reported to have left Mexico in August, 1952. ~~U~~

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T-8 - [REDACTED] returned to San Miguel de Allende and Mexico City in 1955 and remained for approximately ten weeks before returning to their home at San Francisco, California. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-8 - In connection with their trip to Mexico in 1955, the [REDACTED] stated that they had made the trip "in order to find out what was going on in Mexico with respect to the progressive movement." In connection therewith, they mentioned that they were "active in the United States" (in the progressive movement). While in Mexico the [REDACTED] visited the TGP and contacted numerous associates of the American Communist Group. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

This subject is the [REDACTED] and for information concerning her see the section hereof relating to him.

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that in registering as a United States citizen on November 9, 1950, [redacted] stated that he has resided in Mexico since September, 1940.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy record that [redacted] address in [redacted] [redacted] and that he is a writer by profession. *MEX*

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-65 - Source reported that between 1938 and 1940 [redacted] participated in the activities of several organizations which were considered to be under Communist influence and domination. *CU*

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[REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

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T-73, of unknown reliability but in a position to furnish reliable information - Source advised in 1952 that [REDACTED] had stated that [REDACTED] went to Mexico about 1950. e4

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

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T-74 - As of April 18, 1956, [REDACTED] were residing at [REDACTED], and he was self-employed as a painter-artist. He was also employed two days a week teaching carpentry and farming at the ranch near Guadalajara where [REDACTED] operates a school for boys. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-19 - For some time [REDACTED] have been very friendly with EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON, [REDACTED] and HUGH HARDYMAN, and have given every indication of being pro-Communist. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED]

This subject is the [REDACTED], and for information concerning her arrival in Mexico and residence, see above section relating to him. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-72 - In 1948, it was reported that the name of one [REDACTED] appeared on a list of members of the New York County Communist Party as a member of the Garibaldi Club in the Lower Manhattan Section. [REDACTED] is reported to have resided at [REDACTED] which is located in the [REDACTED] ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - Mexican Immigration files reflect that [redacted] arrived in Mexico on July 12, 1952. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-23 - As of March 20, 1956, the [redacted] resided in [redacted] ~~U~~

~~U~~
T-7 - [redacted] is employed in Mexico City in partnership with [redacted] in the "Mexican Trading Corporation, S. A." with offices at Paseo de la Reforma 104. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-7 - [redacted] is closely associated with ALFRED K. STERN in business as STERN shares adjoining office space with [redacted] firm. (STERN is described elsewhere herein.) ~~U~~

[redacted]
The subject is the [redacted] and for information concerning her see the section relating to him.

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The records of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that as of December 21, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] and his legal residence was [redacted]

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-8 - [redacted] reside at [redacted] where they own their residence and where [redacted] is self-employed as a writer. He is also employed, however, as the [redacted] of the "Creative Writing Center" at the Instituto Allende in San Miguel de Allende. ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

~~U~~
T-66, another United States Government agency which conducts investigations [redacted] joined the Communist Party while fighting for the Loyalist forces in Spain. He admitted that he had been an active member of the Communist Party until approximately July, 1944. On August 26, 1937, he was married to [redacted] who formerly was the [redacted] of the American Youth Congress in Chicago and who was an instructor at the Chicago Workers School from 1938 to 1941. She was registered as a member of the Communist Party in 1942.

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[redacted] ~~U~~ ILL. MEX.
This subject is the wife of [redacted] and information concerning her is recorded above in the section hereof relating to him.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-6 - Files of the Mexican Immigration Department record that [redacted] entered Mexico on October 8, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-35 - [redacted] reside in Mexico City at [redacted] ~~U~~

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T-1 - [redacted] is unemployed, but receives a pension as a retired school teacher from the New York City government. [redacted] likewise receives a pension from the city of New York by which she was employed as a social worker. The [redacted] supplement their income by acting as informal travel agents in the sale and reservation of airplane travel. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-67 - In March, 1949, source reported that [redacted] were Communists during the period from 1935 to 1937, that they were receiving the paper, "Daily Worker", and that they were holding monthly meetings at their residence. *eu*

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T-11 - [redacted] are active in Mexico City in the "Liga Popular Israelita" (LPI - Popular Israelite League) which source has described as a Jewish Communist front group in Mexico City which has close ties with the Soviet Embassy. *e* [redacted] ~~U~~

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[redacted]
The subject is the [redacted] and information relating to her is recorded above in the section hereof concerning him.

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~~MAX SHLAFROCK~~

(ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: ~~1~~ ~~X~~ U

T-11 - MAX SHLAFROCK is believed to have arrived in Mexico sometime prior to January, 1955. ~~13-1~~ ~~X~~ U

(RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~1~~ ~~X~~ U

T-11 - As of March 13, 1956, SHLAFROCK and [redacted] were residing at Avenida Las Palmas 147, San Angel Inn, Mexico, D. F., and he was self-employed as a partner in a woodworking and furniture shop known as "Albatros" located in the municipality of San Bartolo Naucalpan, State of Mexico. ~~13-1~~ ~~X~~ U

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

On November 30, 1954, [redacted] testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the Second Session of the 83rd Congress. He stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1938 to 1948 and that he had known MAX SHLAFROCK to be a member of the Communist Party because he had met SHLAFROCK at closed Communist Party meetings.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-5 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that [redacted] arrived in Mexico in September, 1949. ~~U~~

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b7C

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - As of March 28, 1956, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] ~~U~~

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T-19 - [redacted] of a record shop located on Avenida Insurgentes between Calle Puebla and Avenida Chapultepec, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-19 - In December, 1955, [redacted] of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, was giving assistance to the record shop "Repertorio Internacional de Musica" in which [redacted] The above-mentioned record shop is engaged almost exclusively in the distribution of Russian phonograph records. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-15 - [redacted] arrived in Mexico on November 28, 1952. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - As of May 7, 1956, [redacted] resided at [redacted], and as of December, 1955, he was employed as a technical consultant by the firm "Beneficios Agricolas." ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

[T-68] ~~U~~ In the latter part of 1950 source admitted having been a member of the Communist Party from 1936 to 1947, and advised that [redacted] had informed source that he had fought in Spain with the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil War and had shown source his membership card in the Communist Party of Spain for the year 1938. [redacted] attended a convention of the Alameda County Communist Party which was held at Oakland, California in 1945.

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This subject is the [redacted] and information concerning her ARRIVAL IN MEXICO and RESIDENCE is recorded hereinafter in the section relating to him. ~~S~~U

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-69 - On February 10, 1951, source advised that he had known [redacted] for many years, first as a member of the Young Communist League and later as a member of the Communist Party in Miami, Florida. ~~S~~U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~S~~U

T-5 - In August, 1955, [redacted] and his family had been residing in Mexico City for approximately nine months and he was unemployed because of the fact that he is ill with a chronic heart condition. ~~S~~U

[RESIDENCE:] ~~S~~U

T-5 - As of November, 1955, the [redacted] were residing at [redacted] ~~S~~U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~S~~U

T-70 - In 1951, source advised that [redacted] had been a top leader in the Communist Party in Florida for many years and that within the Communist Party he had used the name of [redacted] ~~S~~U

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Veterans Attache's Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that on August 13, 1947, [] enrolled at the School of Fine Arts, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, as an art student and that on September 12, 1949, he matriculated at the National Polytechnic Institute, Mexico, D. F.

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-43 - On April 3, 1956, source advised that [] were residing at [], that he is self-employed as an artist-painter, but that he also is employed on a part-time basis as an assistant to [] prominent Mexican Marxist muralist. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-44 - Between March and June, 1946, [] was recruited to the Communist Party by [] of the John Brown Club of the Hollywood Section of the Communist Party. ~~U~~

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[] and for data relating to her see information above concerning []

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~~ALFRED K. STERN~~ ~~U~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

C. P. Member

T-9 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration contain information to the effect that ALFRED K. STERN and his wife, MARTHA DODD STERN, arrived in Mexico on July 5, 1953. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - The STERNS reside in Mexico City at Calle Oliverio Goldsmith #38, Colonia Polanco. ~~U~~

T-48 - ALFRED K. STERN is self-employed as the owner and manager of a finance business which specializes in automobile loans and operates under the name of "Negociadora de Comercio, S. A.," and is located at Paseo de la Reforma #140, Office 502. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

On June 26, 1950, LOUIS BUDENZ, who was a member of the CP, USA, until his defection in 1945, advised that ALFRED K. STERN was a member of the CP, USA, prior to and until the time of BUDENZ's defection. BUDENZ stated that JACK STACHEL and GIL GREEN, both national functionaries of the CP, USA, had told him that STERN was a member of the Communist Party.

T-51 - In October, 1954, the source advised that ALFRED K. STERN was known to the source as having been an annual contributor to the National Reserve Fund of the Communist Party of amounts between \$3,000 and \$5,000. On April 24, 1954, an individual identified as the head of the financial apparatus of the Communist Party had stated that ALFRED K. STERN was one of "their people" in Mexico City. The source stated that "their people" meant "Communist Party people." ~~U~~

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[~~MARTHA DODD STERN.~~
~~aka Mrs. Alfred K. Stern~~]~~X~~U

Subject is the wife of subject ALFRED K. STERN, and for her arrival in Mexico and residence see section hereof relating to ALFRED K. STERN. ~~X~~U

EMPLOYMENT:

MEX.

T-48 - Mrs. STERN is not employed, but her husband has set up a loan business under the name of "Mercantil Latino-Americana, S. A.," as the personal corporation of MARTHA DODD STERN. ~~X~~U

COMMUNIST STATUS:

T-1 - Since their arrival in Mexico ALFRED K. STERN and MARTHA DODD STERN have associated regularly with prominent American Marxists, among them being the [redacted] FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELDS, and the [redacted] ~~X~~U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-21 - In the latter part of 1951 [] made the statement that she had arrived in Mexico in December, 1949. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-52 - As of September 17, 1955, [] continued to reside at [] and was employed as an [] English and nursing techniques at the Autonomous Institute of Science and Arts of the State of Oaxaca. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, advised that subject had been one of her sponsors when she entered the Communist Party in New York City in 1935.

In a statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Los Angeles, California, on June 17, 1946, [] alleged that she had been a [] for the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil War for less than six months and later became an honorary member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. She added that she had attended meetings of the VALB and was proud of her membership therein.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - The records of the Mexican Immigration Department record that [redacted] entered Mexico on May 7, 1953. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - As of March 12, 1956, the source reported that [redacted] were residing at [redacted] and that [redacted] was employed in the ice cream concern, "Compañia Mistrany S. A.," in association with FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-53 - On June 3 and 11, 1955, source acknowledged having been a member of the Communist Party at Croton, New York, from 1946 through late 1947 or early 1948, and stated that [redacted] was a member of the Croton Club of the Communist Party. ~~U~~

Subject is the [redacted] and for arrival in Mexico and residence see section hereof relating to him. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-54 - Source reported on May 4 and 5, 1948, that subject was a member of the Croton Club of the Tri-County Section of the Communist Party and that she may have been a former Membership Secretary thereof. ~~U~~

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DALTON TRUMBO

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO: *CU*

T-55 - DALTON TRUMBO arrived in Mexico in the latter part of 1951. *CU*

(RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~CU~~)

T-2 - The TRUMBO family left Mexico in January, 1954. ~~CU~~

CU
[T-56] - As of March, 1954, the TRUMBOS were residing at 2001 Los Amigos, La Canada, California, and he was self-employed as a writer.

COMMUNIST STATUS:

The daily newspaper "The Los Angeles Examiner" of November 18, 1947, stated that by unanimous vote the House Committee on Un-American Activities had formally cited ten Hollywood personalities for contempt of Congress, among them being DALTON TRUMBO. The newspaper "The Los Angeles Mirror" in an article dated June 9, 1950, reported that TRUMBO had begun serving a sentence for contempt of Congress after being convicted by a Federal Court on April 19, 1948, for contempt because of his refusal to disclose to the House Committee on Un-American Activities as to whether or not he was a Communist. This article indicated that TRUMBO had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO] ~~U~~

T-24 - [] arrived in Mexico in April, 1955. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-24 - As of May 1, 1956, [] was residing at

[] ~~U~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that [] is engaged in writing a book on Mexican history. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-57 - In 1948 [] was a member of the John Brown Club of the CP, USA, in San Francisco, California. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-1 - [] first came to Mexico in the summer of 1951, but returned to the United States in early 1952, after which they returned to Mexico City to establish permanent residence on July 13, 1952. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-1 - As of March 6, 1956, the [] resided at [] and both were employed in their personally owned business, "Ammex Asociados, S. A.," which operates in their residence and is engaged in the production of picture post cards. ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST STATUS:

T-58 - While residing in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, from 1944 to 1946, [] were members and active in a number of Communist "front groups" in Honolulu. ~~U~~

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T-1 - Since their arrival in Mexico City the [] have associated with a segment of the American Communist Group. ~~U~~

[]
The subject is the [] and for information concerning her see the section hereof relating to him.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-11 - [redacted] arrived in Mexico on or about November 9, 1950. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-1 - [redacted] was residing in [redacted] as of May, 1956, and was unemployed since he was seriously ill with a heart condition. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

Records of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., reflect that in connection with his registration as an alien, the subject indicated as of December 11, 1940, that he was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] came to Mexico with her [redacted] in approximately November, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - [redacted] resides at Avenida Insurgentes 1657, Mexico, D. F., and is employed as a music instructor at the American School Foundation, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - In December, 1954, source advised that [redacted] have consistently indicated that they are sympathetic with the aims and program of international Communism and have associated with persons in the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-9 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration record that [redacted] arrived in Mexico on August 20, 1951. ~~U~~

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-4 - On October 7, 1955, the source reported that under the name of [redacted] the subject had resided for some time at [redacted] but that in the latter part of September, 1955, he was said to have returned to the United States. ~~U~~

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On September 6, 1955, [redacted] executed a notice of change of residence for purposes of receiving veteran's disability payments and advised the Office of the Veterans Attache, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., that his new address would be in care of [redacted]

T-1 - [redacted] who uses the [redacted] and who contributes regularly to "left wing" and Communist papers and magazines in the United States, England, and "iron curtain countries." ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-59 - Source reported in April, 1949, that [redacted] a Communist Party member who was an associate editor of the magazine "Masses and Mainstream," was present at a meeting of the Parsons Club of the Communist Party at the home of [redacted] on April 5, 1949. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-1 - On February 24, 1954, [redacted]
[redacted] indicated that they had been in Mexico City for about
three months. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - In March, 1956, the [redacted] were residing at

[redacted]
[redacted] He was
also associated with Mexico City College as a part-time
instructor of physics and related subjects. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST STATUS:

T-1 - On February 24, 1954, [redacted]
[redacted] were in contact with DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS, prominent
Mexican Marxist artist, and were discussing with him their
desire to make arrangements for prominent Communists in the
United States to seek asylum in Mexico and obtain permanent
residence status which would preclude their being forced to
leave Mexico and return to the United States. ~~U~~

[redacted]
The subject is the [redacted]
and for information concerning her see above section relating
to him.

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ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., contain information received from [redacted] to the effect that he and [redacted] had come to Mexico in October, 1950.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-5 - As of April 26, 1956, the [redacted] were residing at [redacted] and he was self-employed as an artist-painter. ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

T-63 - As of February, 1947, [redacted] was a member of the South End Branch of the Communist Party. ~~U~~

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[redacted]

The subject is the [redacted] and for information concerning her see the section hereof relating to him.

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[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., contain information received from [REDACTED] to the effect that he and [REDACTED] had come to Mexico in October, 1950.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~C~~ U

T-5 - As of April 26, 1956, the [REDACTED] were residing at [REDACTED] and he was self-employed as an artist-painter. ~~C~~ U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: ~~C~~ U

T-63 - As of February, 1947, [REDACTED] was a member of the South End Branch of the Communist Party. ~~C~~ U

[REDACTED]

The subject is the [REDACTED] and for information concerning her see the section hereof relating to him.

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-19 - On June 23, 1955, [] stated he had arrived in Mexico in late April of that year, but added that he had been in Mexico some eight times previously and as early as 1940. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - In March, 1956, [] were residing at [] where they were operating a rooming house for tourists. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

On June 23, 1955, [] made the statement that he was a member of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] ~~U~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-1 - [REDACTED] arrived in Mexico City about February 15, 1953, and departed approximately March 25 of the same year, but returned to Mexico City on October 3, 1955. She left Mexico City for New York by personal automobile on December 22, 1955. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-1 - During her 1953 visit to Mexico City [REDACTED] stated she had been a member of the CP, USA, for many years and that she had been [REDACTED] for the Party in the State of Oklahoma. During her 1955 trip to Mexico [REDACTED] stated she had known several persons identified by source as associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico and that she had contacted many others, among them being ALFRED K. and MARTHA DODD STERN, ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ, FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and [REDACTED] ASA ZATZ, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated she had come to Mexico on a vacation, but also to investigate the possibility of establishing permanent residence in Mexico City. ~~U~~

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-2 - Utilizing the name of [] the subject first appeared at an ACGM function in Mexico City in August, 1953, and at that time was residing with [] ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - As of March 7, 1956, subject was residing at [] ~~U~~

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T-1 - While in Mexico City [] has been studying music at the National Conservatory of Music, and on January 31, 1956, made the comment that the payments from the CP, USA, on her "scholarship" through ALBERT MALTZ would end in April, 1956. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-60 - On November 6, 1951, the source advised that [] an entertainer who was traveling in Europe in October, 1951, had been a member of the Communist Party for approximately fifteen years. ~~U~~

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T-1 - In the latter part of January, 1955, [] commented that her living expenses in Mexico City and the cost of her musical studies were being paid by the CP, USA, and that the funds were being administered in Mexico City by ALBERT MALTZ. ~~U~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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b7C

~~U~~ T-9 - Mexican Immigration records reflect that [redacted] arrived in Mexico City from Chicago, Illinois on January 7, 1945. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-4 - As of February, 1956, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and was employed as an [redacted] of English at the Garside School, Calle Genova #89, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

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b7C

T-1 - In May, 1955, the source reported that [redacted] was employed during the evenings at the Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP). ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS] ~~U~~

T-61 - During November, 1944, the source advised that [redacted] was issued Communist Party Registration Card 56225 for the 48th Ward Club of the Communist Political Association in Chicago. This registration card bore the notation "new recruit" and reflected that [redacted] was white, female, and a student. ~~U~~

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b7C

T-62 - The source advised on January 29, 1947, that [redacted] of the 48th Branch of the Communist Party had been dropped from the rolls of the Communist Party in Chicago because she was living in Mexico and was not expected to return to the United States for several years. ~~U~~

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ASA ZATZ

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-4 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that ZATZ entered Mexico as a tourist on August 25, 1948, and that he was granted permission to remain in Mexico as an immigrant on October 11, 1951. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - The subject and [redacted] reside in [redacted] and he is employed by the motion picture producer [redacted] as a screen writer. ~~U~~

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COMMUNIST STATUS:

The records of the Board of Elections, Manhattan, New York, reflect that in 1948 ASA ZATZ, 212 E. 16th Street, New York, registered as a member of the American Labor Party and his then [redacted] was similarly registered.

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b7C

T-1 - For several years in Mexico City ASA ZATZ has collected funds from associates of the American Communist Group which he claimed were for the CP, USA. ~~U~~

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[REDACTED] ~~X~~U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~X~~U

T-23 - The files of the Mexican Immigration Department reflect that [REDACTED] ASA ZATZ, entered Mexico on August 25, 1948. ~~X~~U MRS.

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b7C

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~U

T-23 - As of April 6, 1956, [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED]. She was self-employed teaching dancing at her residence and also was employed as [REDACTED] at the National Institute of Fine Arts, Mexico, D. E. ~~X~~U

b6
b7C

[COMMUNIST STATUS:] ~~X~~U

T-15 - For many years [REDACTED] has been a prominent member of the American Communist Group and has maintained frequent contact with personnel of the Polish Legation in Mexico City. ~~X~~U

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:

The files of the Citizenship Section of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that [redacted] renewed his United States passport at Mexico City on July 23, 1952, and gave his legal residence as being [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-5 - As of February, 1956, [redacted] was [redacted] residing at [redacted] ~~U~~

b6
b7C

T-7 [redacted] is self-employed as a professional writer. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:

[redacted], a self-admitted member of the Communist Party from 1942 to 1946, testified before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Los Angeles, California, on March 24, 1953, and stated that [redacted] had been a Communist Party member from 1944 to 1945.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-6 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that [redacted]

[redacted] had entered Mexico on September 25, 1950. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-1 - The [redacted] *MEX.* reside in Mexico City at their personally owned residence at [redacted] and [redacted] radio and television business with offices at Calle Dinamarca 64, Mexico, D. F. ~~U~~

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS: *CU*

T-75 - [redacted] *NY.* was an active member of the Communist Party in the Bronx, New York, from approximately 1942 to 1949. *CU*

[redacted] *MEX.*
This subject is the wife of [redacted] and for information concerning her see above section relating to him.

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ASSOCIATES OF THE ACGM WHO
ARE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS

In addition to the associates of the ACGM listed hereinbefore who either are citizens of the United States, former citizens of the United States, or have a spouse who is a United States citizen, sources have identified the following as being associates of the ACGM who do not fall into any of the above-mentioned categories: ~~X~~ 11

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT: ~~U~~

T-19 - [REDACTED] is a European refugee doctor who has resided for many years in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, but recently moved to Mexico City to take over the medical practice of an unidentified doctor whose offices were located on Calle Niza (number unknown), Mexico, D. F. His Mexico City residence address is not known. X 11

COMMUNIST STATUS: ~~U~~

T-19 - [] claims to have been a doctor in the Loyalist forces during the Spanish Civil War and is openly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet. His principal associations in Cuernavaca and Mexico City are with persons of the ACGM. ✓

PILAR AMMAN

This subject is the [redacted] and no information is available concerning her other than that recorded above with respect to him.

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~~DE JESUS CHAVEZ (MORADO)~~ U

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] U

T-4 - The files of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs reflect that JOSE CHAVEZ (MORADO) is a Mexican citizen who was born January 4, 1909, at Silao, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, and was married to [redacted] on May 18, 1935. U

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] U

T-15 - The CHAVEZES maintain their permanent residence in Mexico City at Calle Esparaza Oteo #91, Colonia Guadalupe Inn, but in the latter part of 1954 they moved to Guanajuato, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, where JOSE CHAVEZ (MORADO) had a contract to prepare a large mural painting. In Guanajuato they were residing at Calle Pastita #114. U

[COMMUNIST STATUS:] U

T-15 - In July, 1953, JOSE CHAVEZ (MORADO) and his [redacted] were delivering copies of the newspaper "La Voz de Mexico" (official organ of the PCM) to persons in the American Communist Group and claimed that they had an established route for delivery of that newspaper. U

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T-76, of unknown reliability, but in a position to obtain reliable information - The source advised that JOSE CHAVEZ (MORADO) was a delegate to the XII National Ordinary Congress of the PCM which was held September 20-25, 1954, in Mexico City. U

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[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

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T-4 - The files of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs reflect that [redacted] was born in Russia and arrived in Mexico in 1925. ~~U~~

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

(For residence see above section relating to subject's husband.)

T-8 - In addition to her household duties, [redacted] is an accomplished painter who frequently holds exhibitions of her paintings. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-15 - In July, 1953, [redacted] made the statement that she and her husband had received Marxist training together at the Russian Institute in Mexico City and had belonged to the same cell of the Mexican Communist Party. She also stated that her father had been arrested on one occasion by the Mexican police on the charge that he was a "Soviet spy." ~~U~~

T-77, the files of another government agency [redacted] for the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico during World War II, [redacted] was reported to be receiving money from the Soviet Embassy. *eu*

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[REDACTED] ~~U~~

[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] ~~U~~

T-23 - The files of the Mexican Department of Immigration reflect that [REDACTED] a Cuban national, arrived in Mexico on June 11, 1935, and on April 8, 1938, was married to XAVIER GUERRERO (SAUCEDO), a Mexican national. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-78 - As of April, 1956, the subject and her husband were residing at [REDACTED], and she was self-employed as an interior decorator. ~~U~~

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-79 - In 1946 [REDACTED] was listed at PCM headquarters as a member of the PCM. ~~U~~

T-11 - On June 15, 1955, subject traveled to Helsinki, Finland, to attend the "World Peace Assembly" and thereafter traveled to Soviet Russia and to China before returning to Mexico City in September, 1955. ~~U~~

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T-80 - On February 25, 1956, [REDACTED] joined officials of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in the group which welcomed the Soviet delegation which arrived at the Mexico City airport on that date for the purpose of presenting the Stalin Peace Prize to former Mexican President LAZARO CARDENAS on the following day. ~~U~~

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~~[XAVIER GUERRERO (SAUCEDO)]~~ ~~X~~ U

[CITIZENSHIP:] ~~X~~ U

T-81 - This subject is a Mexican citizen who was born in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, in 1896. ~~X~~ U

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~X~~ U

T-78 - As of April, 1956, subject resided at Parque Melchor Ocampo 38, Apartment 2, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, Mexico, D. F., and is a painter-artist by profession. ~~X~~ U

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~X~~ U

T-81 - GUERRERO joined the PCM in 1919 shortly after it was organized, and as of 1946 was closely associated with its activities. ~~X~~ U

The October, 1952, edition of the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior" carried an article entitled, "Fifteen Mexicans Attending Peace Congress in Peiping Will Journey to (see) Stalin." XAVIER GUERRERO was listed as one of those who had attended the Congress and who would return to Mexico by way of Moscow.

T-80 - On February 25, 1956, GUERRERO joined several officials from the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in a group which welcomed the Soviet delegation which arrived at the Mexico City airport on that day in connection with the presentation of the Stalin Peace Prize to former Mexican President LAZARO CARDENAS on the following day. ~~X~~ U

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~~[IVAN I. JOANOVICH KIREEV] X U~~

~~[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] X U~~

T-21 - Mexican Immigration files reflect that KIREEV was born in Russia on January 6, 1900, and received Mexican Naturalization Certificate 164, on February 3, 1933. ~~X U~~

~~[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] X U~~

T-19 - As of November, 1955, KIREEV and [redacted] were residing at Calle Boticelli 45, Colonia Mixcoac, Mexico, D. F. IVAN KIREEV has stated that he is a geophysicist and a specialist in petroleum engineering, and that he is employed by the Mexican Government petroleum monopoly "PEMEX." ~~X U~~

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~~[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] X U~~

T-19 - Both IVAN KIREEV and [redacted] have stated that they were "white Russians" who left Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution and have resided in Mexico for many years. They are Marxists who are pro-China and pro-Soviet and who are in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. They also have participated in activities of the American Communist Group in Mexico. ~~X U~~

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~~[ARRIVAL IN MEXICO:] X U~~

This subject is [redacted] and for information concerning her arrival in Mexico see above section relating to him. ~~X U~~

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RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:

T-19 - Subject resides with [redacted] (address recorded above) and is employed as [redacted] at the Mexican-Russian Cultural Institute. She also teaches Spanish to personnel of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. ~~X U~~

~~[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] X U~~

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T-1 - On several occasions [redacted] have stated that they were in close contact with personnel of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. ~~X U~~

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T-19 - Both IVAN and [redacted] KIREEV have consistently revealed themselves to be convinced Communists. ~~X U~~

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[CITIZENSHIP:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] claims to be a Mexican citizen. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] residence address is not known, but he is self-employed practicing law, although he has never received a license to practice. He is employed on a retainer basis by the Mexican-Russian Cultural Institute in Mexico City. ~~U~~ (U)

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] is an avowed Marxist, but disclaims being a member of any political party. ~~U~~

[CITIZENSHIP:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] claims to be a Mexican citizen. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] rents a room at the apartment of []

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-19 - [] is an avowed Marxist who acts as the attorney for many persons in the American Communist Group, and claims to be in contact with leaders of the PCM and the PP. ~~U~~

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[CITIZENSHIP:] ~~U~~

T-21 - [] is publicly known to be a Mexican motion picture actress. ~~U~~

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[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

T-21 - []

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[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-21 - [] is the actress who [] in the motion picture, "Salt of the Earth," which was widely discussed in the Mexico City press in connection with the allegation that it contained Communist propaganda. According to source, [] are all known publicly to be pro-Communist. ~~U~~

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T-15 - [] is a personal acquaintance of numerous persons in the American Communist Group and has participated in many social affairs of this group. ~~U~~

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[CITIZENSHIP:] ~~U~~

T-21 - [] has described [] as a Mexican citizen who fought in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. ~~U~~

[RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT:] ~~U~~

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T-8 - [] a guest house or small hotel at Guanajuato, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, known as "Posada de la Presa." Most of his guests at this inn are American citizens. ~~U~~

[COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS:] ~~U~~

T-21 - [] has stated that [] is a close friend of DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS whose source described as a notorious Mexican Marxist painter who was involved in the assassination attempt against LEON TROTSKY. ~~U~~

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T-8 - Many of the guests who arrive at [] guest house are "openly progressive" and [] is consistently pro-Communist in his conversations with his guests. ~~U~~

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This is a joint report of SA's JAMES T. HAVERTY, GEORGE F. MUNRO and the reporting Agent.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, no local dissemination is being made of this report; however, an extra copy thereof has been designated for the Mexico City office for subsequent dissemination to the Embassy and CIA on a circulation basis in the event the Bureau so instructs. Four extra copies hereof have been provided to the Bureau for possible transmittal, if deemed advisable, to the New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Miami offices in view of the fact that each of those offices is Office of Origin in connection with a substantial number of the associates of the ACGM mentioned herein. ~~U~~ U

As instructed by the Bureau, every effort was made to follow the subheadings indicated in Section 87C of the Manual of Instructions for organizational reports; however, in view of the fact that the ACGM is not known to have any actual organization and appears to exist only as an informal association based on established acceptability by other persons in the ACGM, it was not possible to follow the Manual of Instructions outline other than in a general fashion. ~~U~~ U

With regard to Bureau instructions concerning an "Underground" section in this report, it is advised that subsequent to the location and apprehension of GUS HALL in Mexico City, virtually no information has come to the attention of this office to indicate that members of the ACGM were involved in "escape route activities" and, as the Bureau is aware, the best information available concerning the GUS HALL escape route was to the effect that the details thereof were worked out between representatives of the CP, USA, and the PCM and the latter with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. In view of the foregoing, UACB, no information is being recorded herein regarding "Underground" or "Escape Route" activities within the ACGM other than that recorded in the body of the report in the section entitled, "FINANCIAL OPERATIONS," and in references to the fact that most of the ACGM associates are reported to have come to Mexico for the purpose of escaping "Capitalist persecution in the U. S." ~~U~~ U

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It is pointed out that no information has been included herein concerning a number of important American Communists residing in Mexico because available data concerning them failed to indicate that they have been in contact with associates of the ACGM. It is believed that a useful purpose would be served to the Bureau and to this office if supplementary reports were submitted on a six months' basis for the purpose of reporting significant changes in organizational efforts, collection of funds and the appearance of previously unidentified (to this office) associates within this Group. ~~U~~ U

It will be observed that citations or characterizations have not been included herein with regard to every individual or organization mentioned in connection with some of the associates of the ACGM listed. This information was not located in the files of this office, and it was felt that its omission did not substantially weaken the data regarding the "COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS" of any particular associate of the ACGM. In view of the foregoing, however, an extra page of the body of this report relating to a particular subject has been prepared for filing in the individual case file, and where it is believed that more current or stronger data relating to the CP status of the subject may be available in the files of the Office of Origin in the domestic field, a letter will be directed to the Bureau requesting that the office in question furnish such information. ~~U~~ U

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SOURCES

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed in this report and T symbols have been used only in those instances where the identities of these sources must be concealed.

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 CI's [redacted] and [redacted] reporting jointly	Sections II - VI	4/11/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	Instant report
	[redacted] return to San Francisco	12/16/53	"	100-693
	Residence and employment. [redacted] and [redacted]	5/7/56	"	[redacted]
	CP status of GRAY BEMIS	5/7/56	"	100-1483
	CP status of [redacted]	1/3 and 7/25/56	"	100-1483
	Employment of [redacted]	9/5/55	"	[redacted]
	CP status of [redacted]	Various during 1954 and 1955	"	100-830
	Arrival of [redacted]	12/14/51	"	[redacted]
	Residence of [redacted]	1/16/56	"	[redacted]
	CP status of [redacted] and husband	1/16/56	"	[redacted]

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 cont'd	Data re [redacted] [redacted]	1/16/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted]
	Residence and employment, [redacted] [redacted]	2/4 and 5/7/56	"	100-1287-51
	Residence and employment, [redacted]	3/21/56	"	100-1251-70
	CP status of [redacted]	Various	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employment, [redacted]	2/6/56	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted]	2/6/56	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employment of [redacted]	4/4/56	"	100-1070-65
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	Various	"	100-1070
	Residence and employment, [redacted]	12/20/55	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	Various	"	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	1/3/53	"	100-1285
	Residence of [redacted]	5/7/56	"	100-1285
	Arrival of [redacted] [redacted]	1/3/53	"	100-1285
	Residence and employment of [redacted]	5/7/56	"	100-1285

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 cont'd	CP status, []	5/7/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-1285
	CP status, []	1/53; 5/7/56	"	[]
	BROOKS worked with []	6/3/54	"	[]
	CP status of []	6/22/53	"	[]
	Employment of FREDERICK V. FIELD	5/7/56	"	100-1298
	Employment, []	3/21/56	"	100-749
	Arrival, []	10/24/52	"	100-1038-1
	CP status of []	Various	"	[]
	Residence and employ- ment of []	4/16/56	"	100-821
	Arrival, []	1/3/54	"	100-1308-3
	Residence and employ- ment, GORDON KAHN	Various	"	100-652
	Residence and employ- ment, [] and []	6/20/55	"	100-1283
	CP status, [] and []	Various	"	100-1283

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 cont'd	Employment, [redacted] [redacted]	10/25/53	GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted]
	Residence and employ- ment, [redacted]	12/20/55	"	100-1301-39
	Employment, [redacted] [redacted]	4/10, 11/7/55	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	Various	"	[redacted]
	Employment, ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ	Various	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employ- ment, [redacted] [redacted]	5/7/56	"	100-794
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	7/10, 9/8/53	"	100-794
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	11/20/52	"	100-1010-4
	Residence and employ- ment, [redacted] [redacted]	5/7/56	"	100-963
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	June and Aug., 1953; 5/2/55; 5/7/56	"	100-963
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	4/11/56	"	[redacted]
	Employment, [redacted] [redacted]	3/12/56	"	100-1348

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T-1
cont'd

CP status of []	1/55	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-1348
Residence and employ- ment of SAMUEL J. NOVICK	5/7/56	"	[]
CP status of []	7/11/52	"	100-750-56
CP status, [] and Various		"	Orally
CP status, []	Various	"	100-1488
Residence and employ- ment, []	12/28/55	"	[]
CP status, []	Various and 8/23/54	"	[]
Arrival, [] and	8/52	"	100-836
Employment, [] and	1/9/56	"	100-923
Residence, ALFRED K. and MARTHA STERN	5/7/56	"	[]
CP status, MARTHA DODD STERN	5/7/56	"	[]
Residence and employ- ment, []	3/12/56	"	100-1344
Arrival, [] and	7/15/52	"	100-829
Residence and employ- ment, []	3/6/56	"	100-829

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T-1 cont'd.	CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	Various	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-829
	Residence, BART and [redacted]	5/2/56	"	100-684
	Arrival, [redacted]	5/17/52	"	100-684
	CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	12/27/54	"	100-938
	Employment, [redacted]	3/7/54	"	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	2/24/54	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	2/24/54	"	[redacted]
	Arrival of [redacted]	10/13 and 12/26/55	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted]	12/26/55	"	[redacted]
	Employment, [redacted]	2/6/56	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted]	1/26/55	"	100-723
	Employment, [redacted]	5/16/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employment, ASA ZATZ	5/16/56	"	100-1240
	CP status, ASA ZATZ	Various	"	100-1240

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T-1
cont'd

Residence and employment of [redacted]	5/16/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	Orally
CP status, IVAN and [redacted] KIREEV	8/23/54	"	[redacted]

Also used for characterizations.

T-2
Former CI's
[redacted]
and
[redacted]
reporting jointly

Arrival of [redacted]	3/17/53;	[redacted]	100-1238
[redacted]	7/29/54		[redacted]
Arrival of [redacted]	10/3/52	[redacted]	100-1017
CP status of [redacted]	1/53		100-1017

Arrival, [redacted] and Dr. LEO ELOESSER 12/10/53

CP status, Dr. LEO ELOESSER 12/10/53 and others

Arrival and departure of HOWARD FAST 6/4/54, 12/6/54

CP status, [redacted] 9/3/53

Departure of [redacted] 8/53

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T-2 cont'd	CP status, EDUARDO MACHADO	Various in 53-54		100-1241
	CP status, [redacted]	Various in 53-54		100-1241
	CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	12/10/53		[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	7/26/53		100-1211-1
	CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	7/26/53		100-1211-1
	Departure, DALTON TRUMBO	1/54		[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted]	8/17; 9/3/55		[redacted]
	Various segments in ACGM	Various		Orally

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~~U~~ T-3

[redacted] in CP 1941-1950

2/2/50

NY 100-72672-8

~~U~~ T-4

Arrival, [redacted]

10/22/54

Arrival [redacted]

1/13/54

"

Arrival, [redacted]

8/10/53

"

100-1202

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T-4
cont'd

Residence and employ- 2/10/56
ment, HALPERINS

Arrival, [REDACTED]
MAURICE HALPERIN

1/29/54

"

Return to Mexico
City, [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED]

6/22;
7/15/55

"

Residence and employ- 10/28/55
ment, [REDACTED]

"

Arrival, EDUARDO
MACHADO

1/14/54

"

100-1297-3

Arrival, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1/14/54

"

100-1241

Residence, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3/29/56

"

Employment, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1/23/56

"

Residence and employ- 2/10/56
ment, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"

Arrival, [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED]

9/14/55

JAMES T.
HAVERTY

Residence and employ- 3/21/56
ment, [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED]

3/21/56

"

Residence and departure 10/7/55
of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"

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T-4
cont'd

Residence and employ- 3/7/56
ment, [redacted]

Residence and employ- 2/21/56
ment, [redacted]

Arrival, ASA ZATZ 1/19/54

Birth date, [redacted] 2/10/54

T-5

Residence and employ- 5/15/56 JAMES T.
ment, [redacted] HAVERTY

Residence, [redacted] and 3/8/56 "

Residence, [redacted] 5/10/56 "

Residence, [redacted] 3/19/56 "

Residence and employ- 9/14;
ment, [redacted] 10/10/55 "

Residence, [redacted] 4/26/56 "

Residence, [redacted] 5/10/56 "

Residence and employ- 8/23/55
ment of [redacted] "

Residence and employ- 5/13/56
ment, [redacted] "

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T-5
cont'd

Arrival, [redacted]	9/19/55	JAMES T. HAVERTY	[redacted]
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Residence, [redacted]	3/28/56	"	[redacted]
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Residence and employ- ment, [redacted]	10/26/55	"	[redacted]
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Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	8/11/55	"	[redacted]
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Residence of [redacted]	11/55	"	[redacted]
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Residence, [redacted]	4/26/56	"	[redacted]
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Residence of [redacted]	3/8/56	"	[redacted]
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Residence, [redacted]	2/12/56	"	[redacted]
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~~U~~ T-6

Arrival, [redacted]	5/31/55	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-628-21
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Arrival of GRAY D. BEMIS	3/13/56	"	100-1483
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Arrival, [redacted]	12/28/53	"	100-1251-4
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Arrival, [redacted]	12/28/53	"	[redacted]
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Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	11/17/53	"	[redacted]
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T-6 cont'd	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	1/10/54	GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	5/54	"	100-1348-2
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	7/13/54	"	100-750-81
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	6/4/55	"	100-1488-10
	Employment, [redacted] [redacted]	11/15/55	"	100-1488
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	12/28/53	"	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	1/12/54	"	100-1302
	Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	12/27/55	"	100-923
	Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	4/26/54	"	100-1344
	Employment, [redacted] [redacted]	3/28/56	"	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	4/6/54	"	100-1347
	Residence and employment, [redacted] [redacted]	4/18/56	"	100-628-44
	Communist status, [redacted]	Unavail- able .	"	100-1326

T-7

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request

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T-7
cont'd

CP status, [redacted]	Unavail- able	Unavailable	[redacted]
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Employment and CP status, [redacted]	4/22; 6/14/55	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-1302
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Employment, [redacted]	5/16/56	"	Orally
------------------------	---------	---	--------

T-8

and [redacted]
reporting
jointly

[redacted] associations with ACGM	1/11/56	[redacted]	[redacted]
-----------------------------------	---------	------------	------------

Residence and employment of [redacted]	3/3/56	"	[redacted]
--	--------	---	------------

CP status of [redacted]	2/23/56	"	[redacted]
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Residence and employment, [redacted] and [redacted]	3/17/56	"	[redacted] and
---	---------	---	----------------

CP status, [redacted]	3/17/56	"	[redacted] and
-----------------------	---------	---	----------------

Arrival, [redacted] and [redacted]	2/21; 4/10/55	"	[redacted]
------------------------------------	------------------	---	------------

CP status, [redacted] and [redacted]	4/10/56	"	[redacted]
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Residence and employment, [redacted] and [redacted]	2/7/56	"	[redacted]
---	--------	---	------------

Employment, [redacted]	3/17/56	"	Orally
------------------------	---------	---	--------

Residence and CP status, [redacted]	3/17/56	"	Orally
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T-9

Former

(deceased)

Arrival of [redacted]

5/28/51

Legat JOHN
N. SPEAKES

100-693-4

Arrival of [redacted]

6/49

JOHN N.
SPEAKES

[redacted] in Insti-
tute of Economic
Orientation

12/22/49

JOHN N.
SPEAKES

Arrival of [redacted]

1/9/53

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

Arrival of [redacted]

8/7/52

"

100-821-19

CP status, [redacted]

Unavail-
able

"

100-979

Arrival, GORDON KAHN

8/27/51

"

100-652-28

Arrival, [redacted]

1/14/53

"

100-885-28

Arrival, [redacted]

12/9/52

"

100-989-5

Arrival, [redacted]

Unavail-
able

JOHN N.
SPEAKES

100-665

Arrival, ALFRED K.
and MARTHA STERN

7/5/53

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

Arrival, [redacted]

10/18/52

"

100-907-7

Arrival, [redacted]

9/24/56

JOHN N.
SPEAKES

Also used for characterizations.

12/43 to 5/44

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~~U~~ T-11

[redacted]	Arrival in Mexico of [redacted]	2/1/55	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-1484
------------	---------------------------------	--------	-----------------	----------

[redacted] former [redacted] of GEORGE MINK	2/1/55	"		100-1484
---	--------	---	--	----------

CP status of GORDON KAHN	5/14/53	Legat		100-652-58
--------------------------	---------	-------	--	------------

Arrival, [redacted]	About 5/6/52	Letter to Legat		100-874-22
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CP status, EDUARDO MACHADO	5/17/56	[redacted] (orally)		Instant report
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Arrival, [redacted]	Bulet to Legat 5/25/51			100-719-1
---------------------	------------------------	--	--	-----------

Arrival, arrest and deportation, [redacted]	9/7/54, 9/28/54	[redacted]		Orally
---	-----------------	------------	--	--------

CP status of [redacted]	5/20/53	Legat		100-792-20
-------------------------	---------	-------	--	------------

[redacted] in LPI	2/8/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO		100-923-108
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Arrival, [redacted]	10/22/51	Legat		100-938
---------------------	----------	-------	--	---------

Info re MAX SHLAFROCK	2/15; 3/13/56	JAMES T. HAVERTY	100-	
CP status, [redacted]	8/9/55	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-1150	1604

T-12

Employment of [redacted]	5/7/56	[redacted]		Instant report
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[redacted] (concealed by request)

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T-13 [redacted] [redacted] who had legal possession of trash disposed of by [redacted]	CP status of BEATRICE BENNETT	12/26/46	[redacted]	NY 100-81586-1A14	U
T-14 [redacted] former Comintern Agent	Comintern Agent CP status, MAX and GRACE GRANICH	1/16/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted]	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
U T-15 Former [redacted]	Arrival, employment HERBERT BIBERMAN	6/53	[redacted]	100-1061	
	Arrival, FREDERICK V. FIELD	1/4/54	"	[redacted]	U
	March, 1954, visit to Mexico of MAX and GRACE GRANICH	3/8/54	"	[redacted]	
	Arrival, ABRAHAM MAGIL	7/6/53	"	100-719	
	CP status, SAUL and ANGELINA PUPKIN	3/14; 7/29/54	"	[redacted]	
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	12/52	"	100-1074	

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T-15
cont'd

CP status, [] Various []

Residence and employ- Unavail-
ment [] able

CP status, [] /10/53 []

CP status, [] Unavail-
[] able

CP status, [] Various []

100-1184-2

100-1185-1

100-1018

T-16
MAX SILVER, CP status, HERBERT
in testi- BIBERMAN
mony before
HCUA, Wash.,
D. C.,
1/22/52

LA 62-1664-
1B2(2) p. 8

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T-17

CP status, [] 12/18/52 []

NY 100-
100119-4

T-18

[] association 10/10/52
with []

NY []

T-19

Arrival of [] 3/9/56 []

Residence, employment 3/30;
and CP status of 4/20,
[] 26/55

"

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T-19 cont'd	1956 visit to Mexico of MAX and GRACE GRANCH and residence and employment	3/9/56	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Residence and employment of [redacted]	3/30/56	"	[redacted]
	[redacted] a CP member	10/5/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employment, EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON	4/20/56	" (orally)	100-893
	CP status, EVELYN CLIFTON	Various	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted]	8/20/54	"	100-1382-10
	CP status of [redacted]	8/20/54	"	100-1382-10
	Arrival, HIGH HARDYMAN	10/25/54	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employment, [redacted]	4/23/55 and 1/13/56	" (orally)	100-885
	Residence and employment, [redacted]	1/30/56	[redacted]	[redacted]
	CP status of [redacted]	7/27/55	"	[redacted]

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T-19 cont'd	[redacted] separated from husband	1/30/56	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Residence of [redacted] [redacted]	5/25/56	"	Orally
	CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	11/2, 15/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employ- ment, [redacted]	11/29/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence, [redacted] [redacted]	4/26/56	"	100-1617-19
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	4/11/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence and CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	12/5/55; 3/30, 4/26/56	"	[redacted]
	Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	6/24/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence, [redacted] [redacted]	3/30/56	"	[redacted]
	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	6/23/55	"	[redacted]
	Residence and employ- ment and CP status of [redacted]	5/18/56	"	Orally
	Residence and employ- ment, IVAN [redacted] [redacted] KIREEV	5/18/56	"	Orally

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T-19
cont'd

CP status. IVAN
[redacted] KIRKEV

11/15/55,
5/18/56

[redacted]

[redacted]

Information re
[redacted]

5/18/56

"

Orally

Information re
[redacted]

5/18/56

"

Orally

EVELYN CLIFTON and
[redacted]
leaders in ACGM

5/18/56

"

Orally

Also used for characterizations.

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~~U~~ T-20
[redacted]

Residence and
employment of [redacted]
[redacted]

4/12/56

[redacted]

100-729

~~U~~ T-21
[redacted]

Definition of PCM.

Arrival of [redacted]
[redacted]

Not JOHN N.
Available SPEAKES

100-729

CP Status of [redacted]
[redacted]

Not Legat JOHN
available N. SPEAKES

100-885

Arrival of [redacted]
[redacted]

Not Not located
available 100-1301-39

Arrival, ALBERT and
MARGARET MALTZ

5/9/51

[redacted]

100-1271-87

Arrival, [redacted]
[redacted]

9/2/50

[redacted]

100-794

Arrival, [redacted]

2/15/56

[redacted]

[redacted]

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T-21
cont'd

Arrival, GEORGE [redacted] [redacted] PEPPER	1/52	JOHN N. SPEAKES	100-880-18
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Arrival, [redacted]	Latter 1951	JOHN N. SPEAKES	100-825-8
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Arrival, IVAN I. [redacted] [redacted] KIRIEV	Unavail-able	Unavail-able	100-770
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Citizenship, residence, employment, and CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	4/24/53 and various dates	JOHN N. SPEAKES	100-1018
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Citizenship and CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	Unavail-able	JOHN N. SPEAKES	100-1073
---	--------------	-----------------	----------

T-22
Bulet of
7/2/51

CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	Further documentation unavailable.		
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T-23

Arrival of [redacted] [redacted]	5/3/54	[redacted]	[redacted]
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Residence of [redacted] [redacted]	12/28/55	"	[redacted]
---------------------------------------	----------	---	------------

Mexican Immigration re employment, [redacted]	1/3/56	"	[redacted]
---	--------	---	------------

Arrival, [redacted] [redacted]	9/7/54	"	[redacted]
-----------------------------------	--------	---	------------

Residing with [redacted] [redacted]	2/23/55	"	[redacted]
--	---------	---	------------

Residence and marriage of [redacted] [redacted]	1/13/55; 1/30/56	"	100-957-40 and 45
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T-23
cont'd

Employment and resi- 3/20/56
dence of [redacted]
[redacted]

Residence and employment 1/24/56 "
of EDUARDO MACHADO

100-1297

Residence, ALBERT and 5/1/56 "
MARGARET MALTZ

Naturalization of 3/20/56 "
[redacted]

Residence of 3/20/56 "
[redacted]

Residence and employ- 9/21/55 "
ment, GEORGE PEPPER

Arrival, [redacted] 6/24/55 "
[redacted]

100-668-15

Residence, [redacted] 3/20/56 "
[redacted]

Arrival, [redacted] 3/3/53 "
[redacted]

Residence and employ- 4/6/56 "
ment, [redacted]

100-1048-152

Arrival, [redacted] 5/26/53 "
[redacted]

100-1150

Residence and employ- 3/16/56 EDWIN O.
ment of [redacted] JOHNSON

100-1417

Residence and employ- 3/16/56 EDWIN O.
ment, [redacted] JOHNSON
[redacted]

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T-24
cont'd

Arrival and residence 5/1/56
of [redacted]

EDWIN O.
JOHNSON

100-1494

T-25
Bulet of
11/15/54

No further documentation available.
CP status of [redacted]

T-26
Report of
SA [redacted]

CP status of EVELYN
TRAVIS CLIFTON

Further documentation
not available

LA 100-
36426

Los Angeles,
2/26/52

T-27
T-15, anony-
mous source
in report of
SA [redacted]

CP status of [redacted]

[redacted] at
Los Angeles,
2/17/54

T-28

Readmission to CP
of [redacted]

12/24/54

LA [redacted]

T-29

Residence and
employment,
HARDYMAN

5/11/56

EDWIN O.
JOHNSON

100-1440

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request)

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T-30

[redacted] membership of [redacted]

Further documentation not available.

T-31

CP status of [redacted]

4/21/47

SE [redacted]

T-32

Arrival of [redacted]

11/25/52

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

Arrival of SAMUEL J.
NOVICK

12/30/52

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

T-33

CP status, [redacted]

3/3/47

NY 100-
26603-
1A883

T-34

CP status, HOWARD FAST 9/2/52

HOWARD A.
SEARL

T-35

Residence, FREDERICK
VANDERBILT FIELD

5/1/56

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

100-1298

Residence, [redacted]

5/5/56

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

100-923

T-36

CP status, [redacted]

3/25/52

NY 100-
47596-181

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T-37

CP status of

12/2/50

JOHN J. THOMPSON

LA100-21324B-354

CP status of

7/3/52

Not available

LA 100-21324B-354

T-38

CP status,

6/8/50

SF 100-27082A-22A(35)

T-39

CP status,

10/18/51

SF 100-31086A(25)

T-40

CP status,

9/3/48

BURTON H. MICHAEL

66-1486A-1A-9

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T-41

Files of G-2, Central Record Facility, Fort Holabird, Md.

CP status.

Further documentation unavailable.

T-42

Former

CP status,

7/19/52

LA 66-2907-A-138

T-43

CP status,

7/22/52

GEORGE F. MUNRO

100-885-27

Residence and employment, 4/3/56

GEORGE F. MUNRO

100-908-75

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U T-44 [redacted]	CP status of [redacted]	5/47	MARCUS M. BRIGHT, et al	LA 100-23933-1B1, Vol. 2, p. 10
	CP status, [redacted]	5/47	MARCUS M. BRIGHT	LA 100-23933-15, p. 440
T-45 [redacted]	CP status of [redacted]	9/25/51	ANDREW JOSEPH DECKER, Jr., [redacted] (orally)	Not available
T-46 [redacted]	CP status, MARGARET MALTZ <i>C.P. MEMBER 1947 - 50</i>	5/8; ✓ 28/54	EDWARD J. KIRBY	LA 100-20774-130
T-47 [redacted]	CP status, [redacted]	5/52	Bureau	Unavail-able
U T-48 Former [redacted]	Residence, [redacted]	1/21/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	100-750-99
	Employment, ALFRED and MARTHA STERN	3/30/56	GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted]
T-49 [redacted]	CP status, GEORGE PEPPER	1/8; 2/26; 11/19/45	JOHN R. VICARS	LA 100-18874-1A55A and 1A49B, p. 12

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T-50

CP status, [redacted]

2/16/49

~~(U)~~ T-51

CP status of ALFRED K. STERN

10/15/54

[redacted] NY 100-65568

~~(U)~~ T-52

Residence, [redacted]

9/17/55

Bureau Steno 100-825-179
MARIE GROBUSKY

T-53

Former

CP status, [redacted]

6/3;
6/11/55

JAMES E. GORDON,
ROBERT L. STEVENSON,
Jr.

NY 100-79033-11

b6
b7C
b7D

T-54

Anonymous source

Report of SA [redacted], New York, 10/7/49, entitled [redacted] was., SM - C"
CP status of [redacted]

T-55

Arrival, DALTON TRUMBO

2/52

EDWIN L. SWEET

100-863

T-56

Los Angeles letter to Director 3/15/54
Residence, DALTON TRUMBO
Further documentation unavailable.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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~~U~~ T-57

CP status of [redacted]

11/8/48

[redacted]

Unavail-
able

T-58

LGE report

CP status. [redacted]

re [redacted]

by SA ALEX

M. HURST,

Honolulu,

T. H.,

10/7/49

Further documentation unavailable.

~~U~~ T-59

CP status. [redacted]

4/5/49

DANIEL H.
LUCKING

NY 100-
97243-50,
p. 6

~~U~~ T-60

CP status, [redacted]

10/6/51

Unknown,
San Fran-
cisco
office

Report of
SA [redacted]

New York,
3/14/52

T-61

T-6,

anonymous

source in

report of

SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Chicago,

12/28/51

CP status. [redacted]

T-62

T-9,

anonymouse

source in

report of

SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Chicago,

12/28/51

CP status. [redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-63 T-1 in report of S: [redacted] [redacted] Boston, 10/7/47, re [redacted] [redacted] SM-O"	CP status, [redacted]		Further documentation unavailable	
T-64 [redacted]	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	12/19/50	Unavail- able	NY file No. not known
T-65 Bulet of 10/1/52, re:	[redacted] CP status		Further documentation unavailable	
T-66 9th Army Command Report dated 7/13/44	[redacted] CP status		Further documentation unavailable	
T-67 [redacted]	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	3/49	[redacted]	NY 121- 6346-10
T-68 [redacted]	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	11/14/50	[redacted] and [redacted]	SF 100- 4767-1A(6)

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b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-69 [redacted]	CP status [redacted] [redacted]	2/10/51	H. P. LEINBAUGH	Miami report of 3/19/51

T-70 T-3 in report of SA [redacted] [redacted] 6/10/52	CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	Further documentation unavailable		
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U T-71 [redacted]	CP status, [redacted] [redacted]	6/2/49	[redacted]	NK 80-160-A-1B-73
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T-72 Bulet to State, 7/14/52	CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	Further documentation unavailable		
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T-73 Pretext phone call by SA [redacted] [redacted]	Arrival of [redacted] [redacted]	4/16/52	[redacted]	NY 116-76125
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U T-74 [redacted]	Residence and employment, [redacted] [redacted]	4/18/56	EDWIN O. JOHNSON	100-1509
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T-75 [redacted] [redacted]	CP status of [redacted] [redacted]	12/19/53	[redacted] LEO F. KELLY	NY 100- and 118463-1, end 100-100625-15, p. 18
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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T-76

Notebook of [redacted] CP status of [redacted]

[redacted] relating to XII Congress of PCM, made available by Inspector of Mexican Immigration [redacted]

~~U~~

T-77

CP status. [redacted]

Unavail-
able

100-1185-
10

b3
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b7D
b7E

T-78

Residence and employment of [redacted]

4/10/56

GEORGE F.
MUNRO

100-1150

T-79

Former [redacted] CP status. [redacted]

7/46

Unavailable 100-1150-7

(Mexico)

T-80

Fisur by
SA GEORGE
F. MUNRO

CP status. [redacted]

2/25/56

T-81

Former [redacted] CP status and citizenship. [redacted]

1946

Unavailable

(Mexico)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity
of
Source

Date of Activity
and/or Description
of Information

Date
Received

Agent to
Whom
Furnished

File Number
Where
Located

T-82

Characterization of ALP.

b7D

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated 2/23/56.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1452039-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 43

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Page 6 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C;
Page 7 ~ b1; b3;
Page 8 ~ b1; b3;
Page 9 ~ b1; b3;
Page 10 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C;
Page 11 ~ b1; b3;
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Page 43 ~ b1; b3;
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Page 45 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
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Page 47 ~ b1; b3;
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Page 67 ~ b1; b3;
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Page 69 ~ b1; b3;
Page 70 ~ b1; b3;
Page 71 ~ b1; b3;
Page 72 ~ b1; b3;
Page 79 ~ Duplicate;
Page 81 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C;
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Page 113 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C;
Page 114 ~ b1; b3;
Page 115 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C;
Page 116 ~ b1; b3;
Page 117 ~ b1; b3;

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SAC, New York

July 5, 1956

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attached is a copy of a letter from the Legal Attache, Mexico City, entitled "Communist Party, USA - Organization, Internal Security - C; Asa Eatz, Internal Security - C," which is self-explanatory. There are also attached photographs of a 23-page document which was allegedly received by Asa Eatz, who is one of the leaders of the American Communist Group in Mexico. It is requested that these photographs be compared with similar documents coming into your possession so as to prove a connection between the CP, USA, and the American Communist Group in Mexico.

Enclosures - 2

cc - Legat, Mexico (Information)

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

BGLP:pjm
(6)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



100 - 422116 - 59

JUL 8 1956

Handwritten signature/initials

JUL 8 1956

Legal Attache, Mexico City ()

July 26, 1956

Director, FBI (100-422196)

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

7
Rerep of Special Agent () dated June 12, 1956, at Mexico, D. F. Copies of this report are being disseminated from the Bureau to the State Department, () and to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. Dissemination locally in Mexico, to American Ambassador, Francis White, as suggested in your letter of June 12, 1956, is in order. If additional copies of this report are necessary for your local dissemination, they may be obtained from the Bureau, it being noted that only two copies of this report were designated for your office.

Within six months of the date of referenced report the activities of the American Communist Group in Mexico should be reviewed by your office and a report submitted reflecting any changes. In the event there are no changes to be reported, you may submit a memorandum to that effect.

It is suggested that during the six-month period information coming to your attention relating to any of the facets of the American Communist Group should be channeled to your control file to be available in connection with preparation of this report.

You should set a tickler to have this matter come up for review at six-month intervals.

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

Tolson _____
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Boardman _____
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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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77 AUG 2 1956

RECORDED - 33

25 JUL 26

100-422116

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b6
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b7C
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R# 219 Date 10/31 Searcher Initials 1211
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~NR 100-116157~~ ✓
~~NR 100-262924~~ ✓
~~NR 721-23135~~
~~NR 40-68577~~
~~NR 2-521-A-2228~~
~~NR 77-84349-34~~ AP
~~NR 100-359549-7~~ (I) AC
~~NR 61-7551-13~~
~~NR 100-371563-5~~ NP
 NIACO 100-3-1-856 P2 (Rao)
~~NR 7-1-24616-16~~
 (Rao's LTL Mex)

b3
b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

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☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
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Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
 Birthdate
 Address

b6

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Localities

R# *249* Date *10/30* Searcher Initials *211*
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-389546 WA

100-389883

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Non-subversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
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Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b6
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b7C
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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 Address _____

Localities _____

R# 249 Date 10/20 Searcher Initials 1211
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-400537

(Search Stopped)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523		
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524 :		
☐	Forward to File Review :		
☐	Attention _____		
☐	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

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Date _____

Searcher
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114 - 335345

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Locality

Subject

Birthdate & Place

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100-405136 MF

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to File Review
☐	Attention _____
☐	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

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☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b7C
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Subject _____

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

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Date

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Searcher

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

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☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Stanton, Albert K.
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____
 R# 1049 Date 10/30 Searcher Initials 711
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I 100-57453 100-57453

(approx 1600 refs not listed)

Alfred
100-26126
100-21622
100-376866

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Non-subversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References
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☐ Exact Name Only (On _____)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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Subject _____
 Birthdate _____
 Address _____

Localities

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room	6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room	6524	
☐	Forward to File Review		
☐	Attention _____		
☐	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	b6
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose) .	b7C
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7E
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

Subject

Birthdate

Address

Localities

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Date _____

Date 10/30

Searcher

Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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~~60-87441-60 P28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100~~
~~(b)(1)~~
~~100-381839-1057 P28~~
~~100-392652-12 (From Throck)~~
~~100-57453-1079 (H)~~
~~100-204987-16 (Tom TURK)~~
~~100-86237-12 (H)~~
~~(b)(1)~~
~~100-335345-131 (H)~~
~~100-424482-16 (H)~~
~~100-407537-12 (Tom TURK)~~
~~100-412427-31 (H)~~

4-22b (11-23-55)

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

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Date 10/20

Searcher
Number

1211

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

107-419442-181A	MF
107-88237-54	
107-414745-7	SI
107-422116-6	PSI
107-88237-58	SI
107-424201-1	SI
107-7053-59	SI
107-2278-299	SI
107-399742-4	(R63)
107-375785-36	SI

4-22b (11-23-55)

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b7C
b7E

Subj:

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749

Date

10/30

Searcher

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~~NK 100-372-26-71~~

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~~121-6576-12~~

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~~116-298168-7~~

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~~100-135901-130~~

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review b6
☐ Attention b7C
☐ Return to 1331
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup Variations b6
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form b7C

Subject Birthdate & Place Address Localities R# 209Date 10/30Searcher
Initials S211

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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NR 25 - 133 0201

NR 28 - 41 356

NR 44 NR 47 (2hr)

NR 107 - 365 479 b3

NR 36 - 156 419 b6

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b7C
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

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Date

10/30

Searcher

Initials

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FILE NUMBER

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to File Review
☐	Attention _____
☐	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	b6
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b7C
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

 R# 749 Date 10/30 Searcher Initials 1211
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL
NR 140-387028

100-3731005 (Mm)

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 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
 (A-10))

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☐	Name	Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	
☐	Forward to File Review	
☐	Attention _____	
☐	Return to _____	
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Locality Form	

Address

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Date _____

FILE NUMBER

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-b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b6
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form b7C

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

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249

Date

10/30

Searcher

Initials

KJH

FILE/NUMBER

SERIAL

102-204987
 102-20046

(approx 200 refs. not
 listed)

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Records Branch

, 1956

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☐	Forward to File Review
☐	Attention _____
☐	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
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☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R.

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100	-393277-14	P16	
100	-393288-22	En P 7	
210	100 P 4	2 En P 29	
100	-272026-10		
121	-4-514747		
66	-25202-2-55-1185		
100	-50708-2		
100	-393288-41	P21/22	
100	-30658-5-6		
100	-241874-11		b3
25	-51267-3		b6
			b7C
100	-406714-9		b7E
100	-393288-52	P16.31	
100	-140625-3659	P142	
110	-240068		
100	-413279		

b6

b7C

100 serials not listed under

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to File Review
☐	Attention _____
☐	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities

R# 249 Date 10/30 Searcher Initials 1511
 FILE/NUMBER SERIAL

NY 100-338692
NY 40-25429
NY 121-9144
NY 100-417219
NY 116-14430

Approx. 20 refs. not listed

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b6

b7C

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R# 249 Date 10/30 Searcher Initials 1211

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100-395772

(Search Stopped)

(approx 75 refs not listed)

10/30 10/30

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

12/3

1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention ☐
☒ Return to ☐ 7/ ☐

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main-_____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form ^{b6}

b6
b7C

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R #

Date _____

12/3

Searcher
Initials 4

PSM

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

100-10897-1 (P2)
100-423156

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward to File Review	
☒	Attention 	
☒	Return to 153 	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject ALFRED H. STERN

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

 R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher Initials PSM
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL
100-57453 ✓100-57453-428 (RM)Summary 3/50100-57453-412Summary 9/15/51Summary 12/50MRS.100-57453

b3

b7E

(APPROX. 1500 SEE REF)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward to File Review	
☐	Attention 	
☐	Return to <u>1531</u> 	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

 R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher Initials RS m
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~100-412983 ✓
 31-457441
 31-46856
 31-77075
 31-75977
 61-10347
 31-84404~~

(APPOX 15 SEE REF.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward to File Review	
☐	Attention <u>[redacted]</u>	
☐	Return to <u>[redacted]</u> <u>1531</u> <u>[redacted]</u>	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject [redacted] b6
b7C
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher PSM
Initials
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-423213100-423213

b6

b7C

(APPROX 10 SEE REF)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward to File Division	
☒	Attention <u>[redacted]</u>	
☒	Return to <u>[redacted]</u> <u>1531</u> <u>[redacted]</u>	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject MAX SHLAFROCK
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher Initials RSM
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

X 100-20715 ✓
100-20715-42 (Photo)
61-7582-2611 - 2nd B.H.
7378-7386 (Summary)
100-20715-34 (Summary)
23 Summary 3/51
25 Summary 3/19/53
MRS. MAX
100-373000
100-423109

(APPOX 75 SEE REF)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch12/3, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523 b6
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524 b7C
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention [redacted]
☒ Return to [redacted] 1531 [redacted]
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b6
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form b7C

Subject [redacted]

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 12/3

Searched

Initials PSM

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

8880x 300 REFno MF

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward ☐	
☒	Attention ☐	
☒	Return to ☐ 1531 ☐	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

Subject ☐Birthda ☐

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher Initials PSM

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

☐	☐	b3
☐	100-113111-11 ✓	b6
☐	☐	b7C
☐	☐	b7E

100-219090

(APPROX 150 SEE REF.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523 b6
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524 b7C
☐ Forward to ☐
☒ Attention ☐
☒ Return to ☐ 1531 ☐
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b6
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form b7C

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

B#

Date _____

12/3
FILE NUMBER

Searcher
Initials

SERIAL

(APPOX 200 SEE REF.)

b3

b7E

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

12/3, 1956

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	b6
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
☐	Forward ☐	
☐	Attention ☐	
☐	Return to ☐ 1531 ☐	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject ☐

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

 R# _____ Date 12/3 Searcher Initials RSM
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

X 100-422894 ✓

CAPPOX, RO SEE REF)

Date: December 26, 1956

To: Director, FBI (100-422116)

From: Legat, Mexico

Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
IS - C

b3
b7E

Rebulet 7/26/56 instructing that the file of this office relating to captioned group should be reviewed at the end of six months and a report submitted reflecting any changes should there be any.

It is advised that in accordance with Bureau instructions this office has continued to channelize data relating to the American Communist Group to the control file relating thereto during the course of the investigation of individual members thereof. A review of the material compiled to date, however, does not disclose any material changes in the status, activities, and principal personalities in the ACGM. Therefore, UACB a supplementary report will not be submitted at the present time; however, this case will be reopened at the end of another six-month period for the submission of an investigative report with respect to the ACGM.

RUC.

2 - Bureau
1 - Mexico City
RLL:plb
(3)

RECORDED - 81

EX-103

64 JAN 9 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 17, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: PASSPORT MATTERS INVOLVING
UNITED STATES CITIZENS
IN MEXICO

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On the evening of January 15, 1957, [redacted] of the Liaison Section, received a telephone call from [redacted] Passport Office, State. [redacted] advised that Leonard Boudin and Victor Rabinowitz, New York attorneys who have handled passport matters for communists, just left his office. According to [redacted] Rabinowitz told him that he had recently been in Mexico on the behalf of twelve clients who are United States citizens residing in Mexico and desire to travel to Europe. In discussing how to fill out the application for a passport which requires an answer to present and past membership in the Communist Party (CP), Rabinowitz told [redacted] that these people plan to answer these questions in various ways. One group would answer "no" to present CP membership and would refuse to answer the question concerning past CP membership. The second group would answer "no" to present membership and "yes" to past membership. The third group would answer "no" to both questions; however, according to Rabinowitz this group would include some persons whose spouse had a questionable background concerning CP activities.

[redacted] further stated that Rabinowitz told him that one of the persons he talked to in Mexico stated that he went to the U. S. Embassy in Mexico City to apply for a passport and on his second trip to the Embassy he was told to go to the second floor of the Embassy Building where the applicant was asked questions by two FBI Agents; that the applicant became nervous and excited and left the Embassy immediately.

According to [redacted] Rabinowitz asked if the State Department could send a Passport Officer to Mexico City to hold informal hearings for persons applying for passports in Mexico if the volume warranted it. [redacted] advised that he was noncommittal on this part. [redacted] said the only name mentioned by Rabinowitz was [redacted] approximately

[redacted] She also uses the name of [redacted] stated that Rabinowitz indicated that [redacted] probably has a communist background.

Enclosure
 OHB:tje
 (7) ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

67 FEB 18 1957

RECORDED 53

INDEXED 53

FEB 5 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

RE: PASSPORT MATTERS INVOLVING
UNITED STATES CITIZENS
IN MEXICO

ACTION:

For your information. Liaison will report any further developments in this matter.

Although our offices are on the 17th floor of the Embassy Building and we occupy no space on the second floor (which is actually occupied by commercial firms) and therefore Rabinowitz' client could not have been interviewed by Bureau Agents on the second floor and although our Agents do not officially interview security subjects in Mexico in their capacity as Bureau Agents, it is suggested that the attached letter be sent to the Legal Attache for clarification purposes inquiring whether he has any information which would identify the person who claimed to have been interviewed by Bureau Agents and whether any Bureau Agents actually sat in on any interview with that Person.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Gm", "Jeb", "R", "SMB", "V.", and a checkmark]

Note - Copy of memo
dated 1/18/57 enclosed.
OSTB

b6
b7C

Passport File

RECEIVED FROM

JAN 22 1957

STATE DEPT OHB

January 18, 1957

PT/LS -

b6
b7C

Passport Cases Within Section 51.135 (Communist) Passport Regulations Involving American Citizens in Mexico

D.C. NY
Mr. Leonard B. Boudin and his law partner Mr. Victor Rabinowitz called in person at the Passport Office on January 15, 1957 at approximately 2:45 p.m. Mr. Boudin had been in Washington all day but Mr. Rabinowitz had taken a plane from New York, arriving about 2:15 p.m. for the express purpose of the meeting. Both were returning to New York on the Congressional which leaves Union Station about 4 p.m.

Mr. Boudin stated that Mr. Rabinowitz had just returned from Mexico and had some questions relating to the administrative processing of passport applications. Mr. Rabinowitz said that while in Mexico he had conversations with a number of Americans who have been residing in Mexico over a period of years. He stated that he had about twelve (at one point he stated about seventeen) specific individuals in mind who were interested in obtaining passports to enable them to travel to Europe. He felt however that these applications would come within Section 51.135 of the Passport Regulations, (placing limitations upon the issuance of passports to individuals supporting the Communist movement).

With respect to the questions appearing in the passport application: 1. Are you now a member of the Communist Party; 2. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party; 3. If ever a member, state period of membership -- Mr. Rabinowitz advised that the individuals he had in mind would fall into the following categories:

1. Those who would answer "No" to Question 1, and refuse to answer Question No. 2 (past membership).
2. Those who would answer "No" to Question 1 (present membership) and "Yes" to Question 2 (past membership).
3. Those who would answer "No" to both Questions 1 and 2.

Mr. Boudin

Mr. Rabinowitz

100-422116-14
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Rabinowitz advised that possibly three of the individuals would fall into the third category - that is, they would refuse to answer the questions concerning present and past membership, but he indicated that the majority would come within the second category - in other words, they would deny present but would admit past membership.

Mr. Rabinowitz stated that in the cases where present and past membership would be denied he felt that we might have "some" information regarding the individual's spouse. In the other cases he expressed the opinion that they would go through our regular procedure - tentative refusal, informal hearing, etc.

Mr. Rabinowitz asked just what would our procedure be in the circumstances indicated, bearing in mind that the applicants were in Mexico, and did not wish to leave the country. I explained that in the types of cases he mentioned, the Embassy no doubt would forward the application to the Department. The Passport Office would process the application under Section 51.135. We would instruct the Embassy to notify the applicant in writing of the nature of the information, request the Embassy to forward whatever information the applicant might submit - affidavit, etc. If a tentative refusal were in order we would instruct the Embassy to so advise the applicant in writing and of his right to an informal hearing. I said it would follow along the line of any other passport case of a similar nature.

Mr. Rabinowitz inquired if the Passport Office would consider sending an official to Mexico City, say for three or four days to conduct informal hearings if the volume warranted. He said that the people he had talked to during his trip would want him to represent them at the informal hearing. I asked what would "the volume" be. He answered, "Say about seven cases". He continued that we must have had cases in the past involving individuals who could not afford the time or expense to come to Washington for a hearing. I said that the Passport Office only conducted informal hearings in Washington and that the problem had not previously arisen. I told Mr. Rabinowitz that I could not answer his questions nor could I express a view one way or the other concerning it.

He commented that after all the Passport Office was a "public service" agency of the Government and as such he felt that we should render all possible service. To this point I said that after all he was only discussing cases on a hypothetical basis and as Mr. Bondin well knew, it was contrary to our policy to give any assurances or to make any commitments on that basis. I assured him, however,

that

that if and when the occasion arose we would certainly give the matter appropriate consideration.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Rabinowitz said that he had been informed by one of his clients, whom he did not identify, as follows:

This person went into the American Embassy at Mexico City to apply for a passport. He asked for an application and upon doing so the clerk asked him his name, which he gave. He waited about five minutes or so and then was escorted to a second-floor room where two men were present who informed him, "We're the FBI". They said they wanted to ask him some questions. The individual became very nervous and upset at this but stated that he would refuse to answer any questions unless he had his lawyer with him. He was then permitted to leave and did so without getting the passport application. Mr. Rabinowitz said the person is still scared.

To this story I expressed surprise and I told Mr. Rabinowitz that I certainly questioned its veracity. He assured me however that the facts were as he had given them to me, at least, they had been obtained by him in the course of a conversation supposedly with the individual concerned.

Mr. Rabinowitz also offered the following:

[redacted] known as [redacted] filed an application for a passport at the American Embassy in Mexico. She was asked to furnish an affidavit respecting Communist Party membership and Communist activity. She called at the Embassy and submitted the affidavit along with some extra copies of it. She asked the clerk (a woman) for the extra copies of the affidavit, but the clerk refused to give them to her. She thereupon snatched the copies out of the clerk's hand and in this exchange only obtained a portion of a copy of the affidavit. This had mailed to Mr. Rabinowitz enclosed in a long letter setting out the details of the incident. Mr. Rabinowitz showed me the torn copy of the affidavit.

b6
b7C

In response to my questions for identifying data, Mr. Rabinowitz said that [redacted] was a Negro singer known professionally as [redacted]. She was about [redacted] years old and was born in [redacted].

b6
b7C

She

She applied for a passport about the latter part of December 1956 and the derogatory information consisted of a short period of membership she described as idealistic attraction only, and her singing at CP meetings. Mr. Eabinowitz said that she wanted to travel to Europe to study.

About 4:00 p.m. on January 15, 1957 I gave [redacted] FBI Liaison officer, the gist of the foregoing information. I also passed it along by telephone to Mr. Hipsley in SCA about the same time.

b6
b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch2/26, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b6
☐	Forward to File Review	b7C
☐	Attention ☐	
☒	Return to ☐	<u>1256</u>
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject ☐ b6
 Birthdate & Place ☐ b7C
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2/26 Searcher Initials Rm
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR

65483

- 2 - orig & 1
- 1 - yell
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Section January 18, 1957
- 1 -

Legal Attache, Mexico

Director, FBI

**PASSPORT MATTERS INVOLVING
UNITED STATES CITIZENS
IN MEXICO**

*American Communist
Group in Mexico*

Leonard Boudin and Victor Rabinowitz, New York attorneys who have handled passport matters for communists, contacted the State Department January 15, 1957, relative to passport matters for American citizens in Mexico. Rabinowitz stated that he had recently been in Mexico on behalf of 12 clients who are U. S. citizens residing there and who wish to travel to Europe. For your information, Rabinowitz stated that these individuals plan to answer passport application questions relative to present and past Communist Party (CP) membership in various ways. One group would answer "no" to present membership and would refuse to answer the question of past CP membership. The second group would answer "no" to present membership and "yes" to past membership. The third group would answer "no" to both questions; however, according to Rabinowitz this group would include some persons whose spouses had a questionable background relative to CP activities.

Rabinowitz also stated that one of the persons he talked to in Mexico stated that he had gone to the U. S. Embassy in Mexico City to apply for a passport and on his second trip to the Embassy he was told to go to the second floor of the Embassy Building where the applicant was asked questions by two FBI Agents. According to Rabinowitz the applicant became nervous and excited and left the Embassy immediately. For clarification purposes, it is requested that you advise the Bureau whether you have any information which would indicate the identity of that person who claimed to have been interviewed by FBI Agents, and if you are able to identify him, it is requested that you advise the Bureau whether any Agents assigned to your office sat in on interviews which might have been held with that subject.

For your information, the only name mentioned by Rabinowitz in his discussion with the State Department official was [redacted] year old Negro who was born in [redacted]. She also uses the name of [redacted]. Rabinowitz indicated that [redacted] probably has a communist background. b6
b7C

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mason
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit INDEXED 24

NLF:tje
(9)

LEGAT
JAN 22
COMM-FBI

EX-123

Cover Memo Roach to Belmont
1-17-57 RE: PASSPORT
MATTERS INVOLVING UNITED STATES
CITIZENS IN MEXICO OHB:TJE

100-42216-16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 13, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: PASSPORT MATTERS INVOLVING
UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-3-82 BY SP2 HAP/20
CIVIL NO 77 CIV 999 (CLB)
ICO 2/26/96 SP2/CLC/960

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 17, 1957, relative to the visit of New York attorneys, Leonard Boudin and Victor Rabinowitz, to the Passport Office of the State Department. Rabinowitz claimed one of his clients, when applying for a passport at the American Embassy in Mexico, had been questioned by FBI Agents and that he became nervous and left the Embassy immediately. Several of the clients in whom these attorneys were interested in helping obtain passports have communist backgrounds. On the basis of reference memorandum a letter was sent to the Legal Attache in Mexico for clarification purposes inquiring whether he had any information which would identify the person who claimed to have been interviewed by Bureau Agents.

By reply 2/25/57 the Legal Attache has advised that his office has no knowledge of the person who claimed to have been interviewed by two Bureau Agents when he requested a passport.

The only instance cited by the Legal Attache in which a Bureau Agent was present during a passport interview was in the case of [redacted] also known as [redacted] a former Communist Party member. [redacted] was interviewed by [redacted] and for approximately 15 minutes of the interview SA James T. Haverly acted as an observer. He was not introduced to [redacted] however, either by name or title.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to [redacted] of the State Department advising that the Legal Attache has no knowledge of the person who claimed to have been interviewed by two Bureau Agents when he requested his passport, and that while SA Haverty observed the interview of [redacted] he was not introduced to her either by name or title.

Investigative reports concerning the subjects mentioned by the Legal Attache have been previously sent to State Department.

Enclosure sent 3-15-57 RECORDED-6

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Thau
1 - Mr. Ferris

WLF:kds (6)

INDEXED - A

20 MAR 19 1957

EX-126

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AMERICAN Communist in Mexico

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: March 12, 1957

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: LEGAL ATTACHE'S OFFICE
MEXICO CITY

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By letter 2/28/57 the Legal Attache has advised that the American communists in Mexico are endeavoring to investigate our operations in that country. Asa Zatz, an important security subject has told two informants, [redacted], that the Bureau apparently has informants within the American communist group in Mexico. Zatz claimed to have heard from New York that an FBI Agent had questioned an unnamed individual concerning [redacted] (true name [redacted]), a New York security subject. According to Zatz, the FBI Agent displayed to the unnamed individual a photograph taken of [redacted] while entering or leaving some place in Mexico City. The unnamed individual reportedly told the FBI Agent he did not know or recognize the person in the photograph, but as soon as the FBI Agent left he reported the foregoing to another person in New York who in turn furnished the information to Zatz.

[redacted] has made more than one trip to Mexico City but the only photographs taken of him were during his August 5-7, 1955, trip when he stayed at the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Samuel and [redacted] Novick. At that time surveillance photographs were taken of him entering or leaving the Novick residence and were submitted to the Bureau under the case captioned "Unknown Subject, Alleged Contact of Frederick Palmer Weber in Department of Justice, Espionage - I."

Zatz further stated that the American communists in Mexico are taking steps to identify Bureau informants and had contributed a large sum of money which was paid to a high official in the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior) to obtain information regarding Bureau operations. Zatz claimed "we have received partial answers to some of the questions," and explained that the Mexican official had told him the Bureau is definitely operational in Mexico so far as American communists are concerned and undoubtedly operates an informant or informants close to the American communist group. [redacted] believe the unnamed Mexican official is [redacted] who has assisted American communists in the past.

It does not appear that [redacted] have been compromised as informants and the Legal Attache is curtailing surveillances of American communists to discreet spot checks for the time being. Info

Enclosures 3-13-57
 1 - Mr. Boardman
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Espionage - Attention: [redacted]
 1 - Section
 1 - Training & Inspection Division
 1 - Mr. Tamm

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

operations against the American communist group will be handled with the greatest discretion for the immediate future. Difficulty is not anticipated in connection with the file checks made at Gobernacion for the Mexico City office since the only direct contacts between the Legal Attache's office and the Ministry of Gobernacion are in the criminal field and are handled by the two police liaison Agents who make no inquiries concerning security cases. Gobernacion file checks in security cases are handled on a cut-out basis without directly involving the Legal Attache's office. It appears that the Legal Attache has taken logical action and for the time being it does not appear that further administrative steps can be taken by him to protect our operations in Mexico. He is, however, watching the situation closely.

A review of the file on [redacted] shows that the only record of [redacted] photograph having been shown to anyone is in the New York report of 7/6/56 captioned "[redacted] IS - R," which indicates that in investigating [redacted] connections with [redacted] another security subject, two New York Agents had interviewed [redacted] who had previously worked for [redacted] at his commercial art studio. [redacted] identified the photograph of [redacted], stating he had seen [redacted] at [redacted] studio on several occasions. He believed [redacted] had recently returned from a trip to Europe and claimed to have no idea of [redacted] activities with [redacted] other than their contacts concerning art. The possibility exists that this was the instance cited by Zatz and that [redacted] is the unknown individual to whom the photograph was shown with the further possibility that he told [redacted] who served as Zatz' source of information. b6 b7C

With regard to [redacted], whom [redacted] suspect of being the high Mexican official in Gobernacion to whom the communists have paid money for information concerning Bureau operations, it is noted that [redacted] occupies a key position in the Mexican Government and reportedly has presidential aspirations, possibly under the sponsorship of the Popular Party of [redacted] is a good friend of [redacted] and has reportedly helped American communists in the past. [redacted] who has reportedly been a member of the Mexican Communist Party, has been described as the personal although unofficial assistant of [redacted] allegedly acts as a "fixer" for many American communists in handling their immigration and residence problems with the Department of Gobernacion and to have helped Mexicans obtain false documents on the basis of which visas for the United States are obtained. b6 b7C b7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

[redacted] is
(1) In order to ascertain whether the unnamed individual in New York whom Zatz claims was shown [redacted] picture, it is recommended

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

that the attached letter be sent to New York under the substantive case of [] inquiring whether [] photograph has been shown to any other individuals in New York, particularly anyone who might have denied knowing or recognizing the person in the photograph.

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(2) In order to protect our operations abroad, it is recommended that the attached SAC Letter be approved instructing that surveillance-type photographs obtained by our Legal Attaches abroad should not be exhibited in the future to other than Bureau personnel, established informants, sources, and contacts without specific Bureau authorization.

(3) It is also recommended that the attached letter be sent to all Legal Attaches instructing that in the future when transmitting surveillance-type photographs to the Bureau in connection with coverage established of subjects abroad, a statement should be included in the transmittal letter or on the administrative page of the report transmitting those photographs to the effect that the photographs should not be exhibited to persons outside the Bureau or established Bureau informants, sources, or contacts without Bureau authorization.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Date: February 28, 1957
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Mexico (66-43)
Subject: MEXICO CITY OFFICE
ADMINISTRATIVE

On February 24, 1957, Confidential Informants [redacted] furnished a written report to SA GEORGE F. MUNRO. This report reflected a contact by the informants with ASA ZATZ (Bufile [redacted]) on 2/23/57. During this contact the following information was developed:

ZATZ told the informants that he had come to their residence to talk to them because of his conviction that there is an informant or informants of the FBI within the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM). ZATZ stated that he had received word from New York City to the effect that an FBI Agent had questioned an unnamed individual concerning [redacted] Bufile [redacted]. ZATZ said that the FBI Agent displayed to the unnamed individual a photograph which had been taken of [redacted] while entering or leaving some place in Mexico City. According to ZATZ, the unnamed individual reportedly told the FBI Agent that he did not know or recognize the person in the photograph. As soon as the FBI Agent left, the unnamed individual [redacted]

ZATZ went on to tell the informants that, since [redacted] was only in Mexico for two or three days, he was convinced that someone had furnished information to the FBI regarding [redacted] visit and the place where he was staying, thereby making it possible for an FBI Agent or informant to conduct a successful photographic surveillance of [redacted]

(In connection with the foregoing, [redacted] visited Mexico City August 5, 1955. During his visit, [redacted] the [redacted] (Bufile [redacted]). On 8/7/55, a photographic surveillance was conducted at the [redacted]

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NOVICK residence. The results of the surveillance were reported to the Bureau in the report of SA GEORGE F. MUNRO dated at Mexico City 9/20/55 in the case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Alleged Contact of FREDERICK PALMER WEBER in Department of Justice, ESPIONAGE - X." Seven of these surveillance photographs showing [redacted] entering or leaving the NOVICK residence were forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures to this report.)

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ZATZ went on to say that a decision had been reached to take active steps to identify the FBI informants. According to ZATZ, five associates of the ACGM had contributed to what ZATZ described as "a large sum of money" which was paid to a high official in the Mexican Ministry of Government (Gobernacion) to secure answers to the following questions:

1. Is the FBI operational in Mexico as regards the American Communists and fellow travelers who reside here?
2. What Americans residing in Mexico City have been the subjects of inquiries by the American Embassy at Mexican Immigration?
3. What persons have been assisted in getting Mexican residence documentation by the American Embassy?
4. Is Mexican Immigration aware as to whether or not the FBI has an informant or informants operating within the ACGM and, if so, who are they?

ZATZ stated that "we have received partial answers to some of the questions." He explained that the Mexican official had told him that the FBI was definitely operational in so far as American Communists in Mexico are concerned, and that the FBI was undoubtedly operating an informant or informants close to or within the ACGM.

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Although ZATZ did not mention his name, the informants are of the opinion that the unnamed Mexican official is identical with [redacted], [redacted] Government, who has assisted American Communists in the past.

In this connection, it is noted that both the I&NS and [] representatives in Mexico City maintain contact with various officials in the Mexican Ministry of Government. It is entirely possible that inquiries made by these agencies will be reported to the leaders of the ACGM in Mexico City and that such inquiries will be attributed to the FBI. Such attributions would be due to the opinion generally shared by Mexican officials that all investigative operations in the United States Government are conducted through the Bureau.

The foregoing has been set forth for the Bureau's information. Any further developments in this matter will be immediately reported.

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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

September 9, 1957

INDEXED - 14

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Director J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir:

On August 30, 1957 the newspapers published a report from Mexico City that two small Mexican towns, Cuernavaca and San Miguel de Allende became an asylum and a Headquarters for the richest and most active U.S. communists.

The report says that more than 100 U.S. communists are living there, get together and discuss plans of seizure power in the United States.

Last month two of them-Martha Dodd Stern and her husband Alfred K. Stern fled from Mexico to Czecho-Slovakia in order to avoid the investigation by the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. But many other outstanding Reds are still remaining in Mexico, namely, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Morris Halperin, Albert Maltz, Samuel Novik, [redacted] Aza Zots, Max Shlafrock and [redacted]. All of them fled from the United States in order to avoid the investigation by the U.S. Courts, or Senate Committees. The leaders of the group of U.S. communists in Mexico are: Maltz, Halperin and a mysterious person having the name of William Sterling Dickinson.*

In conclusion the report says that Mexico plays an important part in the Soviet strategic plans, that is why the personnel of the Soviet Embassy there is so large (900 persons).

After reading this report, we undersigned, were impressed by a striking similarity of this situation with the other one, when before the World War I Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Zinovieff and others, -all outstanding Russian communists-, gathered in Switzerland and worked out their plans of seizure the power in Russia. Unfortunately the Russian Imperial Government disregarded their activity, underestimated its potential danger and therefore Russia became a prey of communism with its indescribable terror in which 50 million people lost their life!

Had the Russian Government destroyed those plotters at that time, not only Russia, but the whole world would have been much better off than now.

*We are not sure, whether we spelled correctly the above names, as we transliterated them from Russian source (Russian Daily "Rossiya" of Aug. 31, 1957, published by Rossiya Publishing Co, Inc. in New York, N.Y., an anticommunist organ).

INDEXED - 14

100-422116-20

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RECORDED - 14

EX-121

76 SEP 18 1957

Amexican
Mexico

Therefore we, U.S. citizens of Russian descent, who witnessed, experienced and lived through the tragedy of Russia, appeal to you: don't let the same calamity happen to the United States! Destroy those plotters one by one through your secret agents while it is not too late! Otherwise they will destroy the United States and all those who stand against the criminal designs.

These plotters are Public Enemy #1 and should be physically exterminated!

They are not human beings, they proved this in Russia, China, Hungary and other countries which they captured! They are beasts and as such must be destroyed before they let loose their bloody activity!

Please do it, as it is the only way to get rid of them and to save the United States from their criminal designs! They apply themselves this method against most active enemies of communism, because they know how effective it is.

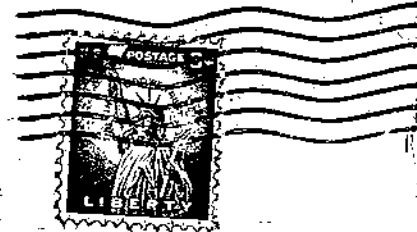
The destruction of dangerous communists is not a crime, but a beneficial act, because it saves the free world from a bloody terrorism and eventual slavery.

Please do it!

A Group of U.S. Citizens of Russian Descent (Anticommunists)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Director J. Edgar Hoover



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 5, 1957

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WILLIAM STERLING DICKENSON
OR DICKINSON

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[redacted] told me he had received information from a confidential informant (whom he identified as [redacted]) had told him she had been informed in Mexico that William Sterling Dickenson appears to be the leading man in the American communist community in Mexico; that he controls the art colony and is regarded down there as a possible Comintern representative.

[redacted] had a call from a [redacted] of the New York Herald Tribune who had the complete story on communists in Mexico and asked [redacted] about Dickenson. [redacted] told him he had heard that Dickenson was one of the leaders but that he did not have the evidence and [redacted] should check further. [redacted] wrote a story which [redacted] believed appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on Friday, August 30, on the American communists in Mexico. He stated, according to diplomatic sources, William Sterling Dickenson was the leading man. [redacted] has now called [redacted] back and advised [redacted] that the Herald Tribune has a telegram from Dickenson denying this. [redacted] wondered if there were any leads which could be furnished which he might check further on. I told him I did not know off hand but that he should be more careful in discussions such as this. He stated he, of course, agreed.

It is suggested that Mr. Dickenson will probably come into the news more and more and that Domestic Intelligence summarize our files on him.

cc - Mr. Boardman
 cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:rm,
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100-422116

SEP 17 1957

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1-original
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1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Bartlett
1-Mr. Ferris
1-Mr. Whaley

1-Mr. Papich
1-Section

SEPTEMBER 12, 1957

CODE

CABLEGRAM - VIA LEASED WIRE

URGENT

OK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED 100-432116-21

LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS DASH C. REURCABLE
SEPTEMBER TEN LAST CONCERNING PUBLICITY GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF
CAPTIONED GROUP. MAKE CERTAIN YOUR OFFICE DOES NOT BECOME
INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

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DATE 01-06-2012

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1-Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

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NOTE: Cover memo. to Belmont from Roach
9/11/57 re AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO,
SJP:bjt/NLF:mod

57 SEP 23 1957

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SENT VIA CABLE 9/2/57 7:24 AM Per DC

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☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NUMBER 520

WOULD NOT POSSESS DETAINED MATERIAL PUBLISHED. STERLING DICKINSON, WHO WAS MENTIONED IN BOTH ARTICLES AND WHO RESIDES IN TOWN OF SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE, TELEGRAPHED AMBASSADOR PROTESTING INFORMATION IN ARTICLES ASCRIBED TO EMBASSY SOURCE AND ASKED FOR INTERVIEW WITH AMBASSADOR. EMBASSY RECEIVED MANY OTHER TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST FROM CITIZENS OF SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS [REDACTED] SUBMITTED REPORT INDICATING SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE CITIZENRY VERY INDIGNANT AND DICKINSON INITIATING LAW SUITS FOR LIBEL AGAINST BOTH HERALD TRIBUNE AND TIME MAGAZINE. AMBASSADOR RECEIVED DICKINSON AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER 9 LAST AND JUST PRIOR TO INTERVIEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED AUTHORIZATION FROM STATE DEPARTMENT TO DENY EMBASSY WAS SOURCE FOR MATERIAL. DURING INTERVIEW DICKINSON PRODUCED PHOTOSTAT OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE LETTER FROM [REDACTED] ON HERALD TRIBUNE STATIONERY TO THIRD PARTY IN WHICH [REDACTED] STATED SOURCE FOR HIS MATERIAL WAS [REDACTED] COUNSEL FOR SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. DICKINSON INDICATED HE WOULD GIVE A STATEMENT TO PRESS BUT THIS HAS NOT YET APPEARED. WITH RESPECT TO SOURCE FOR TIME MAGAZINE ARTICLE NO DEFINITE INFORMATION AS YET IDENTIFYING SOURCE BUT LOCAL TIME MAGAZINE REPRESENTATIVE REPORTEDLY TOLD EMBASSY OFFICER TIME MAGAZINE IS PREPARED TO PROVE ALL STATEMENTS MADE ABOUT DICKINSON IN THEIR ARTICLE. MATTER IS STILL DEVELOPING HERE AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT INFORMED, IT BEING NOTED THAT NO ONE FROM THIS OFFICE KNOWS OR WAS CONTACTED BY [REDACTED] NOR HAS THIS OFFICE BEEN RECENTLY CONTACTED BY ANY TIME MAGAZINE REPRESENTATIVE. LOCAL PRESS IS GIVING MODERATE ATTENTION TO MATTER, APPARENTLY CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF RECENT PUBLICITY ON ALFRED K. STERN CASE. ALTHOUGH TRIBUNE AND TIME MAGAZINE ARTICLES RECEIVED SOME NOTICE IN

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☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE THREE FROM MEXICO CITY NUMBER 520

LOCAL SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IT IS TOO EARLY AS
 YET TO KNOW IF ARTICLES WILL RESULT IN ANY NEW MEXICAN
 GOVERNMENT POLICY WITH RESPECT TO ALLEGED AMERICAN
 COMMUNISTS RESIDING IN MEXICO.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED:

9-10-57

5:58 PM

MAP

*We certain we don't
 get into this directly
 nor indirectly.*

L

*advised
 10:56 am 9/11/57
 DS*

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~~SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *9-12-57*

FROM : R. R. Roach *R*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

DATE: September 11, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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Reference is made to my memorandum dated September 9, 1957, concerning an article which appeared in the "Washington Post" on August 30, 1957. The article referred to 100 "Expatriate Reds in Mexico" and the names of several individuals of interest to the Bureau were mentioned. We were told that both the State Department and the [redacted] were very much concerned about the information which appeared in the article, and which was dated Mexico City. As indicated in referenced memorandum, the article was written by [redacted] of the "New York Herald Tribune." His source is not identified.

[redacted] The USIA employee reportedly has denied that he gave [redacted] all of the information which appeared in the article but he has admitted to furnishing some of the data. [redacted] both [redacted] and State Department feel that the USIA employee furnished certain information and then [redacted] elaborated on the article based on his personal knowledge of the subject matter.

A cablegram dated September 10, 1957, from the Legal Attaché in Mexico advised in part that investigation of the "New York Herald Tribune" article conducted by the Ambassador in Mexico produced an admission by an officer of USIA section of the Embassy that he personally knew [redacted] and had recently conversed with him. The declaration made by that officer is being submitted to the Department of State. The Legal Attaché commented, however, that the declaration by the USIA officer did not appear to provide a complete explanation as to the source of the published material since the USIA officer in Mexico would not possess the detailed material published. The Legal Attaché also advised that when Sterling Dickinson subsequently interviewed the Ambassador, Dickinson produced a Photostat of what appeared to be a letter from [redacted] on Herald Tribune stationery.

Enclosure

- 1-Mr. Nichols
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Bartlett
- 1-Mr. Ferris
- 1-Mr. Whaley
- 1-Mr. Papich
- 1-Section

RECORDED - 21

SEP 17 1957

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 01-09-2010

~~SECRET~~

SUP:bjt/NLF:mad

(8)

76 SEP 25 1957

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

to a third party in which [] stated the source of his material was [] [] The Legal Attache's cablegram bears the Director's notation "Be certain we don't get into this directly nor indirectly. H."

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ACTION:

Attached is a cablegram to the Legal Attache in Mexico instructing him not to become involved in this matter directly or indirectly and advising him [] []

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sent H&A
WBS
gm
ffsa
gm
✓
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~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 9, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roughton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-09-2012 BY 60324

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Tolson _____
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 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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On September 6, 1957, [redacted] Special Assistant in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, State, telephonically advised Liaison that he would like a Bureau agent to call upon him or Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William P. Snow within the next few days in order to discuss the enclosed article which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on August 30, 1957. This article was written by [redacted] of the "New York Herald Tribune" news service and was datelined August 29, 1957, at Mexico City. It deals with the more than 100 "Expatriate Reds in Mexico" and mentions such individuals as Martha and Alfred K. Stern, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Albert Maltz and a so called "mystery man," William Sterling Dickinson. Concerning Dickinson, Bureau files reflect that Dickinson has been accused of being a communist leader, however, our investigation has failed to substantiate this.

① [redacted] said that he and Mr. Snow were very concerned about the publication of these details regarding the American communists in Mexico and stated that in the past the policy has been not to spotlight these people. He said it was desired to discuss with the Bureau agent (1) whether there has been any change in our policy regarding publication of material regarding such communists; (2) how the Bureau feels about this article, and (3) whether there is anything the Bureau or State, or the Bureau and State jointly, could or should do about such articles.

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[redacted] said that State officials in Mexico City apparently did not know who [redacted] was and he understands the Embassy has sent a request to State at Washington for information regarding [redacted]. He said that [redacted] may have based his article on a similar article which appeared recently in the Mexican publication "Ultimas Noticias." [redacted] referred to the fact that in two instances the article attributes information to American officials in Mexico at which point he was emphatically told that Bureau representatives in Mexico do not, as a matter of policy, release such material outside this Government.

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[redacted] said that neither he nor Mr. Snow have any additional information to offer but are mainly interested in the three questions noted above. He said that the [redacted] is

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure
 JMF:bjt/sjm (7)
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Nichols
 1 - Mr. Ferris
 1 - Mr. Papich

1 - Liaison Section
 1 - Mr. Bartlett

RECORDED - 47

EX - 137

INDEXED - 47

100-422116-23
 9/13/57
 6448

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Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNIST IN MEXICO

also concerned about the publication of this material. In this connection, [] has made no reference to this material during contacts with our Liaison Representative.

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OBSERVATIONS:

From the remark made by [] that State officials in Mexico apparently did not know who [] was, it appears that he knows or surmises that some Embassy official did give out some information on which this article by [] was based. It is also felt that State may be worried about the inclusion of references to William Sterling Dickinson in this article and the possibility that Dickinson might institute some action or representation against the State Department. Furthermore, it may well be that State anticipates some criticism of it as the apparent source of material in the article and would like to get the Bureau involved in this situation as a matter of support for State.

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By memorandum dated 9/5/57 from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, Mr. Nichols recorded a telephone call from [] concerning Dickenson. [] had received information from a confidential informant [] to the effect that her informant in Mexico said Dickenson appears to be head of the American communist community in Mexico. Also [] received a telephone call from [] of the "New York Herald Tribune" who had the complete story on communists in Mexico and Quent asked [] about Dickenson. According to [] he told [] that he heard that Dickenson was one of the leaders but [] should check further; that following the story in the "New York Herald Tribune" a telegram has been received by the paper from Dickenson denying the allegations.

ACTION:

If it is agreed, Liaison will contact [] and advise him: (1) that there has been no change in our policy regarding publication of such material; that the FBI does not release information to unauthorized persons either in or out of government; (2) that we do not feel this article is a proper subject for comment by us, and (3) that the matter of what can and should be done, if anything, about such articles is not a matter within our jurisdiction but relates to foreign policy which is within the purview of the State Department.

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Handwritten signatures and initials:
atb
dmd
Cuthbs
ma
V. C. H.
[]

More Than 100 Expatriate Reds In Mexico Viewed as Peril to U.S.

By Bert Quint
N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29—Two of Mexico's most picturesque colonial communities—Cuernavaca and San Miguel de Allende—have become the headquarters of some of America's richest and most active Communists.

More than 100 expatriate Americans meet regularly here and in those cities. In the judgment of United States officials, their presence poses a threat to American security.

Robert Morris, counsel for the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has reported that the group is making "important strategic plans in Mexico. Something is going on but we don't know what."

Martha Dodd Stern and her husband, Alfred K. Stern, fled Mexico last month to avoid being extradited to testify before an American Federal grand jury investigating Soviet espionage.

Active Reds Left Behind

But they left behind such allegedly active Reds as Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Maurice Halperin, Albert Maltz, Samuel J. Novick and David Drucker.

Like the Sterns, most of them came here to escape subpoenas from United States courts or congressional committees. All are wealthy. Many have their own businesses—travel firms, real estate business, investments.

According to American Embassy officials, the fact that the Sterns were forced to leave their Mexican haven is no blow to the American Communist movement here. Both Mrs. Stern, who recently was named by Boris Morros, a former FBI undercover agent, as the woman who tried to betray him to the Reds, and

her husband are down in the U. S. Government's book as "stupid."

Leaders of Group Listed

The real leaders of the group, Embassy sources say, are Maltz, Halperin and a so-called "mystery man" named William Sterling Dickinson. Maltz, dubbed "the pope" in party circles, was one of the "Hollywood Ten" before he came to Mexico in April, 1951.

A brilliant writer and producer, Maltz spent a year in a United States jail for contempt of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Halperin, who is called "the professor," because he taught at Boston University before being fired for allegedly being involved in the Harry Dexter White spy case, came here rather than appear before a congressional committee. He currently is teaching at the University of Mexico.

"The Sterns depended on Maltz and Halperin because they themselves are both stupid," a Government official told this reporter.

Dickinson, according to United States sources, is an important leader, "a man new to us."

Others listed as being watched are:

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt

Field—former wife of Dr. Raymond Dyer, who was convicted in 1947 in the Canadian atom spy case touched off by Igor Gouzenko's disclosures. She came to Mexico in 1953. Her present husband is the maverick Vanderbilt who was secretary of the ball fund of the Communists' Civil Rights Congress. He came here a year after his wife.

Asa Zatz—"A very bright intellectual who served with the Office of Strategic Services during the war. He fled to Mexico in 1948 to seek refuge from congressional committees and possible court action in the United States."

Max Antafrock—former Miami, Fla., builder who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee in 1954. Jacob Epstein—who invoked the Fifth Amendment during the same Committee's hearing into the Leon Trotsky case several years ago.

As a measure of Mexico's importance as a Communist stronghold, Morris reported that his Committee has heard testimony that 900 Russians are working out of the Soviet Embassy here.

Despite the intense activity of the Communists, however, there is little American agents can do because of their hesitancy to impinge upon Mexican sovereignty.

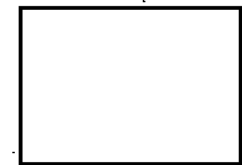
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Trotter _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Brayshaw

W.S. Baumgardner

McBride

W.S. Baumgardner



Wash. Post and Times Herald *A-4*
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date **AUG 30 1957**

100-20715
Memo Rouch to Belmont 9-6-57
JM3/lyt

100-422116-23
ENCLOSURE

DECODED COPY

Airgram

XX

Cablegram

Tolson
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Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
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Gandy

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 541 DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1957
AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Internal Security-Communist

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS -C. REMYCAB SEPTEMBER 10 AND REBUCAB SEPTEMBER 11 LAST. LOCAL PUBLICITY WITH RESPECT TO AMERICAN COMMUNIST IN MEXICO ENDED SHORTLY AFTER SENDING OF OUR RECAP. STERLING DICKINSON GAVE LOCAL PRESS RELEASE WHICH FOLLOWED ANTICIPATED LINES TO EXTENT THAT HE REFERRED TO CONVERSATION WITH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND AMBASSADOR'S DECLARATION TO HIM THAT EMBASSY HAD NOT BEEN SOURCE FOR ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DICKINSON. DICKINSON DID HOWEVER ADD THAT AMERICAN AMBASSADOR HAD PROMISED HIM TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION IN TOWN OF SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE PRESUMABLY TO ESTABLISH THAT DICKINSON IS NOT A COMMUNIST. AMBASSADOR ROBERT C. HILL ON READING THIS ITEM IN PRESS THEREAFTER STATED AT EMBASSY STAFF CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD NOT ADVISED DICKINSON THERE WAS ANY EMBASSY INTENTION OF CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION IN SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE AND AMBASSADOR INDICATED TO HIS STAFF THAT DURING HIS FORTHCOMING INTERVIEW ON SEPTEMBER 13 WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE SECRETARY PADILLA NERVO HE WOULD CLARIFY THIS POINT. OUR LIAISON WITH MEXICAN DEPARTMENT OF GOBERNACION (INTERIOR) HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP ANY INDICATION THAT MEXICAN POLICY TOWARD RESIDENT AMERICAN COMMUNISTS HAS BEEN CHANGED. NEVERTHELESS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS [REDACTED] AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS [REDACTED] HAVE INDEPENDENTLY ADVISED THAT ATMOSPHERE OF APPREHENSION CONTINUES TO EXIST AMONG AMERICAN COMMUNISTS HERE. ONE CONCRETE RESULT OF FOREGOING GENERAL SITUATION, ESPECIALLY THE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY, HAS BEEN

SENT DIRECTOR
9-20-57

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

71 OCT 7 1957

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INDEXED-18
15 OCT 1957

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☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NR 541

THAT AMERICAN SCHOOL FOUNDATION IN MEXICO CITY REQUESTED AND
 OBTAINED RESIGNATION OF [REDACTED] OF MAURICE HALPERIN
 (BUFILE [REDACTED]) FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT HAS BEEN LEARNED WITHIN EMBASSY THAT AMERICAN
 AMBASSADOR WAS QUERIED BY MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE SECRETARY
 PADILLA NERVO CONCERNING THIS ACTION AT AMERICAN SCHOOL AND ON
 SEPTEMBER 17 LAST MAURICE HALPERIN WAS SEVERED BY MEXICAN
 GOVERNMENT FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH MEXICAN BANK INSTITUTION
 QUOTE "NACIONAL FINANCIERA" UNQUOTE. WE ARE NOT YET IN POSITION
 TO EVALUATE THIS MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST HALPERIN BUT
 POSSIBLY IT REPRESENTS MEXICAN GOVERNMENTS DECISION TO AVOID
 ADVERSE PUBLICITY WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYING PERSON NOTORIOUSLY
 PUBLICIZED AS A COMMUNIST.

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JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 9-20-57 3:37 PM MW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE September 12, 1957

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 01-09-2012 BY 60324

SUBJECT: WILLIAM STIRLING DICKINSON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rememo from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson 9-5-57 requesting summary of Bureau files concerning Dickinson.

Dickinson was the subject of a security matter investigation initiated in June, 1952, based on allegations he held meetings in his home in Mexico attended by persons the informant believed were communist or communist sympathizers. Legat, Mexico, State and [redacted] have copies of all reports.

BACKGROUND:

Dickinson born 12-22-09 in Chicago, Illinois. During per 1927-1931 attended Princeton University, Chicago Art Institute and Fontainebleau Academy in France. Employed as analyst from 11-15-43 to 4-29-44 by Office of Naval Intelligence. Employed Office of Strategic Services as analyst from 5-1-44 to 10-28-45. Dickinson has resided principally in Mexico since 1934.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES:

In 1938 Dickinson employed by Escuela Universitaria de Bellas Artes, an art school in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, which was founded by Felipe Cossio del Pomar, a refugee Peruvian, who reportedly held a cabinet post when the leftist government was in power in Peru. In 1946 the school was sold to [redacted] Dickinson and [redacted] engaged in bitter arguments concerning changes in the school desired by Dickinson and in 1948 Dickinson resigned from the school. During his employment at the school, Dickinson was closely associated with David Alfaro Siqueiros, a leading communist in Mexico, who had received training in Moscow, Russia, as a foreign agent. An informant advised that Dickinson was accused of being procommunist and having homosexual tendencies by [redacted] because of their personal differences. Dickinson founded another art school in August, 1949, and attempted unsuccessfully through the American Embassy in Mexico City to have this school approved by the Veterans Administration. Reliable confidential informant [redacted] advised in March, 1955, he had been closely acquainted with Dickinson for many years and stated emphatically that Dickinson is not a member of the Communist Party, that he is not procommunist and that he is a loyal and patriotic American citizen. Confidential informant [redacted]

135
SEP 20 1957

NOT RECORDED

- Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Bland
Central Research

1 - 191. SEP 19 1957

SUBV. CONTROL

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: William Stirling Dickinson
[redacted]

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advised in November, 1952, that [redacted] an instructor at Instituto Allende, stated that Dickinson believes in certain aspects of communism, such as better distribution of land and capital, no racial discrimination, and less influence of the church in local political matters and for that reason had been branded a communist. Reliable confidential informant [redacted] advised in March, 1955, he had been acquainted with Dickinson for many years and believes that the allegations made against Dickinson as to homosexual tendencies were without basis and were maliciously initiated by [redacted] in his effort to discredit Dickinson. Under date of 3-18-55 Dickinson voluntarily furnished a signed statement to the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico City, in which he declared that he had never been a communist or communist sympathizer and that his personal beliefs are completely opposed to communism.

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RECOMMENDATION:

This summary should be routed to Mr. Nichols for his information.

TC
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AB
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V. ✓

2 - Orig & dupl
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Bartlett

100-422116-23

VIA LIAISON

RECORDED - 47

Date: September 19, 1957

EX-137

To: Mr. Roderic L. O'Connor
Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

On September 6, 1957, [redacted] Special Assistant, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, contacted Special Agent J. M. Fitzgerald of this Bureau. [redacted] made reference to an article appearing in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on August 30, 1957. The article was written by [redacted] of the "New York Herald Tribune" News Service and was dated August 29, 1957, at Mexico City. The article dealt with American communists now residing in Mexico. Several persons were mentioned by name, and [redacted] said that the State Department was very concerned about the publication of these details and indicated that in the past the policy had been not to spotlight these people.

[redacted] raised the following questions: (1) Has there been any change in the FBI policy regarding publication of material regarding such communists? (2) What is the FBI's reaction to instant article? and (3) Is there anything this Bureau or State, either separately or jointly, could or should do about such articles?

This is to advise that on September 11, 1957, [redacted] Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau contacted [redacted] and advised him that in connection with the first question there has been no change in the FBI policy regarding

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SEP 24 1957

MAIL ROOM

REC'D - DIRECTOR'S ROOM

SEP 17 11 30 AM '57

Mr. Roderic L. O'Connor

the publication of the material in question, and that the FBI does not release information to unauthorized persons either in or out of the Government. [redacted] was advised concerning the second question that the FBI does not feel that instant article is a proper subject for comment by this Bureau. Concerning question number three, [redacted] was advised that the publication of instant article is not a matter within FBI jurisdiction but does relate to foreign policy which is within the purview of the Department of State.

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SAC, San Diego

October 8, 1957

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by *Multiple*
Declassify on: OADR
4-19-89

Reurlet September 26, 1957, captioned "Communist
Party (USA), Internal Security - C."

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special
Agent [redacted] dated June 12, 1956, at Mexico, D. F.

[redacted] is apparently identical with the
subject of Bureau file [redacted] a Security Index subject
in the Los Angeles Office.

Scott Nearing is apparently identical with
Bureau file 100-16842 (Boston origin) or [redacted]
(Bureau file [redacted] (New York origin)). It is
noted that [redacted] had his name officially
changed to [redacted] in 1929. The names of Scott Nearing
and [redacted] are not included in the Security Index.

San Diego should maintain discreet contact with
[redacted] to identify the "American friends" of Scott
Nearing who are interested in residing nearer the
United States-Mexico border.

One copy of referenced letter is enclosed for the
New York Office and one copy is enclosed for the Boston
Office.

New York should review the file on [redacted]
(New York file [redacted] and furnish all pertinent
information to the San Diego Office.

Boston should review the file on Scott Nearing
(Boston file 100-16707) and furnish all pertinent information
to San Diego.

Enclosure

- 2 - New York [redacted] (Enclosure)
- 2 - Boston [redacted] (Enclosure)
- 2 - Mexico City [redacted]
- 1 - Los Angeles (For Information)
- 1 - Bufile [redacted]
- 1 - Bufile 100-16842 (Scott Nearing)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

MAIL ROOM
TC:mtb
(14)
SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

COMM - FBI
OCT 8 1957
MAILED 31

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100-16842-1

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Letter to San Diego
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422116

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The Legal Attache, Mexico City should prepare a report bringing this matter up to date noting that the report of Special Agent [] dated June 12, 1956, is the last report prepared in this matter. The Legal Attache, Mexico City should be very discreet in any inquiries relative to American communists in Mexico moving to the border area. ~~(S)~~ U

NOTE ON YELLOW: Relet reflects []

[] which has often been frequented by known CP members and sympathizers. [] contacted [] September, 1957, and advised she is a good friend of Scott Nearing. Nearing advised [] he had 12 or 13 American friends who have been residing in an artist colony located in San Miguel de Allende in the interior of Mexico for several years. According to [] Nearing stated his American friends were tired of living in San Miguel de Allende and desired to move closer to the United States-Mexico border area so their friends who reside in the United States could contact them without having to travel so far into the interior of Mexico. Nearing stated his "American friends" have money and are willing to pay for their lodging. Nearing also stated that his "American friends" were very liberal and progressive. [] advised San Diego he would tell [] to advise Nearing that his friends could come to Rancho La Puerta any time they so desired. San Diego advised [] the Bureau would be interested in knowing the identities of the "American friends." Los Angeles has been requested to furnish San Diego information concerning [] Legat, Mexico has been requested to furnish information to San Diego relative to the artist colony at San Miguel de Allende and to attempt to determine whether residents of that colony are planning to leave for the border area. ~~(S)~~ U

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[] served as Russian correspondent for the "London News Chronicle," 1932 to 1941. He was expelled from Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and charged with filing articles considered libelous by Soviet Government after predicting the German attack on Russia in universal stories. [] has traveled extensively in Europe, the Middle East, and the Balkan countries. He is described as a Russian expert and has a dissoluted former sympathizer with the Soviet Union by associates. [] was in

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~~SECRET~~

Letter to San Diego
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422116

contact with pro-Soviet and procommunist individuals, [members of Soviet Embassy staff] and other individuals, Washington, D. C., 1943 to 1946.

S-1 ~~SECRET~~ Scott Nearing, lecturer, born in the United States, and abroad. Lectures usually are anti-American and pro-Soviet. [Reportedly author of article "Forbidden Travel to Communist China" which appeared in "Sekai (World)," a Japanese monthly publication, of July, 1957.] Scott Nearing advised State Department he has not been a CP member since 1929 and has been a pacifist for 40 years. During 1953 Scott Nearing was a sponsor of the National Committee to Secure Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/26/57

FROM :

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-741)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY (USA)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 18, 1957, confidential security informant [redacted] furnished the following information to SA ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA: *On 9/18/57, [redacted] furnished the following information to SA ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA:*

For the information of offices receiving copies of this letter [redacted]

It has all facilities and can house several hundred people at the height of the Summer season. This health colony has often been frequented by Communist Party members and sympathizers such as SCOTT HEARING, his [redacted] former SI subject from Los Angeles, [redacted] both SI subjects from the Phoenix Office and other such individuals. The health colony has earned the reputation of being a nice place for "progressives" to visit.

COPIES DESTROYED

732 OCT 22 1963

At the time of her contact with informant on September 14, 1957, she advised informant she is a very good friend of SCOTT HEARING and had just received a letter from HEARING wherein HEARING asked her to request a favor of [redacted] in his behalf. [redacted] advised her he would be very happy to grant any favor requested of him by SCOTT HEARING provided he was able to do so.

██████████ advised that in his letter HEARING stated he had a group of American Friends about 12 or 13 in number, who have been residing in an artist colony located in San Miguel de Allende in the interior of Mexico for several years.

④ - Bureau (AM) (RM)

2 - Los Angeles (RM)

2 - San Diego (1 - 100-7149) (1

NOT RECORDED

94-007-11-1957

ADO:info

(8)

72 OCT 18 1957

SD 100-741

that they were a little tired of living there and wanted to get close to the U. S.-Mexico border area where they could see their American friends and where their friends in the U. S. could contact them without having to travel so far into the interior of Mexico. NEARING stated these individuals have money and are willing to pay for their lodging etc. He also remarked that he knew the Rancho La Puerta Rest Home had many vacancies during the Winter months and felt sure [] could accomodate his friends. According to [] in his letter NEARING also stated that his American friends were very liberal and progressive.

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[] who is a very well educated individual, advised he was very surprized to know that [] is so well acquainted with SCOTT NEARING. He stated that in checking [] quarters at Rancho La Puerta he found a copy of the newspaper National Guardian addressed to []

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Informant advised []

Informant advised he told [] this so he could have time to discuss this matter with SA ORRANTIA.

[] was advised that the Bureau could not tell him what he should or should not do, but that the Bureau would be interested in knowing the identities of those individuals. Informant stated he wanted to cooperate in every way possible and advised he would []

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LEADS

The Los Angeles Office is requested to check its indices and furnish any information available regarding []

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SD 100-741

Extra copies of this letter are being forwarded to the Bureau for further transmittal to the Legat, Mexico.

The Legat, Mexico is requested to furnish any information available regarding the so called artist colony located at San Miguel de Allende. If deemed feasible, under the circumstances, it is also requested the Legat attempt to determine whether or not several residents of that colony are planning to leave for the border area.

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 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 568 DATED OCTOBER 4, 1957 AT
 MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS - C. [REDACTED] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS EDITORIAL WRITER FOR QUOTE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER UNQUOTE CAME TO EMBASSY THIS DATE TO TALK WITH AMBASSADOR HILL. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAD ASSIGNMENT TO WRITE SIX ARTICLES OF 1,000 WORDS EACH ON AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO AND ASKED IF EMBASSY COULD FURNISH LIST OF LATTER. [REDACTED] TOLD BY AMBASSADOR HILL AND COUNSELOR [REDACTED] THAT EMBASSY DID NOT HAVE SUCH A LIST. [REDACTED] VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION THAT HIS INQUIRIES AMONG MEXICAN NEWSMEN AND CONTACTS IN AMERICAN COLONY HERE HAD BEEN UNPRODUCTIVE AND THAT HE DOUBTED THAT THE ACTUAL SITUATION WOULD JUSTIFY ABOVE DESCRIBED SERIES OF ARTICLES. [REDACTED] ALSO INQUIRED REGARDING PRESENCE OF FBI PERSONNEL IN MEXICO. COUNSELOR [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT FBI MAINTAINED LIAISON WITH MEXICAN POLICE ON CRIMINAL MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST BUT [REDACTED] WAS OTHERWISE NONCOMMITTAL. FOREGOING IS FOR INFORMATION.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED:

10-4-57

7:51 PM

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RECORDED - 80

INDEXED - 80

52 OCT 17 1957

18 OCT 10 1957

cc: Mr. Belmont
cc: Mr. Tamm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-422116)

FROM : *BW* SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55752)

DATE: 10/25/57

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
IS - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference Bureau letter dated October 3, 1957, and San Diego letter dated September 26, 1957, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS - C."

A review of Los Angeles files disclose that the [redacted] described by [redacted] is probably not identical with the subject of Bureau file [redacted] concerning [redacted] a Security Index subject in the Los Angeles Division.

The latter individual resides at [redacted] and was known to have been in Los Angeles during the past summer. A photograph of [redacted] (Bureau file [redacted]) is enclosed herewith for the San Diego Office to exhibit to [redacted] to definitely eliminate her as the [redacted] who contacted him on September 14, 1957.

The Los Angeles Criss Cross Directory dated October 2, 1957, discloses [redacted] residing in [redacted] (Dunkirk 4-8676). However, there are no references in the Los Angeles indices identifiable with this individual.

The San Diego Office is requested to advise concerning any identification made by [redacted] indicating copies of its reply for Los Angeles file [redacted] on [redacted]. If no identification is made please furnish any background and descriptive data concerning [redacted] known to [redacted].

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Diego (100-741) (Enc.-1) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Mexico City (Info.) [redacted] (REGISTERED)
- 1 - New York (Info.) [redacted] (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Boston (Info.) (100-16707) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Los Angeles [redacted]
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-55752)

WNP:DMM
(9)

RECORDED - 54

OCT 29 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBVERSIVE
CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP8B/baw
Declassify on: OADR
#286,958 5-15-89

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: OCT 31 1957

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-11688)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re San Diego letter to the Bureau dated 9/26/57, entitled Communist Party (USA), Internal Security - C, and Bulet to San Diego dated 10/8/57 captioned as above.

On 10/11/57, [redacted] advised SA ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA [redacted]

By way of background in this matter, [redacted] in addition to being the [redacted]

[redacted] to a [redacted] have been living on this ranch for approximately three years.

At the time of her meeting with [redacted]

[redacted] She stated that [redacted] were all present. She advised that [redacted]

and that he wants to move into Chula Vista to be near his work, and so his children could attend school. According to [redacted] were planning to move in the near future, and wanted to dispose of some books and a "Minox" camera, which [redacted] had either given or sold

- ① - Director, FBI (AM REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York [redacted] (AM REGISTERED)
- 2 - Boston (100-16707) (AM REGISTERED)
- 2 - Milwaukee (AM REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles (REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Diego (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-11688)

1 - San Diego (100-New - [redacted])

ADO:jmh

(15)

6 8 DEC 5 1957

100-422116-29
11 NOV 4 1957

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acc Regal. Mexico City
R/S 0-75 11-18-57 TC

SD 100-11688

to [redacted] about three or four years ago. The Informant

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In her discussion with Informant, [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a very well-read individual, that she has read the works of Marx and Engels, and is a very good "progressive".

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MRS She also stated that [redacted] of [redacted] is having trouble with her parents, because they do not approve of her marriage to [redacted]. According to [redacted] is [redacted] in [redacted] and he is in sympathy with her marriage. Informant stated that [redacted] did not identify [redacted] [redacted], according to Informant, is from the state of New York.

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Informant advised that prior to her departure for Los Angeles, [redacted] stated she would let him know when their "friends from San Miguel de Allende" would be coming to Rancho La Puerta.

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The records of Rohr Aircraft Corporation in Chula Vista, California, were checked on 10/17/57, and contain the following information regarding [redacted]

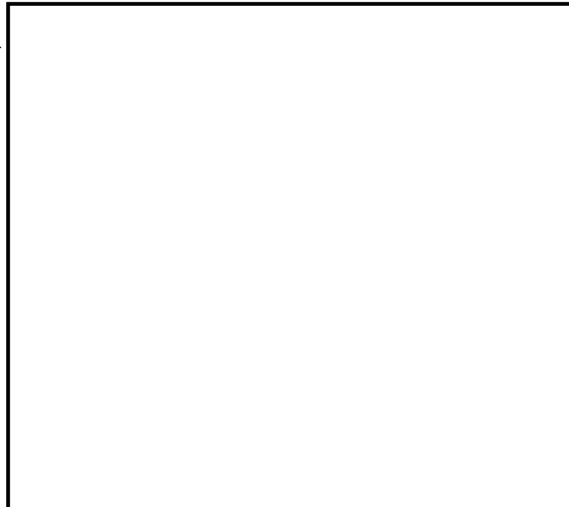
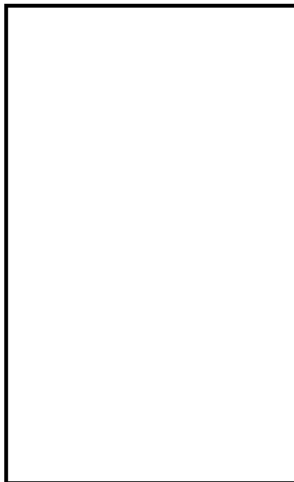
Name
Birth

Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Build

Employments:

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SD 100-11688



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Resided, at that time, at Valle Redondo between Tecate and Tijuana, B.C., Mexico - mailing address Box 257 Tecate, California.

On 2/4/54, resigned at Rohr for another job.

Returned to work at Rohr on 3/3/55, and is presently employed there, He is still residing at Valle Redondo.

On 5/6/57, [redacted] was promoted to "Production Control Group Leader 'A'". His Social Security No. is [redacted]

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[redacted] /GEORGE W. ~~HOFFM~~, was born in Germany, and is now deceased. His mother, EMILY ~~SHWIDERNOCK~~, was born in Vienna, Austria, and is presently *AUSTRIA* residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [redacted]

[redacted] according to records at Rohr Aircraft, registered with Selective Service Board No. 15, located at 4701 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was classified 4-E because of religious beliefs.

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SD 100-11688

For the information of offices, who have not received previous correspondence regarding this matter, the following is being set forth:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] This health colony has often been frequented by Communist Party members and sympathizers. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEARING, in his letter, stated he had a group of American friends, about 12 or 13 in number, who have been residing in an artist colony, located in San Miguel de Allende, in the interior of Mexico, for several years, that they were a little tired of living there, and wanted to get close to the U.S. - Mexico border area, where they could see their American friends, and where their friends in the U.S. could contact them without having to travel so far into the interior of Mexico. NEARING stated these individuals have money, and are willing to pay for their lodging, etc. NEARING stated his American friends were very liberal and progressive.

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LEADS

The Los Angeles, New York, Boston and Milwaukee Offices are requested to check their indices and furnish any information available regarding [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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The Bureau is also requested to check its files regarding all three of these individuals.

Extra copies of this communication are being forwarded to the Bureau for further transmittal to the Legat, Mexico, for information purposes.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

Nov 18

1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	
☐	Forward to File Review	
☒	Attention	
☒	Return to	1258
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthdate
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 11-18 Searcher Initials DM
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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100-422116 29 mail
NI 25-296304 87

100-422116 29 mail

100-422116 29 mail

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

Nov. 18

, 1957

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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
 Birthdate
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Localities

RA Date 11-18 Searcher Initials DM

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records BranchNov. 18

, 1957

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☐	Main _____ References Only

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☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthdat
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Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11-18 Searcher Initials DM
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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<u>NE</u>	<u>121-25200</u>	<u>IX</u>
<u>NE</u>	☐	<u>(W.M.)</u>
	☐	<u>4</u>
<u>MT</u>	☐	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE OCT 29 1957	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD See below
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO aka Partido Comunista Mexicano Americana Communist Group of Mexico		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY bbc
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - ME	b3 b6 b7C b7E

SYNOPSIS: On September 27, 1957 Confidential Informant T-1 furnished a voluntary signed statement incorporating information based upon T-1's personal experiences in connection with the Communist movement in Mexico commencing about 1943, and continuing with minor interruptions, until about 1956. Data concerning the various individuals and organizations mentioned by T-1 set forth.

-P-

Copies:

- ⑦ - Bureau (100-355330)(REG.)
- 1 - I&NS, Seattle (REG.)
- 1 - Chicago (Info.)(REG.)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-43310)(Info.)(REG.)
- 1 - New York (Info.)(REG.)
- 2 - San Diego (100-7509)(Info.)(REG.)

Investigative Period:

2/21; 3/14,22; 4/16,
29; 5/2; 6/7; 7/5,
19; 8/16,19,26,27,
28; 9/12,13,16,18,
27; 10/8,9,18,21,
22,23/57

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		b3 - b7E	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1957

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OOMANSKY, CONSTANTINE

(Soviet Ambassador to Mexico).

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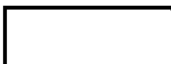
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SE [] * Indicates travel in United States.
** Indicates travel in the USSR.

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This is a joint report of SA [] and
SA ROBERT E. MASON.

On September 27, 1957 Confidential Informant T-1 furnished a voluntary signed statement to SAs ROBERT E. MASON and [] containing information based upon informant's personal experiences in connection with the Communist movement in Mexico, commencing about 1943 and continuing with minor interruptions, until early 1956. T-1 advised that where information supplied relates to an earlier period, it was included in the statement since it was obtained by the informant directly from persons who had first-hand knowledge of the Communist movement in Mexico during earlier years. The information furnished by T-1 relating to various individuals and organizations is as follows. All of this information is contained in the statement of the informant unless specifically designated as emanating from other sources.

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[]
This woman was known to the informant during 1947 and 1948 as a member of the Federal District Committee of the Partido Comunista Mexicano, which may be referred to hereinafter as the PCM. This woman was [] the Escuela de Capacitacion de Maestros, commonly known as the Finishing School for Teachers. In this position she was able to materially assist the PCM extend its influence and control of the educational system in Mexico.

Further data concerning her activities is set forth under the section captioned "Teachers Union".

ALBA, ADOLFO ORIVE *

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[]
T-1 knew this individual briefly about 1947 or 1948, and possibly during early 1949. He was employed as Secretary of Irrigation or waterworks in the cabinet of President MIGUEL ALEMAN, who held office from about 1946 to 1952. He was active in ALEMAN's campaign for the presidency about 1946.

[] whose true name informant could not recall, was an American girl who at one time had resided in San Francisco, California. The name she was using in Mexico was []

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During the period about 1947 to 1948 informant had several conversations with the [] in which she revealed to T-1 her knowledge of activities of the PCM. Informant had no personal knowledge that ALBA [] were actual members of the PCM; however on one occasion [] personally contributed 2,000 pesos to the FOARE, known also as the Federation of Spanish Republican Organizations (Federacion de Organismos de Ayuda a la Republica Espanola). T-1 personally went with [] a member of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico City, to receive this donation.

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The following more fully describes the Federation of Spanish Republican Organizations: On July 16, 1953 the informant advised that the Federacion de Organismos de Ayuda a la Republica Espanola was an organization dominated by Communists during the middle 1940's. The headquarters was in Mexico City on Bucareli #11. [] mentioned above, was the [] and leading figure in the organization.

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In approximately 1955 [], who was then residing at La Mesa, Tijuana, Baja California, informed T-1 that he was personally acquainted with and on friendly terms with the ALBAs who had made quite a few visits to Baja California in connection with their interest in the development of irrigation facilities and cultivation of olive trees.

[] informed T-1 that both [] were sympathetic to Communist causes and had made contributions both financial and personal to the Communist Party USA. The ALBAs reportedly informed the [] that they desired their assistance to the CP USA to be kept confidential as they did not desire to come under discipline of the Communist Party of Mexico.

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The files of the US I&NS reflect ADOLFO ORIVE ALBA in applying for a visa on July 6, 1940 listed [] ORIVE ALBA's description was given in 1940 as: Born - 12/9/07, Mexico City; 5'11"; black hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; residence - 1073 Reforma, Mexicali B.C.; occupation - civil engineer for International Boundary Commission US and Mexico.

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SE [redacted]

I&NS and State Department files further reflect
[redacted]

[redacted] **

During the middle 1940's informant learned that this individual had been expelled from the PCM 1947 - 1948, and was one of those who helped form the Comité Reivindicador del Partido Comunista, also known as the Committee to Vindicate the Communist Party. T-1 explained that this organization was a Communist splinter group at Mexico City during the middle 1940's. [redacted] was also one of those instrumental in publishing the newspaper "Noviembre", published by the above organization. [redacted] was from Monterrey Nuevo Laredo. He was a member of a Mexican group chosen to attend the Lenin School in Moscow, who completed the course with highest honors. This school was held in the 1930's.

[redacted]
During the middle 1940's [redacted] held a position similar to that of Secretary of State under the Governor of the state of Jalisco. Through T-1's acquaintances in the PCM the informant learned that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party of Mexico who was expelled either in the crisis of 1943 or the crisis of 1945. Informant believed the latter date would be more likely since during the crisis in 1943 only a few of the very top leadership of the PCM were expelled.

The expulsion of [redacted] from the PCM did not appear to be too serious inasmuch as informant saw [redacted] subsequently on several occasions at social gatherings which were attended by prominent members of the PCM.

Informant advised [redacted] was an editor of "Tiempo", a magazine published in Mexico City and distributed throughout Latin America. He married [redacted] in approximately the summer of 1948 or 1949.

[redacted] is described later in this report.

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AMBINDER, JOSE (deceased)

During the period about 1943 to 1949 JOSE AMBINDER was a member of the PCM who was very close to the Soviet Embassy over a period of years. He maintained a residence at Polanco, Chapultapec. When the Soviet Ambassador CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY was killed in a plane explosion while flying to Costa Rica, AMBINDER immediately reported to the Soviet Embassy and during the several days of mourning which followed, he acted as a receptionist at the Embassy.

At various times he criticized articles appearing in the Communist organ "La Voz de Mexico", claiming that such criticism had originated at the Soviet Embassy.

"La Voz de Mexico" was the official news organ of the PCM (Communist Party of Mexico). It was printed on the presses of "El Popular", a newspaper published under the direction of

[redacted] "El Popular" received a subsidy from the Mexican Government for its own operation. According to T-1 many of the bills incurred by "La Voz de Mexico" were never paid, and [redacted] did not press the PCM for payment.

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On several occasions AMBINDER also was known to have taken various copies of "La Voz" to the Soviet Embassy, following which he would report the Soviets' reactions to those issues, to the PCM. In coming from the Soviet Embassy he frequently carried photographs, Soviet cigarettes and Soviet propaganda. During the end of 1947 and early part of 1948 the PCM frequently utilized Soviet movie equipment and exhibit materials. AMBINDER frequently made the actual pickup and return of such materials for the PCM. Following the expulsion of [redacted] from the PCM in 1949, AMBINDER approached [redacted] requesting him to submit a document to the Soviet Embassy outlining the events leading up to and surrounding his expulsion from the PCM. AMBINDER then told [redacted] that the PCM charges against [redacted] namely that she was an American spy, could not be substantiated.

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AMBINDER was found dead on a park bench in 1949 apparently from suicide. Informant heard rumors to the effect that AMBINDER was a Soviet agent, for his standard of living could not be otherwise explained. It was known his income from his job as a movie usher in a fourth-rate movie was not sufficient to support him in the manner in which he operated.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
During the period from approximately 1943 to 1949 [redacted] was a Mexican woman who spoke English, and who had an art gallery in downtown Mexico City. T-1 advised [redacted] was very successful in exhibiting and selling the paintings of the prominent Mexican painters, many of whom were members or very close to the PCM. [redacted] was very friendly with the painters, held social parties for the purpose of selling their paintings, and many of her contacts were American tourists.

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[redacted]
This individual was a native of Vera Cruz, and by the middle 1940's he had become a member of the Political Bureau of the PCM and served for a time as secretary of that organization, which position he held until at least early 1949. He was a high school teacher by profession, and was also [redacted] for the PCM.

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In 1945 he visited Chile in company with DIONISIO ENCINAS, who was General Secretary of the PCM in Mexico. Informant learned that [redacted] had previously studied in the Soviet Union, and some time prior to 1943 had been sent to South America to organize the Communist youth movement there. Informant advised that he resided at Soto #42 in Mexico City during the middle 1940's.

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[redacted]
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Informant advised through friendship with [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] T-1 learned that [redacted] in approximately 1932 married [redacted] famous Mexican painter who at various times was a member of the Central Committee of the PCM. Members of the [redacted] family as reflected hereinafter were important in the Communist movement in Mexico.

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SE [redacted]

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[redacted] T-1 knew [redacted] quite well during the middle 1940's. She informed T-1 that she at one time had studied in London. During the time informant knew [redacted] she indicated to informant that she and her brothers, as well as DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS, had been involved in the abduction and death of SHELDON HARTE, the bodyguard of LEON TROTSKY, who was found dead in a house in Toluca, Mexico about 1936. [redacted] also advised informant that in the late 1920's or early 1930's the PCM assisted the [redacted] family in purchasing two properties in Mexico City, one an apartment house at Paris #7 across the street from LaReforma Hotel, and the other at Avenida Sonora #11 which contained about thirty apartments. She stated there was an agreement that the PCM was to receive part of the income from these properties from the [redacted] as long as the properties were rented, or until they were sold.

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[redacted] indicated to T-1 that [redacted] who was in the Defense Ministry in LAZARO CARDENAS' cabinet, allegedly provided the avenue of escape for SIQUEROS and the [redacted] out of Mexico. They said the escape was by plane to Vera Cruz where the group split up. SIQUEROS and [redacted] went to Argentina; [redacted] went to Uruguay; [redacted] went to Chile; their mother ELECTA went to Argentina; [redacted] fled to Russia with the four children and stayed there from about 1936 until 1947. Subsequently they all returned to Mexico approximately in the early 1940's with the exception of [redacted] who did not return from the Soviet Union until 1947. [redacted] informed T-1 in 1947 that she, [redacted], and her four daughters who were in their early teens, had all been supported by the Soviet Government during the time that they were in the Soviet Union, and the latter had also paid their transportation back to Mexico.

After returning to Mexico City from the countries to which they fled, [redacted] again became active in the Communist movement, not specifically the PCM.

[redacted] upon her return from the Soviet Union in 1947 became the librarian for the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso, the Cultural Institute of Mexico and Russia, which is described more in detail later in instant report. She once told T-1 that through unnamed Spanish Communist Party members in Mexico City, a subsidy is received by the Instituto

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from the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. [] was expelled from the Communist Party some time prior to being employed by the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso; however, in the latter position she remained in constant contact with members of the Communist Party and with members of all other Communist splinter parties in Mexico.

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After their return to Mexico some time prior to 1943, [] continued their Communist activities for several years. They were expelled from the PCM in about 1937 - 1938 on a charge of stealing money. Following his expulsion [] made a tour of the United States and South America. Although T-1 did not know [] to be a member of the Comité Reivindicador del Partido Comunista, [] indicated to informant in 1947 that he believed this group was "the genuine Communists."

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Following his expulsion from the PCM, [] promptly joined the Accion Socialista Unificada.

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In July, 1953 T-1 advised that the Accion Socialista Unificada, also known as Unified Social Action, was an organization in Mexico dedicated to furthering the theory of Marxism. This organization preached the infallibility of JOSEPH STALIN, and followed the Communist Party line on all foreign issues. It was formed by HERNAN LABORDE, VALENTIN CAMPA, CONSUELO URANGA, MIGUEL VELASCO and other lesser figures. These individuals were all expelled from the PCM following the action of the Communist Internationale at the extraordinary Party Congress in 1940 at which time the whole Political Bureau of the PCM was removed and replaced.

While he was a member of the PCM, [] was one of several large financial contributors to the party.

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[] was an illegitimate child whose mother was [] who later married DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS. T-1 was informed by several persons that [] was [] of General LAZARO CARDENAS. She reportedly was born about 1930 prior to the marriage of [] to DAVID SIQUEROS. [] looked like General CARDENAS, and informant advised she would be in her late 20's at this time. During the period about 1947 to 1948 she was publicly known as a member of the Communist Youth Movement.

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SE [redacted]

[redacted] **

During the middle 1940's T-1 knew this woman as a member of the Federal District Committee of the PCM, and a member of its Women's Commission. She worked very closely with the Federation of Spanish Republican Organizations, also known as FOARE. She also worked closely with the Bloque Nacional de Mujeres Revolucionarios, described in 1953 by T-1 as follows:

The Bloque Nacional de Mujeres Revolucionarios was financed by the PCM, and was under the leadership of [redacted], a PCM member. The informant advised that this organization thrived simply because it has supported many of its members who were from the poorest and most backward environment. When the PCM needed a show of strength for demonstrations and parades, several hundred of the women of this organization could be mobilized instantly by paying their carfare and very moderate expenses.

Informant continued that [redacted] was employed in a secretarial capacity at the Union de Obreros Y Campesinos de Mexico, an organization fostered by [redacted]. She was very close to [redacted] who was a member of the Political Bureau of the PCM. To the best of T-1's knowledge she was married to [redacted] a member of the Central Committee of the PCM. She and [redacted] visited the Soviet Union in 1953 or 1954, according to [redacted] of Mexicali, Baja California.

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[]
T-1 met [] and his wife [] about 1943, and knew them until approximately 1949. He held no position in the PCM, but was just a dues-paying member; however, he was given many special assignments. Informant believed CARLOS had lived in the United States prior to this time, as he spoke excellent English. T-1 heard that many American Communist Party members looked up [] when they came to Mexico City, probably due to his knowledge of English, and CP connections. He knew the hardware business, and seemed to have a knowledge of some of the American Communists. In early 1947 he was the person who received the used clothing that American Communists sent to Mexico, the proceeds from the sale of which went to the PCM. The above gifts were received in large quantities in approximately 1947.

[] was the individual who often picked up Soviet films which the Embassy loaned to various groups. [] arranged for the equipment to exhibit these films, the proceeds from which went to the PCM. Informant advised he seemed to be completely trusted by both the PCM leadership and by the Soviet Embassy, yet he was never a member of the Central Committee or invited to their special discussions, and was never honored except when something confidential had to be done. [] was an intimate friend of JOSE AMBINDER, and they divided among themselves many of their activities in connection with the PCM and the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet movies sponsored by the PCM were usually shown at the hall of the Telephone Workers Union at Villa Longin #50. [] rendered many services for both the PCM and the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City.

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Informant continued that his wife [] also known as [] was a citizen of the United States. T-1 believed she had relatives living in Southern California whom she visited two or three times a year. Informant knew her as a member of the PCM who occasionally assisted in collecting funds for the party. She was socially acquainted with the writers, artists and school teachers in Mexico City, and taught English at the Mexico-American Institute in Mexico City.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was a Polish National who sought refuge in Mexico about 1938. Following her arrival in Mexico she attempted to advance the cause of Communism through her activities. For example, in October, 1947 a large meeting was planned in honor of the "People's Democracy" of Poland, to be held at the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City. [redacted] made the arrangements for this event. At this time T-1 was informed by [redacted] a Spanish CP Politburo member, that the Polish Embassy in Mexico City had promised to supply 2,000 pesos in support of that particular function. Informant continued that she returned to Poland to live in 1948, after a series of farewell parties and "despedidas".

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[redacted]
During the middle 1940's T-1 knew [redacted] to be a member of the PCM who held an administrative job in Mexico City in the offices of Petroleos Mexicanos, the petroleum agency for the Mexican Government after the expropriation of the oil industry by the Mexican Government.

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[redacted]
During the period from about 1943 to 1949 T-1 was acquainted with [redacted] a Mexican woman who had an art gallery in the downtown section of Mexico City. She exhibited paintings for the Mexican painters, and also was engaged in the photography business among the artists and related groups. She assisted the Mexican painters, many of whom were PCM members, in selling their paintings to wealthy people, many of whom were American tourists. She was expelled from the PCM during the crisis of 1945. Following her expulsion she was one of those who helped establish the Comité Reivindicador del Partido Comunista, the Committee to Vindicate the Communist Party. Informant advised [redacted] was reportedly a girl friend of [redacted] [redacted] the Communist Party of Costa Rica, who was residing in Mexico in approximately 1948.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
She was a ballet dancer and a [redacted] [redacted] during the period 1943 to 1949. Informant advised she was a member of the PCM who was expelled in 1945. She taught ballet at the Palacio Bellas Artes, and had her own studio in Mexico City.

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[redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] He was a photographer in Mexico City who was a member of the PCM. He was expelled from the PCM in 1945.

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[redacted]

[redacted] was a Flamenco singer in Mexico City during the middle 1940's. In T-1's opinion he was sympathetic to the Communist cause as he performed freely at money-raising functions for the PCM.

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[redacted]

[redacted] was one of the young artists in Mexico City. Informant knew him to be a contributor and donator to the PCM.

[redacted]

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During the middle 1940's informant knew [redacted] to have been one of a four-man Secretariado (Secretariat) of the PCM.

[redacted]

During T-1's residence in Mexico City, informant learned from PCM acquaintances that [redacted] was one of the founders of the Mexican Communist Party about 1920. He was reportedly in constant leadership of the PCM until his expulsion in 1940 together with [redacted] another prominent Communist Party functionary. In the informant's opinion he was the most important Communist among the expelled group. After his expulsion he became secretary of the "Comite Reivindicador Comunista", but his importance lies in the fact that for so many years while a leader of the Communist Party he was also one of the leaders of the Railway Workers Union in Mexico, and was also close to many important figures in the Mexican Government.

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Informant continued that [redacted] was a teacher, and they resided in Mexico City.

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As of 1955 [redacted] was still active and his Comite Reivindicador Comunista was still publishing the monthly magazine called "Noviembre," (November).

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Informant believed that CAMPA's influence is probably still very extensive. For example, [] leader of the Railroad Union in the city of Monterrey for many years, and an active member of the PCM, visited the Soviet Union in 1952 and also visited the United States on several occasions. The PCM endeavored to influence [] to sever his relations with [] but they were unsuccessful in this respect. [] had no dealings with [] but it was evident that [] likewise had no influence in the Railroad Workers Union. At the anniversary celebrations of the union, [] was always one of the featured speakers. Many people felt that [] would have been the leading light of the Mexican Communist Party had it not been for the "sectarian influence of []". By that they meant that [] had influenced [] into a state of isolation, battling Communists within the family instead of being out promoting the cause of the PCM among the unions and other organizations.

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[] *

Informant met [] in 1943 and learned that he was originally from the state of Sonora, Mexico. During the period 1945 to 1947 he was editor-in-chief of "El Popular", a Mexican newspaper headed by []. He was elected as a congressman in 1947 and was a member of the CTM, Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico, also known as the Confederation of Mexican Workers. T-1 learned that [] had held various positions in the governments of President AVILA CAMACHO and MIGUEL ALEMAN. He was [] of the Federal District in ALEMAN's cabinet, and was active in the Partido Popular (Popular Party) from its inception in 1947. The Partido Popular is described more in detail later in this report. In 1954 he resigned his position as secretary of the Federal District in Mexico City, and campaigned for [] for president running on the Partido Popular ticket. He taught at the Universidad Obrera from 1943 to 1948, teaching political economy and history courses. He was once a senator in the state of Sonora, was one of Mexico's ablest orators, and also spoke English with an Oxford accent.

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The Universidad Obrera, or Workers University, consisted of expelled members of the PCM and were led by [] the latter being subsequently described. This group adopted the policy of supporting [] and the members were generally regarded as "intellectuals."

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[] was instrumental in having congressmen who were members of the Partido Popular elected in the state of Sonora in 1952. According to newspapers in Mexico about 1952 the residents in the state of Sonora were furnished arms by the Partido Popular, and in some cases they fought to place their candidates in office. According to the same papers, [] were both in Hermosillo, Sonora in the fall of 1952 directing the political campaign. Informant advised [] was suddenly called back to Mexico City, and T-1 heard that a "deal" was made with President MIGUEL ALEMAN to concede the election of three Partido Popular congressmen from Sonora to the National Government. Prior to this time the Partido Popular had no congressmen from Sonora. In return the Partido Popular was to recognize the victory of several government candidates for state offices in Sonora. In early 1956 [] informed T-1 that he favors a Mexican Marxist party--not the Communist Party, since he felt the Communist Party had expelled too many people, and was most interested in international politics rather than in the important local and national issues in Mexico. Informant added that in 1946 [] was fraternal delegate to the C.I.O. National Convention held in Pennsylvania or New Jersey.

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Informant knew [] during 1947 and 1948 as Cuban educator who was a member of the PCM in the Ministry of Education. T-1 believed [] succeeded in influencing the Communist press in Mexico to an unknown extent. Informant knew that on several occasions he edited and supplemented articles to be published in "La Voz de Mexico", the Communist Party news organ located in Mexico City. In 1948 on one specific instance [] insisted that [] of "La Voz", allow him [] to insert an article in the newspaper entitled "Lenin and the Agrarian Question." [] then proceeded to make a written analysis of the article and applied the provisions of the article to the Mexican agrarian problems then existent.

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[redacted]

During informant's association with various members of the PCM in Mexico during the middle 1940's, T-1 learned that [redacted] was once Secretary General of the PCM for two consecutive terms before the election of [redacted]. T-1 met [redacted] and [redacted] in 1943. [redacted] was once General Secretary of the Juventud Comunista (young Communists), and told informant that she personally recruited [redacted] into the Communist Party despite the fact that [redacted] was about ten years older than she, [redacted].

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[redacted] was also one of the founders of the Teachers Union. T-1 advised that after the election of [redacted] of the PCM, [redacted] continued to be a member of the Central Committee, and during the crisis of 1940 when the [redacted] leadership was expelled, [redacted] was not expelled but voluntarily withdrew as did [redacted]. Being a labor leader of prestige and a teacher, he went to work for [redacted] both in the Trade Union Department of the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers) during the daytime, and teaching at the Universidad Obrera in the evenings, teaching classes in the history of the Mexican labor movement. T-1 advised by 1947 he was the Director of the Universidad Obrera.

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[redacted] was very proud of the fact that he had participated in and helped direct the Mexican petroleum workers strike about 1935, which resulted in the confiscation of the whole petroleum industry by the LAZARO CARDENAS government, and the government handed it over to the Workers Administration, which at that time was the strike committee of the Petroleum Workers Union. During that period [redacted] assisted him as his secretary. They informed me that during that period they were so busy that they left their [redacted] and [redacted] as they had no time to care for him.

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[redacted] were very active at the time of the formation of the Partido Popular in 1947, and worked in the office of that organization, taking charge of files, memberships, registrations, etc.

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Their relationship to the PCM continued to be both helpful and friendly, they were in constant contact with PCM members, and on one occasion in 1947 [redacted] having been a teacher, informed T-1 that the PCM was not able to register as

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an official legal party in Tuxpam, Vera Cruz for lack of the required signatures. [] stated that he went to this community, and in two days was instrumental in obtaining more than half the required amount singlehanded.

Informant advised that although [] is highly respected and close to [] of Petroleos Mexicanos, he was not wealthy and he and TERESA lived a frugal existence. However, they always contributed money or time to the PCM whenever asked.

As late as 1949 he was still Director of the Universidad Obrera, and in about 1948 to 1950 he was elected General Secretary of the Partido Popular of the Federal District. [] was still a fanatic Communist in principle when informant last associated with her in 1949.

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[] was a member of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico City, which was a more militant group than the PCM.

In July, 1953 the informant advised that the Communist Party of Spain, also known as the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico, during the middle 1940's was under the leadership of [] Informant stated that this group exercised considerable influence on Mexican intellectuals inasmuch as its members on the whole were individuals of high intellect and professional ability. The Spanish Communist Party functioned openly in Mexico City with headquarters located on Calle de Madrid. Many of the members of this party returned to Spain well financed and well trained in an effort to organize an anti-FRANCO underground movement. In 1947 and 1948 Spain released the names of many individuals arrested for instigating an underground movement, and those lists revealed the names of many of the members of the Spanish Communist Party who had lived in Mexico. The leaders of the Spanish Communist Party were all anti-United States, blaming this country for FRANCO's victory, and for sustaining him today. The Spanish Communist Party appeared to have

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the confidence of the Soviet Embassy. in particular with respect to [] mentioned herein.

[] During the end of 1947 and early part of 1948, [] was one of the individuals who assisted in making Soviet Embassy movie equipment and exhibit materials available for the assistance of the press section of the PCM. The PCM did utilize this Soviet equipment for at least a three to four month period, and various movies and exhibits were displayed at the Villa Longin #50, Telephone Workers Union Hall, Mexico City. On another occasion during October, 1947 a meeting was planned in honor of the "People's Democracy" of Poland to be held at the Palace of Fine Arts. During the meeting no mention was made of the subject of finances. Following this meeting [] who was blind, was being escorted home by various individuals. During the walk [] when questioned as to how the event was to be financed, answered that he personally was to receive 2,000 pesos from the Polish Embassy to be applied to the bills due. Informant learned that the above function was sponsored by twelve different Communist organizations, who planned the event at the address Uruguay #42 in Mexico City. These organizations were also to contribute various amounts to defray the expenses of the event.

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T-1 knew [] to have been [] of the FOARE (Federation of Spanish Republican Organizations). He was also a member of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party.

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During the middle 1940's the CTAL, also known as the Confederacion Trabajadores America-Latina, Confederation of Latin-American Workers, an organization under the domination of [] was used by several of its members as an excuse for traveling to various Latin-American countries, and while in those countries in many instances Communist activities were furthered. Informant recalled that one [] a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, and a representative of the General Union of Workers who came to Mexico ostensibly on CTAL business in 1948, had many closed conferences with various PCM leaders. [] of the Spanish Communist Party was one of those with whom [] conferred.

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SE [REDACTED]

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CHAPA, Dr. ESTHER **

During the period 1943 to 1949 informant was well acquainted with Dr. ESTHER CHAPA, a Doctor of Medicine who taught on the Facultad Medicina (Faculty of Medicine) of the University at Mexico City. She was formerly National Director of Social Services for Prisons. She wrote the Reform Law for Mexican Prisons which has been considered as a model for prison reforms in other countries. She was prominent in women's activities for the PCM for many years, and had considerable prestige both in the PCM and Mexican Government circles.

Informant continued that she is approximately 48 years old at the present time, and was an extremely good-looking woman and disciplined Communist when T-1 knew her. Informant knew her to be a member of the Central Committee of the PCM during 1947, and later she became the National Financial Secretary of the PCM. Due to the fact she was very aggressive, independent and outspoken in pursuing the policies of the PCM, by 1948 she had lost all earning positions except as a teacher; however, informant believes she still controls some of the scholarship funds that she was instrumental in establishing through her many contacts with wealthy and influential people.

As Director of Social Services for the Mexican Prisons during the middle 1940's, she appointed all social workers, and among others gave positions to [REDACTED] all known members of the PCM.

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She made a trip to Central and South America with [REDACTED] in 1945, and was very close to [REDACTED] who often consulted with her as an equal concerning women's activities and other matters. Dr. CHAPA made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1955 or 1956 with a group of sixteen persons from Mexico, including [REDACTED] and others. I read about this trip in the Mexican newspapers.

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Dr. CHAPA was active in many professional groups, and raised money for the PCM from unknown sources. On occasion she rendered both financial and medical assistance to members of the PCM.

SE [redacted]

Informant advised she considered herself a "true Marxist", and criticized [redacted] as a "deviationist", nevertheless [redacted] respected her opinions and sought her advice. She has written several books on prisons.

Former President MIGUEL ALEMAN also had respect for Dr. CHAPA for her non-political accomplishments, such as the establishment of nurseries, free medical clinics, prison reforms and "misiones culturales" work among the Maya and Mixteca Indians. She was also active in the Teachers Union in Mexico. It is T-1's belief that she was the benefactor of [redacted] who was the murderer of LEON TROTSKY about 1940. Dr. CHAPA personally told the informant that [redacted] was granted special privileges, such as books, special food, and a piano in his cell. Informant believes that Dr. CHAPA was one of the most important figures in the PCM in Mexico.

[redacted] *

During the middle 1940's while in Mexico City, informant learned that [redacted] a United States citizen, was married to one [redacted] a painter who was British by birth. They reportedly arrived in Mexico in approximately 1938, and subsequently became active in and members of the PCM, assisting in the collection of funds for the party. [redacted] a Mexican attorney, allegedly was the "fixer" who assisted [redacted] in solving their legal problems. Subsequently [redacted] gave birth to a child and became relatively inactive in party work.

[redacted] (Full name unknown)

Informant advised this man was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, and a representative of the General Union of Workers, who utilized the CTAL, Confederation of Latin-American Workers, as a sort of "Communist underground" inasmuch as the CTAL was used as the pretext for visiting various Latin-American countries, whereas Communist Party business was usually the individual's main function during such visits. During his visit to Mexico in 1948, while ostensibly on CTAL business, [redacted] had several Communist conferences with Communist leaders. With the leaders of the PCM he was heard to discuss the cases of certain political prisoners then incarcerated in Brazil, and

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was heard attempting to devise a way to get them into Mexico as a haven. [] also used the PCM offices in Mexico City to meet and confer with [] PCM Politburo member; [] Communist senator from Chile; [], of the Spanish Communist Party, then residing in Mexico; and also separately met with [] of the Communist Party of Costa Rica in exile in Mexico. During the above period in 1948 [] resided at Luis Maya #21, Mexico City.

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Informant further advised that [] was an assumed name. He was of Russian origin, had blond hair, blue eyes, and spoke Spanish with an accent.

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[] prominent leader of the Communist Party in Italy. [] was an Italian Communist who was reportedly important in the Republican forces during the Spanish Civil War 1937 to 1939, following which he proceeded to Cuba, and then in turn found haven in Mexico. He married [] after [] JULIO ANTONIO MELLA, had been assassinated. Shortly thereafter she was found poisoned to death.

[] then ran off with [] taking her with him to Italy. While in Mexico [] was active in advancing the Communist cause. Informant advised he is the famous "Comandante Carlos" del "Quinto Regimiento" in one of the Spanish folk songs recorded by PAUL ROBESON.

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CORTES, FERNANDO aka Fernando Cortez **

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FERNANDO CORTES was a member of the PCM in Mexico for many years. Informant was told that he recruited one [] into the party in the very early 1930's. He was a member of the Central Committee of the PCM for approximately twenty years, and had been a member of the Political Bureau almost as long. He held many different positions in the PCM, one of the more recent ones being Secretary of Indian Affairs. He was a Mulatto approximately 49 years of age, and resided at Rosales #4 or #6 in Mexico City when I knew him. He was considered as one of the leading party theoreticians. Informant advised subsequent to 1949 he may have been married to [] mentioned elsewhere in this report. Traveled to the Soviet Union about 1953 - 1954.

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[] of FERNANDO CORTES, described above. He was known to have held a job in the Mexican Secret Service in approximately 1945 - 1947 while residing with [] originally came from Tapachula in the state of Chiapas, Mexico.

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[] In approximately 1945 or 1946 [] a [] of a Communist Party newspaper in Buenos Aires, Argentina, made a trip to Mexico City, at which time he visited with [] described elsewhere in this report.

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[] was a member of the old Communist International until it disbanded. He reportedly participated in the expulsion of the [] leadership of the Mexican Communist Party in 1940, and the election of the new Central Committee that was headed by DIONISIO ENCINAS.

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[] Informant met [] in 1943 at the meeting hall of Sociedad de Amigos de la USSR, also known as the Society of Friends of the USSR. This organization, located on Bolivar #36, Mexico City, was established for promoting friendships with the Soviet Union. [] was a personal friend of [] or President of the organization. He told T-1 that his father was German, his mother Mexican; that he grew up on the coast of Oaxaca, or Isthmus. He studied in Europe, and also at the University of Mexico. He informed T-1 that he had returned to Mexico shortly before informant met him, did not wish to be a planter in Oaxaca, and had decided to live in Mexico City. He spoke French, German, English and Spanish. He could read Russian, and frequented the reading room of Russian and Spanish publications at the Sociedad de Amigos de la USSR. He did not seem prosperous, but he did live without ostensibly working for several months, during which time he attended every benefit and meeting to help Russia.

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In 1945 informant met him and he was teaching in the public schools in Mexico City. He was closer to the Communists by then, being personally friendly with [] and others. He was becoming active in the Teachers Union, to be described later. Informant believed he was a member of the Executive Board. By 1947 he was a professional Teachers Union worker, at the National Teachers Union. His position was job dispatcher. In this capacity he was in a position to be of great assistance to the Communist Party. He contributed money to the Communist Party and to "La Voz de Mexico", and influenced others in the Teachers Union to contribute. He had become very prosperous and important, and he always received any member of the Communist Party very politely, and helped them if he could.

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Informant continued in 1948 he attended many fund raising functions for "La Voz de Mexico," the PCM news organ. In 1948 he brought several prominent people to a party celebrating the October Revolution, at DIEGO RIVERA's house. He purchased paintings and contributed money that day. Some of the above mentioned persons he brought to this party were not Communists or Communist sympathizers, which indicated to informant he was also a person of some influence in Mexico aside from party matters. He was young--about 40--tall, slender, dark complexion, curly hair, and very personable. His position on the Communist front was unique and important in that he was an intellectual who was also a labor leader; therefore he was close to the masses as well as to [] the Government, and the Communists.

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Informant advised due to his abilities, personality and position, he had become quite an important figure by 1949. He was married, has two children, but his wife never appeared with him at any meetings, parties, etc., and was believed to have no political ties or activities.

DAVALOS, GUILLERMO

T-1 knew this man to have been formerly employed by the Mexican Immigration Service, during which time he took care of most of the PCM dealings with the Mexican Immigration Service in Mexico City, and frequently acted in behalf of Communists from Cuba, Costa Rica and Chile. Informant heard that he is dead, but does not recall details.

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[redacted]
Informant knew [redacted] who was a Mexican painter in Mexico City during the 1940's. At one time prior to the marriage of [redacted] had courted her. He was a close friend of [redacted], PCM member, and also was quite close to [redacted] having attended some of the latter's lectures. Informant does not believe he was a regular member of the PCM, but he was a Communist by conviction, and was an intimate friend of many individuals whom T-1 knew to be members of the PCM in Mexico City in the 1940's.

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ENCINAS, DIONISIO

Through informant's contacts in the PCM in Mexico, T-1 learned that DIONISIO ENCINAS at one time was president of a strike committee several years prior to the time T-1 knew him. This committee was successful in bringing about the distribution of the Laguna Properties to the Peones (peasants). These were the best cotton producing lands of all Mexico, and all cotton produced was purchased by the United States. This was accomplished during the tenure of President LAZARO CARDENAS. This historical fact was reputedly the source of ENCINAS' prestige in the PCM. In 1940 the Communist Internationale compelled the PCM to expel the old leadership, consisting of HERNAN LABORDE, VALENTIN CAMPA, and others, and ENCINAS was made the General Secretary of the PCM. From T-1's experience in the Communist movement in Mexico City, informant gained the impression that ENCINAS was poorly educated, incapable, and unscrupulous, and would not be above blackmail or stealing party funds. His speeches were prepared through a collective effort of the intellectual element in the PCM. During the 1940's he maintained control of part of the peasantry through the assistance of various individuals, one of them being [redacted] of the Torreon District. [redacted]

[redacted] who although not well educated, exercised considerable influence in the party.

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[redacted]
During the middle 1940's informant knew [redacted] who taught psychiatry at the School of Medicine, National University of Mexico in Mexico City. T-1 did not know him to be a member of the PCM; however, informant believed he was a "sympathizer". T-1 had knowledge that he personally made

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contributions to the PCM and related causes. Informant advised he was associated in several professional endeavors with []

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[] of former Governor JUAN ESPONDA of the state of Chiapas. Informant knew her as a member of the Political Bureau of the PCM, and as [] of the Bloque Nacional de Mujeres Revolucionarios (the National Bloc of Revolutionary Women). She received funds from and worked for the Mexican Government at the Departamento de Prevision Social. The funds she received from the government were used to set up women's centers, one of which was located on Paseo de la Reforma. Another was located on Uruguay Avenue in Mexico City. These women were to be taught various trades; however, through the efforts of [] efforts were made to methodically recruit these women into the PCM. [] had mastered the ability of mobilizing several thousand women on short notice for demonstrations in behalf of the PCM.

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She was also known by many to be head of the Women's Commission of the PCM, and toward the end of 1947 she notified the Communist Party that the Soviet Embassy was making available certain movie equipment and exhibit materials to assist the party in fund raising affairs.

[]
In 1947 this individual, a motion picture director, financed the Communist-led students strike at the Instituto Politecnico in Mexico City.

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[]
T-1 knew [] as a photographer in 1947. He contributed money to the Communist-led students strike at the Instituto Politecnico in Mexico City.

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[]
This individual appeared gratis at various fund raising affairs sponsored by the PCM, and also assisted the party as a donator. [] came from a militant Communist family of Barcelona, Spain, and submitted readily to PCM discipline. As a member of the Communist youth organizations in

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1947, she attended all the meetings. She was a movie star whose professional name was []

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While in Mexico City T-1 became quite well acquainted with [] who in approximately 1940 had established residence at Morelos #89, Mexico City, which was the residence of [] and []. [] informed T-1 that she was from New York City, her maiden name being []. She informed T-1 that she attended Brooklyn College in New York approximately in the early 1930's, and after leaving college, went to Mexico City with five other individuals. During this trip she met [] who was a painter, and also [] of the School of Fine Arts in Mexico City (Escuela de Bellas Artes) at that time. [] was a prominent painter belonging to the DIEGO RIVERA group. [] informed T-1 that she became a member of the PCM after her marriage to [] who was also a member of the PCM. [] was reportedly a good friend of LAZARO CARDENAS, who became President of Mexico in 1936.

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T-1 learned from associates in Mexico that the position of the Mexican Government in 1936 was favorable toward the loyalist cause in Spain, and approximately in 1938 when it appeared that Generalissimo FRANCO was winning, the Mexican Government along with several other Central and South American countries, participated in a Pan American Congress held in Mexico. At this time a decision was made by several of these countries to accept refugees. Mexico and Argentina decided to each accept 15,000 refugees, and Chile and Cuba also were among the nations accepting them.

According to Mexican law, these refugees could obtain Mexican citizenship immediately after arrival.

[] informed T-1 that she and [] were placed in charge of this refugee program in behalf of the Government of Mexico. In this connection they were sent by President CARDENAS to Europe where they traveled extensively, but spent considerable time in France making arrangements for the refugees. [] had the title of Personal Emisary of President CARDENAS to the Spanish Republican Government, which had established a headquarters in France.

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[] reportedly handled huge sums of government money in furtherance of the refugee program, and a headquarters was set up in Vera Cruz, Mexico to receive the refugees.

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The [] returned to Mexico in about 1939 or early 1940 and found there was a lot of dissatisfaction with the manner in which they had handled the refugee program.

Informant continued that the [] had been living at [] for a number of years as of 1943, and this address was considered a meeting place for prominent members of the Communist Party in Mexico City, and also for prominent Communist Party officials of other countries, particularly Cuba. The place was often jokingly referred to as the "Cuban Embassy".

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[] was expelled from the PCM in the crisis of 1943. [] was not openly expelled from the PCM at that time, but it appeared to T-1 she voluntarily withdrew from attending meetings. Subsequent to the crisis of 1943 the leaders of the PCM who were reportedly behind the expulsions of 1943, fell into disfavor themselves and were replaced.

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T-1 advised that although the [] were ostensibly expelled from official membership in the PCM, they continued their PCM associations and sympathies, and occasionally gave sizeable donations to PCM sponsored causes during the period 1947 to 1948. [] also donated paintings to PCM causes.

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T-1 believed that [] was always in good standing with the Mexican Government due to his prestige in cultural circles, and his friendship with LAZARO CARDENAS and other important government officials.

From 1942 to 1948 [] remained [] of the National Institute of Fine Arts. Under his jurisdiction were national parks, art schools, museums, archeological expeditions, art exhibitions, etc. This department was very important, and [] always had large sums of money at his disposal in this position. In 1948 there was a change in government, and a new Director of Fine Arts was appointed; however, this man appeared to be a figurehead as [] still had all of his friends in key positions, and in

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effect still had great influence. The [] made six or seven trips to the United States during the 1940's, usually visiting in New York City.

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Informant received the above information from both the [] themselves, and learned it through informant's other acquaintances at Mexico City. T-1 believed [] was a very important man in the Communist movement as he was very shrewd, spoke good English, and had great prestige both in government and international Communist circles. The latter was evidenced by the fact that when important Communist Party functionaries from other countries came to Mexico City, they usually made it a point to visit with []. Among the prominent persons who visited with the [] during the middle 1940's were [] of a Communist Party newspaper in Buenos Aires, Argentina; [] Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; [] the Communist Party theoretician and trade union leader from Chile, and others. As far as T-1 knows, the [] continued their marriage relationship and are still influential in Mexican Government circles, although [] has no official position at the present time, to the best of informant's knowledge. T-1 believed [] became fairly wealthy during his government service, and that he still receives an income from his paintings.

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[]

During T-1's association with [] during the period 1943 to 1949, T-1 learned she had a brother. Informant met this brother on at least one occasion, and recalled that in 1947 or 1948 he had been involved in smuggling of arms between the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico and Guatemala. Informant knew this brother only by the nickname []. On July 5, 1957 informant was shown a photograph of [] which T-1 recognized as being the brother of [] whom T-1 previously remembered only as []. From conversations with [] T-1 learned that [] ostensibly was a writer, but T-1 gained the impression he had no stature as such, and reportedly had traveled around rather extensively. T-1 had no further details concerning him.

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[redacted] **

[redacted] was a prominent member of the DIEGO RIVERA school of painting, and was one of the founders of the PCM. Through informant's acquaintances in Mexico T-1 learned that he had traveled in the USSR at one time. During 1947 and 1948 he was one of the PCM members who taught at the government school in Mexico City called the Escuela Nacional de Pintura (National School of Painting). He was one of the Communist artists who was a heavy contributor to the PCM during the middle 1940's. He was married to a Cuban, [redacted], described later herein.

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[redacted] **

[redacted] was a leader of the Costa Rican Communist Party, and utilized the CTAL to enter Mexico where he conferred with Mexican PCM officials on Communist Party matters. T-1 learned that he had been to Moscow, Russia prior to the time he came to informant's knowledge.

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[redacted] *

This individual was born in the Orient or the Near East. He obtained citizenship through naturalization in the United States. In 1944 or 1945 he was between the ages of 25 and 30. During those years he was in contact with one BETTY SIMPSON from Seattle, Washington, then a Communist Party member working with [redacted] was described by BETTY SIMPSON as an American Communist from Los Angeles visiting Mexico. [redacted] spoke Spanish, visited Communist Party Headquarters, was interested in youth activities, and was a heavy drinker. His favorite "hangout" was the cafe Lido in Mexico City. [redacted] admitted Communist Party affiliation in the Los Angeles area, and asserted he was being sent money from his home in or near Los Angeles. In approximately December of 1948 he was still residing in Mexico City. He is described as blond, 5'9" tall, medium weight, light blue eyes, French-Jewish appearance, posture average.

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[redacted]

From T-1's acquaintances in Mexico City, informant learned that following the defeat of the Spanish Republican Army in approximately late 1938, this individual, who was then Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, took a large group

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of children to the Soviet Union. []
[] was one of the children in the party who had
been taken to Russia by [] later returned to
Mexico. The last informant heard of [] she was in the
Soviet Union.

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[]
[] was one of the Communist artists in
Mexico City who was a large contributor to the PCM.

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[] **

Informant advised this man with his wife were early
Russian immigrants living in Mexico City. He was the owner
of a large successful fur business there. Although he was not
an open Communist Party member or affiliated with any other
splinter groups in Mexico, he nevertheless maintained close
association with Soviet officials. This association was public
as far as T-1 knew, and informant had no information concerning
the purpose or significance of this association.

[]
During informant's residence in Mexico, T-1 learned
that [] had arrived in Mexico with the Spanish
Loyalist immigration from France in 1936-1937. He was reported
to have lived in Germany as a member of the Communist Party,
and had been a member of the commission entrusted with purchas-
ing arms for the Spanish Republic. When a group of Jewish
persons organized the Liga Popular Israelita in Mexico, []
[] and his wife joined.

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In July, 1953 the informant advised that
between 1943 and 1947 the Liga Popular Israelita
was actually a Communist front inasmuch as the
members extended efforts in behalf of establish-
ing a so-called Jewish haven in the province or
republic of Biro-Bidjan. This involved the
sending of money and materials to the USSR.
According to the informant, this Jewish haven was
never established and operated as such, and no
one other than the Soviets knew what happened
to the money and materials sent through the "Liga"
to the USSR. During the period the organization
was active it reflected a policy in sympathy with
the aims of the USSR.

SE [redacted]

The following individuals were known by informant as having been friendly with [redacted] of the Protestant magazine: [redacted] newspaper columnist and writer: [redacted] and [redacted] had a Ph.D. degree, and at one time taught at a German University. He was a personal friend of the former Soviet Ambassador, CONSTANTIN OUMANSKY.

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KISCH, EGON ERWIN, also known as Kish (deceased)

This individual made Mexico his home during World War II. Under Mexican immigration laws there was a special provision for political exiles called the "Ley de Asilo" (Law of Asylum). KISH was one of several refugees who during that period made ties with the Mexican Communist Party, and who through lectures and written articles attempted to advance the Communist cause. He is now deceased.

LABORDE, HERNAN (deceased)

LABORDE was a prominent leader of the PCM until 1940 when he was expelled. Following his expulsion he was one member of a group which succeeded in forming the Accion Socialista Unificado. This was a Communist splinter group in Mexico. He is now deceased.

[redacted] *

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T-1 met [redacted] in 1943, and subsequently knew her as a member of the PCM at Mexico City, who made a practice of attempting to sell paintings to American tourists, and in that way she obtained certain information concerning U. S. visitors to Mexico. She informed T-1 she was very fond of Mexico, and did not feel the PCM would accept her back into the party were she to depart from Mexico for any period of time. She also indicated to informant that she could be more useful to the party in Mexico than if she were in the United States. In connection with her PCM activities, she adopted and used the name [redacted]. She informed T-1 that she had been a resident of Mexico since approximately 1932 or 1933. She was employed as a school teacher in addition to her activities in connection with art exhibits.

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SE [redacted]

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Informant continued that this individual taught English at the Vocational High Schools, such as Pre-Vocational #5; and although she has had three or four nervous breakdowns, she always recuperated and resumed teaching position. She came to Mexico with [redacted] and her circle of friends was the same as [redacted] but more extensive. She was considered a very loyal party member. She lived at Rosales #6, and was a neighbor of [redacted]

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[redacted] was a member of the PCM who was indirectly subsidized by the Mexican Government since he was employed as a public school teacher in Mexico City. All public school teachers in Mexico are paid by the Mexican Government. During 1947 and 1948 T-1 knew [redacted] to be a member of the Central Committee of the PCM, and believed he had been employed by the Department of Education for several years prior to that time.

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[redacted] was one of the younger group of Mexican painters who would be about 35 years old at the present time. He was one of the most important teachers of art at the National University Art School. He originally was an apprentice of DAVID ALFARO SQUIEROS, and lived with SQUIEROS when the latter was married to [redacted] approximately in the very early 1930's. T-1 learned that he was very active in the Communist Party of Mexico prior to 1940 under the leadership of HERNAN LABORDE and VALENTIN CAMPA. When they were expelled from the party in 1940 he continued to be active, but gradually withdrew from open activity. However, he was considered among Communist circles to be the man closest to both SQUIEROS and DIEGO RIVERA, and likely to succeed them in intellectual leadership of the Communist group. He is reported to be wealthy at present. During the time informant knew him, he did not publicly proclaim his Communist affiliation. He is a graduate of the UNAM, The National University Autonomus (The Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico).

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During the time informant knew the [redacted] his [redacted] made financial contributions to the PCM

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in 1947 and 1948. On three separate occasions she sent contributions to the party--once through [] once through [] and on one occasion personally took the money to the home of DIEGO RIVERA in October, 1948.

[] **

During T-1's residence in Mexico informant became personally acquainted with [] and his family, and obtained the following impression of him and information concerning him, both through personal contact and through many conversations with others who were acquainted with him.

Informant advised that [] was a publicly admitted Marxist, and was frequently described as the "Inter-planetary Labor Leader". He was the [] and a dominant figure in the CTAL (Confederacion Trabajadores America-Latina); whose headquarters is in Mexico City. The CTAL had many Communists as members inasmuch as in Latin and South America Communists controlled many of the unions. In turn the Communists utilized the CTAL as a means of traveling into the various member countries, at which time T-1 knew them to be active in behalf of Communism in addition to conducting business under the guise of unionism.

In 1947 and 1948 T-1 knew [] to be a [] and Board Member of the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions). [] in international relations supported the Communist coalition of forces. In his speeches and writings he adopted a pro-Soviet attitude. For example, following a trip he made to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Russia and China, his speeches and written reports of this trip were in approval of the Soviet system. His interpretation of interviews with the Communist leaders in those countries strongly reflected a favorable attitude, such as claims of high living standards, ample hospitals for children and the aged, educational reforms, and the corresponding decrease in illiteracy and the prepared claims made by those Iron Curtain countries regarding a desire for peace.

[] was the [] of "La Universidad Obrera", known as the Workers University, located in Mexico City, which was a group of intellectuals, many of whom were affiliated with the PCM. He also has a daily newspaper published entitled "El Popular", which T-1 learned received government

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subsidies for its operation. In spite of these subsidies [] frequently attacked the government in his radio broadcasts.

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Informant continued that he reputedly was a personal friend of every recent ex-president of Mexico except CALLES. T-1 heard unsubstantiated rumors to the effect that he received two million pesos from ex-president MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO for the formation of the Partido Popular, which was a coalition of parties. During a recent election campaign in approximately 1946, [] signed a pact with this coalition of parties. Candidates for the Partido Popular were theoretically selected from each group in the coalition. [] ran for president of Mexico on the Partido Popular ticket in 1954.

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[] was also a Board Member of the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso which was a focal point of activity for all of the splinter groups, as well as the PCM itself in Mexico City. It was T-1's opinion that the coalition of groups under the Partido Popular reflected a pro-Soviet attitude with respect to Mexico's foreign policy.

[]
[]
[] also on more than one occasion made a major address on Lenin's birthday, the October Revolution, and on May Day, usually sitting on the same platform with the Soviet Ambassador. [] public policy has usually been in support of the president in power. This, together with his great prominence and power in the labor movement has made him a man of significant influence both in Mexico and other countries. While in Mexico T-1 learned that up until 1948 the PCM organ "La Voz de Mexico" was printed on the presses of "El Popular", [] newspaper, which received a subsidy from the Mexican Government. Informant had occasion to learn also that although the PCM on certain occasions owed money to "El Popular" for the use of presses and materials, these bills were not always paid, and [] and his followers did not press or take action with respect to any financial claims against the PCM.

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SE [redacted]
[redacted]

Informant advised this man was a founding member of the PCM. In approximately 1931 or 1932 he attended the Lenin Institute in the USSR. He was a member of the political bureau of the PCM for many years, and was regarded as a party theoretician. During the latter half of the 1940's he was expelled from the PCM as a Trotskyite, an imperialist, and an American spy. DIONISIO ENCINAS, head of the PCM, announced the allegations. [redacted] then a member of the Central Committee of the PCM, voiced the opinion that [redacted] rightfully was expelled inasmuch as he was not properly interpreting and applying dialectical materialism to PCM current affairs. [redacted] defended his position, telling informant that he had adopted his stand in an effort to further develop Party membership which, he felt, was the great need of the PCM at that time. Following his expulsion he moved his residence in Mexico City, and at that time [redacted] ENCINAS, wife or mistress of DIONISIO ENCINAS, started rumors to the effect that [redacted] must have been an American spy, as following his expulsion he and his family dressed in nice clothing, used taxicabs for transportation, and incurred many expenses, although [redacted] was not then employed. Informant was not aware that any of these rumors were substantiated.

Informant continued [redacted] was expelled from the PCM in 1948 and subsequently joined the Accion Socialista Unificada together with [redacted] These two individuals have been together on all Party projects for at least 25 years.

MADOTTI, TINA

This woman at one time was married to JULIO ANTONIO MELLA. Following her husband's assassination she married [redacted] an important Italian Communist during the war in Spain. However, shortly after her marriage to [redacted] she was found poisoned.

[redacted]
During the period informant resided in Mexico T-1 became well acquainted with [redacted] a Mexican citizen from the state of Chiapas, Mexico. He informed T-1 that he joined the Communist Party of Mexico in approximately 1930, and had continued his PCM activities down through the years.

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He stated he served as a member of the Political Bureau of the PCM from approximately 1938 to 1947. He was a member of the four-man Secretariado from approximately 1944 until December, 1947, at which time he relinquished his job as secretary of organization to assume his duties of General Secretary of the PCM, Federal District, covering Mexico City, and also to assume directorship of the PCM news organ "La Voz de Mexico." He had been married twice. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a PCM leader, and [REDACTED] was a United States citizen. In December 1948 allegations were made by the PCM that [REDACTED] had betrayed the party, one of the principal allegations being that [REDACTED] was an American spy. These allegations were false and were simply used by some of the party leaders in an attempt to shift

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[REDACTED] out of power. Following his expulsion he moved to Tijuana, B. C., Mexico where he intermittently held a job with the Mexican Customs Department. Informant believed that [REDACTED] is still a believer in some Marxist principles, and although in recent years T-1 has not known him to be a member of any political group, in 1953 he indicated that he favored the party then in power in the Mexican Government. T-1 did not know whether this attitude stemmed from conviction, or was adopted due to his employment with the Mexican Customs. T-1 has no information concerning his political sympathies or activities during the past two years.

[REDACTED]

During the middle 1940's [REDACTED] was either [REDACTED] of DIONISIO ENCINAS, General Secretary of the PCM, and a party leader since the Communist International expelled the leadership in 1940. Informant does not believe [REDACTED] was a well educated woman, yet she had considerable influence in the PCM through her relationship with DIONISIO ENCINAS. Informant personally considered her to be an unscrupulous, vicious and ambitious person. She was the person who started allegations that [REDACTED] had been an American spy while a PCM leader.

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[REDACTED]

**

Informant knew [REDACTED] as a man who could be counted on for a sizeable contribution to the PCM during fund raising

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activities in 1943 - 1948. [] was a member of front groups operated by the party in 1947 - 1948. Although he was a well known artist, he devoted most of his time to the Talleres Graficos, a workshop of the arts, but did not teach. He visited the Soviet Union with a group of sixteen individuals in about 1955.

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[] was a famous German Communist leader and theoretician who has published several books, and who had found haven in Mexico during World War II under the special provision for political exiles termed "Ley de Asilo", the law of asylum. While there in the middle 1940's he established ties with the PCM, and attempted to advance the Communist cause there. He also established an organization of all German anti-Nazi refugees known as "Alemania Libre", in translation, Free Germany, which published a magazine known as "Alemania Libre". Many German refugees belonged to this group, among whom were [] an active member, and [] and EGON IRWIN KISCH.

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[] From T-1's acquaintances in Mexico, particularly through [] informant learned that [] was a leader of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico. This was a more militant group than the PCM. At the time [] and [] were handling the Spanish Republic Refugee program about 1938, she and [] let [] decide on a quota basis for political parties which CP members should be permitted to enter Mexico. [] spent time in France in connection with the above refugee program, and made several trips between Mexico and Europe. He returned to Mexico City from France in 1943, and immediately went to visit [] upon his arrival. During the middle 1940's he also was in contact with other PCM members.

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[redacted]
Informant knew [redacted] to be [redacted] Mexico's Cancer Clinic. In T-1's opinion he was a sympathizer and contributor to the PCM. On at least one occasion he purchased one of DIEGO RIVERA's paintings which RIVERA had contributed to the PCM. On that occasion [redacted] was fully aware of the fact that in purchasing the painting his money made in payment would go to the PCM. [redacted] was also occasionally seen at various social and art functions sponsored by the PCM. In the professional field he attended numerous medical conventions, and had access to advanced scientific information in that field. [redacted] was an American named [redacted]

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MORA, CONSTANCIA de la (deceased) *

T-1 last saw this individual about 1946 at a reception at the Soviet Embassy. According to rumors which informant cannot substantiate, CONSTANCIA MORA had married a citizen of the United States, and soon after the above incident went to New York City.

CONSTANCIA MORA had a [redacted] who during the late 1930's had gone to Russia under the care of the Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party. In 1946, however, T-1 learned that [redacted] had returned to Mexico after which she operated the Rancho Alegre in Cuernavaca. CONSTANCIA MORA reportedly visited her daughter at that ranch during 1947.

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[redacted] **

(See CONSTANCIA MORA, above.)

[redacted] **

[redacted] was an avowed Communist and also a member of the CTAL, Confederation of Latin-American Workers. In 1948 conditions in Costa Rica caused [redacted] to leave that country, in which he had been a leader of the Communist Party for several years. He found a haven in Mexico that same year, where he headed an organization called "Responsables de Celulas" in which Communist Party section and cell secretaries and responsible PCM figures organized and attended meetings held in the apartment of [redacted] also known as [redacted] a United States citizen. At these meetings [redacted] instructed Mexican Communist Party members concerning

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matters of recruitment, cell and section organization, literature and press activities, and party finances. The course which he conducted was a six to eight week course with meetings twice a week. This program was intended not for the top leaders of the PCM, but for cell, section, and potential leaders. On one occasion in 1948 one [] came to Mexico ostensibly on CTAL business. [] was known to be a National Committee member of the Communist Party of Brazil, and a representative of the general strike of workers from that country. While in Mexico during this visit [] met with [] at which time they discussed Communist affairs in the Western Hemisphere. While in Mexico at approximately this time informant heard from sources T-1 cannot now recall, that [] at one time had received training in the Communist movement at Moscow.

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During the middle 1940's T-1 knew [] as one of the PCM members among the painters group. In 1947 and 1948 he was teaching at the government school in Mexico City called "Escuela Nacional de Pintura", also known as the National School of Painting. On occasion he contributed valuable paintings to the PCM, which would be either held in the PCM art gallery, or sold by the party for the purpose of raising funds.

[] was a very successful painter, and he and his [] went to the state of Guanajuato every summer to run the summer school for art students, which was attended by at least 250 Americans. [] also had occasional government contracts. Informant met [] between 1943 and 1944 and learned that she was born in Poland, and came to Mexico as a little girl. Her parents were named KOSTOVETSKY, but had changed their names to KOSTA. [] studied art at the School of Fine Arts where she met and married [] in the early 1940's. She spoke fluent Russian and Polish. In 1945 T-1 began to see [] more frequently at the Universidad Obrera, and at other meetings. Informant met []

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In 1947 [] cooperated with [] in arranging the cultural exposition that Poland presented at the Palace of Fine Arts. [] were in charge of

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preparing a Mexican exhibit which was later shown in Poland. [] wrote the explanations in Spanish, and did all of the translation work in connection with the Polish exhibition, for which she was paid by the Polish Embassy.

Approximately in the winter of 1945 Informant was invited to the Soviet Embassy where a reception for women was held. [] T-1 were to meet at [] house, and go to the party together. When informant inquired about [] she informed T-1 that [] and eloped with one of the employees of the Soviet Embassy, and had left for the Soviet Union in December of 1945. [] gave a farewell party for [] who returned to Poland some time later. At that time she showed informant letters from [] in which the latter made glowing reports about the favorable conditions under Communism.

[] were both faithful and disciplined party members. They kept track of their income and always reserved a percentage for the party. They had no children, had about four servants, and therefore could and did devote much time to the PCM.

[] was serving a twenty year sentence in the penitentiary in Mexico City for the slaying of LEON TROTSKY in approximately 1940. In 1945 [] was cited as the "man of the year" in the campaign against illiteracy, of which then President MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO was chairman. During his time in prison it appeared that [] was granted many special privileges such as books, art and music facilities, etc. His opinion concerning education, gambling, the Soviet Union, art and music were widely quoted in the Mexican press, and during the period 1943 to 1948 he usually held a press conference once a month for all of the leading papers of Mexico regardless of party. [] a member of the PCM Central Committee and an expert on penal systems, was believed to be the benefactor of [] and on one or two occasions she personally related to informant that [] was granted many special favors such as books, a piano in his cell, and special food from an expensive restaurant. One occasion [] invited T-1 and [] to visit with [] in his

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quarters at the prison. [] observations in press releases concerning the Soviet Union were in all instances favorable to that country.

[] **

[] the Mexican Government's clinic for tubercular study. He was also secretary of the Mexican Peace Committee in approximately 1949-1950. During the period informant knew him, he made contributions to the PCM, and in T-1's opinion was sympathetic toward the PCM. In approximately 1955 or 1956 T-1 read in a Mexican paper where he made a trip to the Soviet Union as a member of sixteen individuals from Mexico, among whom were [] and others.

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[] *

Informant advised that in 1948 [] of the CTAL, and in the month of June of that year he entered Mexico from Chile, presumably in connection with CTAL business. Inasmuch as [] was then traveling through Europe, [] remained in Mexico City for at least six months. During that period he attended meetings with the Trade Union Commission of the PCM headed by one [] of the Mine Workers Union, and [] of the Railroad Workers Union. [] was one of the leading Communist Party leaders from Chile, secretary of the Mine Workers Union of Chile, and had been elected a senator in that country while a member of the Communist Party.

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Informant continued the government of Chile had indicted [] in connection with a disastrous nitrates strike of 1948, and he sought refuge under the "Ley de Asilo". He married [] in 1949 and remained in Mexico City. He studied industrial unionism at the C.I.O. School in the United States established by [] prior to 1940. He attended a CP USA convention and returned to the United States in 1941 or 1942 with [] and toured and studied the U. S. trade union movement. He was a close friend of the [] boys since their stay in Chile, and they helped him considerably in Mexico.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the painters group in Mexico City, although really an architect by profession. He was affiliated with the Talleres Graphicos, a cooperative for young artists, and in that group was associated with [redacted] and others. He is a Mexican by birth, and for many years had earned his living mostly on Government contracts. He was a member of the Partido Popular, and had many close friends among the PCM during the period 1943 to 1949.

[redacted]
This individual was employed in the Government school "Escuela Nacional de Pintura" during 1947 to 1948. He had gained fame as a painter in Mexico, and belonged to the painters group, many of whom were PCM members. Informant personally had knowledge that he made direct contributions to the PCM prior to 1949.

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[redacted]
T-1 knew [redacted] to be a member of the Central Committee of the PCM during T-1's residence there. He was a leader of the strike which resulted in the redistribution of land, an organization of collective farms in the state of Coahuila. He was also president of the Union de Sociedades de Credito Ejidal, also known as a credit union to assist communal farms, through which the Government Bank loaned money to the collective farms. Informant received information that [redacted] and some of his colleagues managed to divert certain of these funds to the PCM in the form of loans which were never repaid.

[redacted]
[redacted] was a full time party worker of the PCM paid by the District Committee. In 1946 to 1947 and 1948 informant knew her to be [redacted] of the Federal District of the PCM. She was a young organizer married to [redacted] first name unrecalled, of the Mine Workers Union. She had extensive trade union contacts. Informant heard that she was expelled from the party some time subsequent to 1949.

SE [REDACTED]

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PAREDES, JOSE *

JOSE PAREDES was known by T-1 to be a member of the Communist Party of Mexico during the period approximately 1945 to 1948. PAREDES had apparently been in the United States prior to this time, as he spoke excellent English. T-1 understood he was in Texas in the 1930's. In approximately 1945 and 1946, PAREDES was a business associate of one BETTY SIMPSON, who originally came from Seattle, Washington, and was then a member of the Communist Party of Mexico and residing in Mexico City. PAREDES and SIMPSON operated a book store on Christofer Colon Street (Christopher Columbus Street).

On August 27, 1953 AGNES ALBERTINE KATHERINE SIMPSON was interviewed by a representative of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle. She advised her daughter, MARY ELIZABETH SIMPSON, also known as BETTY SIMPSON, aka Betty Gomez, was born Dec. 15, 1908 at Yerington, Nevada; departed for Mexico City about 1941.

In 1947 BETTY SIMPSON informed T-1 that she and PAREDES had sold the book store, and were no longer in business together.

For an indefinite period some time during the years 1945 to 1948, PAREDES was a section chairman of the Communist Party in Mexico City. He was closely associated with the "intellectual and artistic" groups, comprised of writers, painters, dancers, and theatrical people. One of his hobbies was painting, and T-1 believed he was well known among such painters as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

PAREDES may have been a financial adviser for the PCM at Mexico City inasmuch as he always appeared to be engaged in various business ventures. T-1 believed he may have been trusted by the Party with Party funds. He was a close friend of [REDACTED] who was prominent in Mexican labor matters.

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JOSE PAREDES was approximately 40 years of age (1945 - 1948), 5'10" tall, white, very slender, tubercular looking, very near-sighted, wore glasses.

SE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was one of those expelled from the PCM during 1948. Following the expulsion he joined a group of other expelled PCM members which formed the Comité Reivendicador del Partido Comunista. This group recognized the Communist Party of other countries and in 1948 were publicly addressed by a leader of the Venezuelan Communist Party, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

PENA, LAZARO *

PENA was Secretary of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, known as Confederación Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC). He was a National Committee member and Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba, a Deputy in the Cuban Congress, and one who utilized the CTAL to travel throughout the Western Hemisphere lecturing and attending closed Communist Party meetings.

Informant advised that LAZARO PENA as a congressional representative of Cuba was allowed to travel in the United States, and in 1947 and 1948 in company with [REDACTED] made a tour to the United States and Puerto Rico, returning to Cuba through Mexico.

During the EARL BROWDER period up until 1945, BLAS ROCA of CUBA was considered the greatest Latin-American Communist; however, when BROWDER and other contemporary leaders applied self-criticism and became unpopular during a major change in the party line in 1945, other Communist Party leaders assumed leadership in various countries. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER assumed leadership of the U. S. Communist Party, and LAZARO PENA was considered the greatest Latin-American Communist and the leader of the movement in Latin America. T-1 advised that PENA is a young man of approximately 45 years of age today.

[REDACTED]
T-1 met [REDACTED] about April, 1943 when she was Secretary of the Conferencia de la Juventud (Continental Youth Conference). This was in the nature of an anti-fascist congress held at Bellas Artes, and was sponsored by the Mexican Government. [REDACTED] was a ballet dancer who was

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approximately thirty years old at that time, and she was very beautiful. She and [] were members of the PCM. She was associated with a group of ballet dancers who worked in Mexico City at intermittent periods between 1943 and 1948. Among these dancers were the following: []

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[] a ballet dancer from New York City who appeared to be sympathetic to the Communist cause; [] member of the Spanish Communist Party at Mexico City; [] of a well known dancing school in Mexico City under the name of Waldeen. T-1 believed [] sympathetic to the Communist cause [] member of the Spanish Communist Party and [] member of the Spanish Communist Party. All of the above were ballet dancers.

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[] the Asociada de Amigos de la USSR, "Society of Friends of the Soviet Union." On one occasion the [] attended a party in celebration of the October Revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in 1947. [] was well known in Mexico City. [] was married to [] the Workers University, and General Secretary of the PCM in Mexico prior to 1940. During the time T-1 knew them both, [] carried on romantic affairs with other people.

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[] was a noted educator and a man who had considerable prestige among Mexican intellectuals. He served as Ambassador to the Soviet Union for a brief period under the presidency of General ABELARDO RODRIGUEZ or EMILIO PORTES GIL. Informant believed this was for approximately one and one-half years in the early 1930's. T-1 met him in 1947 through [] of the magazine published monthly by the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso. He lectured frequently at the Instituto in 1947 and 1948. He usually defended the Soviet Union and was often invited and participated in functions sponsored by the PCM or related groups. At the University of Mexico he was considered to side with the Communists in university policy. His lectures, some of which T-1 heard, usually dealt with historical or legal topics. He often attacked the United States.

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PORSET, CLARA, also known as
Clara Guerrero, Clara Porsot de Guerrero

CLARA PORSET was the [] described elsewhere in this report. T-1 met her in 1943, and learned she was born in Cuba. During the 1940's she taught interior decorating at the National University. Informant visited with the [] quite frequently at their home in Anzures between 1945 and 1948. CLARA informed T-1 that she was a Communist in Cuba, spent several years in jail during the government of the Cuban dictator GERARDO MACHADO, who was assassinated and overthrown by the group led by the then Sergeant BATISTA, who is today President of Cuba.

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Informant continued that CLARA as a young woman was a teacher at the University of Havana. This was in approximately 1925. She taught in the department of home economics. She was thrown in jail in approximately 1930 for making statements against the government. Later she came to Mexico and married [] in the late 1930's after he returned from the Soviet Union.

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She informed T-1 that after her marriage and after BATISTA was constitutionally elected President of Cuba in 1940, she wrote and told BATISTA she was entitled to some compensation for having been unjustly fired from the University, and for the years spent in jail, and that she was living in Mexico and needed the money. She stated that after supplying data requested by the BATISTA Government, she received full salary for the time in jail, and other compensations. She and [] travelled through South America after that in the early 1940's. She was not a member of the PCM who attended meetings, but her house was always at the party's disposal. She wrote articles for various newspapers in Mexico City, and she [] often raised money for the PCM by holding socials, etc. She was a very close friend of [] wife of []

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From 1946 to 1949 CLARA was employed regularly at the summer session for Americans at the National University, and also conducted the tours that some of the students were taken on, to various points of interest in and around Mexico. CLARA was a member of the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso. She is fair complexioned, has white hair, speaks English without an accent, and is an art critic and connoisseur of books.

SE [redacted]

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[redacted]
While in Mexico City T-1 learned through PCM circles there that [redacted] of the Communist Party in Brazil in the 1930's; that he was arrested in Brazil in approximately 1934 or 1935, and as of 1943 was still in prison. His wife was a German woman Communist whom he had married in Germany. Informant could not recall her name, but she reportedly was arrested with her husband and held in prison for a period, and was later deported from Brazil to Germany. In 1943 [redacted] informed T-1 that she, [redacted], was instrumental in bringing [redacted] and a child to Mexico City from Brazil in 1943. [redacted] advised this was accomplished through direction and intervention of LAZARO CARDENAS with the Government.

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Subsequently [redacted] became close to [redacted] and other prominent trade union people. She did not marry while T-1 knew her. She was not formally a member of the PCM, but was closely associated with various PCM people.

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[redacted] *
[redacted] in 1947 and 1948 while a member of the Congress in Chile and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, made a tour of the United States, Puerto Rico and Mexico, in company with [redacted] and LAZARO PENA, both mentioned elsewhere in this report. [redacted] was the theoretician of the Communist movement of South America.

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[redacted]
From T-1's acquaintances in the PCM in Mexico City in the middle 1940's, informant learned that [redacted] was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from about 1940 to 1944. He was [redacted] of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, also known as the Confederation of Young Mexicans, in 1944. During the crisis of 1945 he had doubts concerning the PCM, and was expelled. Within three months after his expulsion from the PCM he was also expelled from the Confederacion, the reason given being that he had become an opportunist.

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SE [redacted]
[redacted]

Informant advised [redacted] was another of the German Communist leaders who obtained political asylum during World War II in Mexico under the "Ley de Asilo." While in Mexico he established connections with the PCM, and attempted to advance the Communist Party cause in Mexico through lectures and writings. T-1 heard that he came from Germany.

Informant further advised that he was married to the [redacted], and they both taught at the Workers University. He established the Mexican "Instituto de Estudios Economicos y Opinion Publica", also known as the Institute of Economic Studies and Public Opinion, which operated like the Gallup Poll in the United States. [redacted] returned to Communist Germany after the war, and [redacted] remained in Mexico, acquiring Mexican citizenship.

[redacted] came to Mexico during the 1920's from Lithuania. Both were of Jewish extraction, and their true names were unknown to informant. [redacted] was a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Mexico until ousted by the Communist Internationale in 1940. Subsequently they remained members of the PCM for several years, during which time [redacted] became a close personal friend of many of the members of the staff at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. This was unusual as members of the Soviet Embassy made few personal friends during the period that T-1 was there; however, their attitude toward both [redacted] and [redacted] was one of confidence. During either 1947 or 1948 following their expulsion from the PCM, [redacted] made frequent trips from Guadalajara to Mexico City, and on occasion were known by T-1 to have been in contact with JOSE AMBINDER, then a PCM member who had established close relationship with Soviet Embassy officials.

[redacted] on that occasion also visited the Soviet Embassy which would be regarded unusual considering the fact that both had been expelled from the PCM. In spite of their expulsion, [redacted] nevertheless served in positions of responsibility in Communist front organizations in Mexico, one of which was the Russian War Relief at Guadalajara. T-1

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believed that [] had changed their names on coming to Mexico prior to the time informant met them, and such name change may be on record.

[]

[] was a man generally regarded as an intellectual who was expelled from the PCM in the middle 1940's following which he joined the Universidad Obrera group consisting for the most part of expelled PCM members who consistently supported [] and his policies.

[]

[] was one of the PCM members who was on the Government payroll. He was [] of the Railroad Branch of the PCM in Mexico City. His job with the government was an office job of an administrative nature. He had only one leg and used crutches.

[]

Informant advised that during the middle 1940's [] was interested in the youth movement of the PCM, and made financial contributions to the party in that period.

[]

Informant advised that [] was a [] who belonged to Talleres Graficos where she studied drama. She subsequently became a Mexican movie star of some note, having been the feminine star in the picture "Salt of the Earth" which was banned in parts of the United States due to charges it was a piece of Communist propaganda.

RIVERA, DIEGO

RIVERA is a painter of international fame who established the Diego Rivera School of Painting dating from the end of the Mexican Revolution 1915-1917. DIEGO RIVERA was one of the founders of the PCM about 1920, and was married to the Russian painter []. RIVERA was intermittently subsidized by the Mexican Government inasmuch as he taught art at the government operated school in Mexico City,

SE [REDACTED]

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the "Escuela Nacional de Pintura". Further details concerning his activities in the PCM and in the painters group are set forth later in this report under the caption "Mexican Painters and other Artists."

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] came to Mexico from Poland as an exile prior to 1943. T-1 believed he subsequently became a naturalized citizen of Mexico, and gained a reputation in PCM circles as a lawyer who had the ability to assist Latin and South American Communists whose permits or visas were endangered by expiration or otherwise. His family resided in Mexico, and T-1 was informed by one of the PCM leaders that he was a member of the PCM. He was active in the Liga Popular Israelita in approximately 1943 to 1945. He specialized in obtaining the necessary legal papers for Poles, Russian and Lithuanian Jews who desired to change their naturalization status.

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RUBINSTEIN, SERGEI
also known as GRISHA RUBINSTEIN **

Informant advised this individual during the middle 1940's was in Mexico. He was also known by the name SERGIO RUBINSTEIN. He reportedly had come to Mexico from Russia many years previous, and while in Mexico he allegedly became a Mexican citizen. He was a bachelor who would be approximately 59 years of age at present. In 1948 he was residing with his brother, first name unrecalled, who then operated a hosiery factory in or near Mexico City. Prior to 1947 he was active in the Liga Popular Israelita, a Communist front group in Mexico City. T-1 did not know whether he was ever a member of the PCM, either by conviction or by official registration.

[REDACTED]
During 1947 and 1948 T-1 knew this individual to be a member of the Central Committee of the PCM. During and prior to that period he was known to have been employed by the Mexican Government in the Department of Education as a high school teacher in Mexico City. At that time he was also known to T-1 as an official of the Teachers Union, Sindicato Nacional de Maestros.

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[redacted]
[redacted] during the middle 1940's was expelled from the PCM, following which she was employed by the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso. In the latter position she was in constant contact with members of the PCM and many other Communist splinter groups. Her attitude was favorable to the USSR.

[redacted]
This individual, who was of Japanese origin, was known by informant to be a Communist as late as 1948. At that time and for some time prior, he was employed as a dramatic teacher by the Mexican Government in the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes in Mexico City (National Institute of Fine Arts), Department of Drama.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was an individual who became a political exile in Mexico during the middle 1930's under the law of asylum. She had been a Communist leader in Germany. Her husband was [redacted]. She returned to Communist Germany after the war, and wrote "The 7th Cross" and many anti-Nazi novels and short stories. Everything was published in the United States, and several movie scripts were sold to Hollywood.

[redacted]
[redacted] was during the period about 1943 to 1949 [redacted] of a jewelry store in Mexico City called "Joyeria Louvre". He allegedly came to Mexico in the early 1940's from Lithuania via Cuba. He was married to [redacted] and they had no children. During the above period he maintained a close public association with officials of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, was accepted by them, and operated an organization in Mexico similar to Amtorg or Russian War Relief, the purpose of which was to obtain and forward packages to Russia.

SE [REDACTED]

SIMON, ANDRE

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SIMON was a foreign Communist leader who sought exile in Mexico during World War II under the "Ley de Asilo" (law of asylum). T-1 believed he was a native of Czechoslovakia, who is now deceased.

SIQUEROS, DAVID ALFARO (See comments on ARENAL family)

DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS was a famous painter, world traveler and intellectual, who had his permanent home in Mexico City. He was one of the leading artists in Mexico, and was rumored to have been one of the instigators of the unsuccessful attempt on the life of LEON TROTSKY, at which time TROTSKY's bodyguard SHELDON HARTE was killed about 1936. Following the death of HARTE, SIQUEROS and [REDACTED], went to Argentina. SIQUEROS painted for a time in both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, according to information T-1 received from [REDACTED].

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Informant continued that SIQUEROS was an apprentice of DIEGO RIVERA, founder of the Rivera School of Painting, and SIQUEROS was reportedly one of the founders of the PCM in Mexico. T-1 heard that he had been expelled from the PCM on two occasions, and reinstated, and had served on the Central Committee of the PCM during the time he was in the party. Although informant had no knowledge that he was actually a registered member of the PCM during the middle 1940's, he was known to be a Communist by conviction, and frequently contributed to the PCM, giving both money and paintings. As of 1949 he was residing at Tlaquepaque in a mansion, and was reportedly quite wealthy. He was closely associated with the Mexican painting group, and on occasion was known to have been in contact with [REDACTED]. He reportedly had been married three times. T-1 believed his [REDACTED] was [REDACTED]. He married [REDACTED] about 1932, and is still married to her.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] During the period about 1947 to 1948 informant knew [REDACTED] as a member of the Central Committee of the PCM. He was one of the Communists being subsidized by the Mexican Government through his employment as a high school teacher in the Mexican Department of Education.

SE [redacted]

[redacted]
(Refer to information under [redacted]
[redacted]

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During the middle 1940's T-1 knew [redacted] as a Mexican woman who during this period was engaged in selling paintings on a commission basis for many of the known Communist painters in Mexico. She did not have her own gallery, but was on very friendly terms with these painters, held social parties for them, and on occasion loaned them money. She spoke English and was in contact with many Americans who were prospective buyers. T-1 met her through [redacted] both PCM members who were associated with the "art" colony in Mexico City in 1943-1949.

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[redacted] was expelled from the PCM about 1940 by the Committee of the Communist International following which she helped form the Accion Socialista Unificado in the early 1940's. The latter organization was occupied with Communist activities, and published a newspaper. In the May Day parades of 1947 and 1948 they succeeded in obtaining as many marchers as did the PCM.

[redacted]
[redacted] was for many years a [redacted] of the PCM for the state of Tamaulipas, and was a member of the Central or National Committee. He was employed for many years as [redacted] of the United Transport Workers Union in Tamaulipas, Mexico.

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T-1 met his [redacted] in 1943 or 1944 at a convention in Mexico City. In 1945 informant was informed that [redacted] was an alcoholic who was subsequently sent to the area of Monterrey, Mexico. In early 1947 he was reported to be studying and working for the PCM near Monterrey and Linares, Mexico. In the middle part of 1947 he reportedly had been cured of his alcoholism, and resumed his activities as a [redacted] of the PCM at Tampico, Mexico. During that year [redacted] informed T-1 that [redacted] could then be trusted, indicating to informant he had given up his excessive drinking.

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In the summer of 1948 BLAS ROCA, head of the Cuban Communist Party, made a trip to Tampico and other places in Mexico. He came back to Mexico City impressed by the working class background of []. Subsequently [] was made [] of Organization for the PCM at Mexico City replacing [] a teacher of bourgeois background, whose family was comprised mostly of lawyers and doctors. [] was retained as party theoretician in educational work.

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T-1 believes [] was married to a woman who was obscure politically. Further, he appeared to T-1 to be largely self-educated, not completely literate, and in reality a man of mediocre stature. In T-1's opinion he was possibly a front man for DIONISIO ENCINAS (General Secretary of the PCM), and his clique. [] was a large man, about 5'10", weighing approximately 180 pounds, and would be about forty years of age. He had a wide face of Mestizo type, and was getting bald.

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[]
During the middle 1940's [] was a Mexican newspaper woman who under the guise of her journalistic duties, traveled in and out of many Latin and South American countries. During her travels she reportedly was occupied in furthering the cause of Communism. She was an intelligent woman who was credited with writing various articles concerning Communism. She worked closely with []

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[]
[] was one of those individuals expelled from the PCM in approximately 1940 by the Committee of the Communist Internationale following which he helped in organizing the Accion Socialista Unificado. The latter organization was engaged in Communist activities during the period up until at least 1949.

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[]
[] was an attorney who could be described as a "fixer". He was credited with successfully arranging legal matters for [] from the USA, who were members of the PCM in Mexico during the middle 1940's. [] also in his law practice defended certain Spanish

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Republicans residing in Mexico when they became involved in civil and criminal cases. He was a member of the FOARE, and professionally defended trade unions and trade unionists.

[redacted]

This person was married to a doctor [redacted] first name unrecalled, and resided in Mexico until meeting [redacted] an Italian Communist. During the time T-1 resided in Mexico she and [redacted] disappeared and later were reported to have run away together to Italy. (refer to [redacted])

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[redacted] *

During the middle 1940's [redacted] was a United States citizen practicing law in Mexico City, specializing in divorce actions. At the time [redacted] was expelled from the PCM in about December 1948, charges were made that one [redacted] was an American spy who had furnished information to [redacted] T-1 believed these charges were completely fictitious and erroneous. Subsequent to 1948 T-1 heard that [redacted] was employed in Washington, D.C. in an unknown capacity.

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[redacted] *

Informant came into contact with [redacted] in approximately 1945 in Mexico City, at which time she was residing with one BETTY SIMPSON, also known as BETTY GOMEZ. T-1 was in contact with her for approximately two or three months, and learned that she was on vacation from Los Angeles. [redacted] informed T-1 that she and her husband, who had been killed in World War II, had both been active in the Communist Party in the United States prior to his demise. She said she was still deeply interested in Communism, particularly in the Communist effort in Mexico. She said she had no children, and was employed as an office worker in Los Angeles, and stated she would like to devote her life to advancing the cause of Communism. During the time informant knew [redacted] she was about 35 years of age, white, a small woman who wore glasses, dark complexion, slight build, and was talkative by nature.

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SE [redacted]

[redacted]

Informant advised that [redacted] was one of the prominent painters in the Mexican Painting School. During the middle 1940's he was one of the major contributors to the PCM; he was one of the members of Talleres Graficos de Artes Populares (workshop of the arts), and had studios at Netzahualcoyatl #80 in Mexico City.

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[redacted]

[redacted] was a naive man who saw no contradiction in asking the Virgin of Guadalupe to help elect a Communist senator. During the election campaign of 1944 he was a member of the Ejido de Torreon, and during that event urged members of the PCM to go to church and say "Novenas" for the election of DIONISIO ENCINAS as senator. He was expelled from the PCM about 1946 - 1947; however in 1947 he indicated to T-1 that he was still a strong believer in religion, but soon thereafter he promptly proceeded to join another group of Communists.

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[redacted]

In approximately 1955 informant became acquainted with [redacted] who was a farmer at LaMesa, Tijuana, B.C., Mexico. [redacted] claimed he had been deported from the United States in approximately 1938 from Los Angeles, California; that his border crossing privileges were taken away as he had overstayed the legal limit in the United States. [redacted] informed T-1 he became a Communist in 1939, and was on friendly terms with [redacted] who frequently made visits to Baja California, and who informed [redacted] they had made both financial and personal contributions to the CP USA.

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[redacted]

T-1 first met [redacted] in 1943 and knew her well until 1949. She was from the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and informed T-1 that she attended school in Paris, France probably in the 1920's. She stated that she met the Communist Party leaders in France at that time.

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T-1 could not recall her father's name, although T-1 met him on one occasion, and recalled he lived at Jalapa, the capital of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Informant believed that

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[] mother, whose name informant could not recall, was deceased. [] had one brother whom T-1 met on one or two occasions, and whom informant knew as [] She also had []

who lived with her at [] She also had a [] whom T-1 did not know, but who reportedly was the mother of []

[] was born in Jalapa, the capitol of Vera Cruz, and attended the University of Mexico Law School, where she was a classmate of MIGUEL ALEMAN, ex-president of Mexico; also of [], ex-senator from Vera Cruz, and director of railroads during ALEMAN's administration.

Although [] never married, it was rumored she was the girl friend of [] right from school through the years. She confided to informant she was still seeing him in 1947.

Since [] was from Vera Cruz, she was personally acquainted with [] of Vera Cruz, [] of the Navy, and practically every congressman and senator from Vera Cruz; also with [] from Cordoba. [] earned her living during the 1940's as a teacher at the Instituto Politecnico of Mexico City, and as a writer or journalist for various newspapers and publications.

She contributed articles to the newspaper "El Nacional", the magazine "Tiempo" (Time), the magazine "Ferrocariles de Mexico" (Railroads of Mexico), and "El Popular", also which was headed by []

As a newspaper woman she was a member of the Mexican Newspaper Guild, and head of the Federacion Internacional de Mujeres Democraticas (Federation of Democratic Women). After certain articles had been written but before they were printed in "La Voz de Mexico", the PCM news organ, [] the Cuban educator who wrote text books, occasionally edited and supplemented the prepared articles in an attempt to develop scope and reader appeal. [] was a member of the PCM, and recruited many students for the party while teaching Mexican history at the Instituto Politecnico. In her writings she included eulogies of the Soviet Union time after time. She was indirectly subsidized by the Mexican

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Government in her job with the Mexican National Railways, and while in that capacity was known to have obtained passes for PCM leaders allowing them to travel from one city to another free of charge.

Informant continued that in 1945 she made a trip to Cuba and Central America, possibly including parts of South America, accompanied at least part of the time by [] [] During this period she attended a newspaper convention in Havana, Cuba.

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In 1946 she was visited in Mexico City by Cuban Communist Party leaders BLAS ROCA, [] LAZARO PENA, [] of Chile, and others, and her house at [] was sometimes jokingly referred to as the Cuban Embassy. [] mentioned elsewhere herein and members of the PCM, resided also at []

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About the summer of 1955 or 1956 [] made a trip to Moscow, Russia with a group of sixteen Mexicans. According to a newspaper article in "Excelsior", among those making this trip were [] and []

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[] informed T-1 she had studied under [] at the Law School in Mexico City, and also at the Universidad Obreros (Workers University). She always exhibited great respect for [] and referred to him as "the maestro."

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[] also informed T-1 that she had helped make arrangements for and did bring the family of [] [] was [] of the Communist Party in Brazil. [] had acted as secretary to [] prior to coming to Mexico.

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[] according to reports, had been arrested in Brazil about 1934 or 1935, and in 1943 he was still in prison. [] informed T-1 that she had brought [] to Mexico about 1943. [] subsequently was closely associated with [] and other trade union people. To the best of informant's recollection, she never married and was not formally a member of the PCM, but was closely associated with various PCM people in Mexico.

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[] was on friendly terms with MIGUEL ALEMAN, former President of Mexico, who once reportedly told [] there would be "no limit" to what she could achieve if she "were not a Communist."

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[] informed T-1 that during her trips to Cuba she sometimes spent two or three months at the homes of the prominent Communist Party leaders of Cuba, namely BLAS ROCA and []

[] also advised T-1 that many members of the Cuban Communist Party made her home at Morelos #89 their headquarters while in Mexico City.

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[] was a true and disciplined Communist who in T-1's opinion would follow the Communist Party line and directives implicitly even though common sense might dictate otherwise. Upon her return from the Soviet Union about 1955 or 1956, [] had written articles in a Mexican newspaper which source read. These articles depicted life in Russia in glowing terms, and were written in a manner indicating that [] was still writing exactly what the Communist Party of Mexico directed. Informant believed that [] could be about forty years old at the present time.

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[]

During T-1's acquaintance with [] in Mexico City during the 1940's, informant also knew her niece [] who was about 2 years younger than [] was only about fourteen or fifteen, and her sister about thirteen when T-1 met them in 1943. [] attended school at the Instituto Politecnico. In approximately the summer of 1948 or 1949 she married one JOSE ROGELIO ALVAREZ, mentioned earlier in this report. ALVAREZ was also quite young, and would be about 35 years old at the present time. [] was about 5'5", weighed about 115-120 pounds, was rather slender built, had large brown eyes and a full round face of the Mestizo type.

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BALLET DANCERS - MEXICO CITY

During the period 1943 through 1948 informant became acquainted with the following individuals who were ballet dancers in Mexico City at one time or another during the above period:

[]

A member of the PCM expelled in 1945.

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[]

A member of the Spanish Communist Party.

[]

A member of the Spanish Communist Party.

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[]

A ballet dancer from New York City who spent considerable time in Mexico City. [] was either a "fellow traveler", or a member of the Communist Party.

[]

This individual had a dancing studio in Mexico City under the name [] T-1 believed this individual to be a "fellow traveler" and close associate of other persons in the dancers and artists groups in Mexico City, who were closely aligned with the PCM.

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MEXICAN PAINTERS AND OTHER ARTISTS;
"TALLERES GRAFICOS POPULARES",
(A Cooperative Work Shop of the Arts.)

The following information concerns Mexican painters and other artists.

Informant advised that the DIEGO RIVERA School of Painting refers to the Mexican Muralist movement dating from the end of the Mexican Revolution, 1915 - 1917.

SE []

During the time T-1 was in Mexico in the 1940's, informant learned that DIEGO RIVERA, [] have taught every famous Mexican painter at some time or another.

When DIEGO RIVERA joined the Communist Party (he was one of the founders of the PCM), he was married to the Russian painter []. His apprentices were DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS, [] all members of the Mexican Communist Party. They acquired fame in the 1920's, and each in turn had his own apprentices. DIEGO RIVERA kept leadership of the group until his expulsion from the PCM about 1927 or 1928. Some pupils of SIQUEROS were []

DIEGO RIVERA at the same time was the guiding influence in the formation of "Talleres Graficos Populares" (American name Cooperative Workshop Graphic Arts, Woodcuts, Reproductions, etc.) where []

[] and the [] family got their start, specifically the musician, [] the writer, and his [] the actress. The "Talleres Graficos Populares" were not only for painters, but for all the arts, writing, acting and composing, etc.; even [] who was very conservative and right-wing in politics obtained his start there. All of the above mentioned artists with the exception of [] were either members of the PCM, or Communists in belief and action.

T-1 obtained this latter information directly from [] who during the early 1930's was the wife of DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS.

[] reportedly spent time in the Soviet Union about 1935. DIEGO RIVERA was the leader of the painting group for the PCM until his expulsion from the party about 1928, after which DAVID SIQUEROS reportedly was the leader as far as PCM matters were concerned. After SIQUEROS fled from Mexico at the time of the murder of SHELDON HARTE about 1936, [] had returned from the Soviet Union and assumed leadership of the painting group for the PCM. In approximately 1947 the painters group adopted the name "Frente de Pintores Revolucionarios." Another member of the above organization not previously mentioned was []

SE [REDACTED]

COMITE DE AYUDA A GUATEMALTECOS
(The Committee to Aid Guatemalans)

Informant advised that in approximately 1955 when hostilities broke out in Guatemala, a committee was formed in Mexico City to assist those Guatemalans who wished to cross the border into Mexico. The head of the committee was an Ingeniero (engineer) named [REDACTED]. He personally arranged with lawyer [REDACTED] the Interior in the cabinet of Don ADOLPHO RUIZ CORTINES, to permit any Guatemalans to cross the border at Tapachula, Comitán or other points in the state of Chiapas. Informant personally knew [REDACTED] and visited with him in approximately 1955 at Baja California, Mexico. He was in the business of selling farm machinery to the Government of Mexico, and the various state governments, and reportedly is very wealthy. [REDACTED] informed T-1 he was originally from the state of Oaxaca. During the uprising of the citizens of Oaxaca in about 1954, he went to the capitol at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and was instrumental in quelling the revolt, according to information he furnished to T-1.

Other individuals on the Committee to Aid Guatemalans were [REDACTED]
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS, DIEGO RIVERA, General LAZARO CARDENAS and General FRANCISCO MUJICA.

CONFEDERACION DE JOVENES MEXICANOS
(Mexican Youth Federation), (CJM)

This organization came into existence during World War II with a broad program designed to fight fascism. It was an extension of educational and recreational facilities for the Mexican youth.

The Mexican Communist Party immediately concentrated their efforts to recruit members in this organization, and among the youth organizations by 1947 this one was considered the mass youth organization closest to the Communist Party. It participated in all May Day parades and protest meetings, at the instigation of the PCM, the same as other front organizations, the "Bloque de Mujeres Revolucionarios" and the "Frente de Pintores Revolucionarios."

SE []

The above group was organized by [] while both were members of the Central Committee of the PCM, each one having served as National Secretary of the Federation later. Lawyer (licenciado) [] who became [] the Federation about 1946 was also a founding member of the Partido Popular (Popular Party). The Mexican Youth Federation concentrated on students and young people, especially those in the slum areas, etc.

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As an example of how the Communists dominated this organization, informant cited the following:

[] a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from 1940-1944, was [] of the CJM in 1944. During the crisis of the PCM in 1945 he had doubts concerning his Communist beliefs and was expelled from the PCM. Within three months after his expulsion from the PCM he was also expelled from the CJM. The reason given by the party was that he had become an opportunist and had attempted to obtain a government job in the state of Michoacan, using his position as a leader of the CJM with government officials to further his personal ambitions.

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INSTITUTO CULTURAL MEXICANO-RUSO
The Mexican-Russian Cultural Institute

Informant advised that the full name of this organization is the Instituto de Intercambio Cultural entre Mexico Y La USSR. This organization, which was established in approximately 1943, was located at Edison #49. The organization occupied a new and modern large building with a lecture room seating 200, library and classrooms where the Russian language was taught, meeting rooms upstairs, executive offices for a full-time staff of four individuals, and other miscellaneous rooms. The organization published a monthly magazine entitled "Union Sovietica" or "Cultural Sovietica" which was devoted to articles about the Soviet Union by both Soviet and Mexican writers.

The director of the institute during the period 1947-1949 was [] was never a member of the PCM to informant's knowledge. [] had

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SE []

been expelled from the Communist Party in approximately the early 1940's, and another employee [] following her return from the Soviet Union in 1947, became employed there as librarian. At one time she had also been a member of the PCM.

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The work of the Instituto was naturally propaganda in behalf of the Soviet Union. There were constant lectures about once a week on the Soviet Union. A frequent lecturer was the writer []. In 1947 a Russian doctor gave a series of lectures describing new Soviet discoveries in medicine, including the supposed wonder drug "Bogomoletz". [] lectured, explaining the school system, scholarships, etc., and economists etc. have lectured.

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Informant continued that one important fact about the Instituto was that despite the fact that the PCM had many crises and expulsions, all expelled factions as well as the PCM supported and used Instituto facilities. The LABORDE-CAMPA group, the [] group, the [] group, etc., and the PCM.

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The Institute functions--lectures, movies, parties, etc., were always attended by officials of the Soviet Embassy, who mingled and answered questions. The [] group was considered by some to be the "brain trust" of the Instituto. The members of this group were []

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Informant further advised that the list of members of the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso would be a list of all the splinter groups, the [] group, the PCM, and several unaffiliated Mexican intellectuals, such as []. The Spanish CP was always present. By 1948 when several hundred Costa Rican Communists left Costa Rica after the revolution, they were present.

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The Instituto sponsored many political events, which a cultural organization does not do as a rule. These included commemorations of the October Revolution, Stalin's birthday, etc., and at such functions there was always one speaker from the PCM.

The library was very well stocked, with a full-time librarian who in 1947 was []. The Instituto functions were always free, and refreshments were donated. The help was paid promptly.

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SE [REDACTED]

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PARTIDO POPULAR
(The Popular Party)

Informant advised that in the fall of 1946 or early part of 1947 an important meeting was held at the restaurant Chapultapec located on Paseo de la Reforma. About 150 individuals were invited to this meeting by [REDACTED] to discuss the formation of a new political party to be known as the "Partido Popular". Among others the leadership of the Communist Party were invited to voice opinions and give suggestions and there were people present from all over the country. The purpose of this party was to form a broad group of liberals, expelled members of the PCM and others who could not work with the leadership of the PCM, but who would support various legislation and issues of a progressive nature in which the PCM was also interested.

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T-1 learned that [REDACTED] knew the party was established with money donated by people high in government circles to create an opposition group which they hoped to be able to control at a given moment, and which they hoped eventually might become the party in power in the Mexican Government.

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T-1 continued that at the meeting mentioned above which founded the Partido Popular, the group approved the creation of the party that same night. Many of the people present joined the Partido Popular, and at that meeting signed an open letter to the public giving notification of the creation of the party. The letter and signatures appeared in the press on the following day. Among the individuals who were sponsors and creators of the Partido Popular were:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was from Torreón in the state of Coahuila. He was a member of the Central Committee of the PCM from about 1940 until at least 1955. In 1947 he was [REDACTED] the Union de Sociedades de Crédito Ejidal. This was a union of credit banks financed by the Federal Government, but not controlled by them.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a senator who had been elected by the official party of the government, namely the Partido

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Revolucionario Institucional. This was the official government party in Mexico, and in English might be termed the Institutional Revolutionary Party. He was from the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, was close to [] in the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers), and was prominent in the sugar and tobacco workers union.

[] (lawyer)

[] at one time was Mexican Ambassador to the Soviet Union shortly after recognition by the Mexican Government and re-establishment of relations about 1940. He taught law at the University, and lectured at the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso. He was a member of the official government party PRI, and was considered as leading the left wing of this party before the founding of the Partido Popular.

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[] was a Mexican intellectual and writer. T-1 did not know of any particular political identity he had.

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[] (lawyer)

[] the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, CJM (The Mexican Youth Federation) which was described elsewhere in this report.

[] a prominent doctor in Mexico City, was elected [] the Partido Popular. She was a member of the Instituto Cultural de Mexicano-Ruso, and a close friend of []. During the 1940's she was active in behalf of the PCM in various matters; however in 1949 she informed T-1 that she intended to devote her time to her medical practice.

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[] (lawyer and banker)

[] was a banker and lawyer who had expressed dissatisfaction with the PRI, official government party. [] stated he wanted to join any group that would combat this party. At one time he had been a member of the Accion Nacional, an extreme "right-wing" party.

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[redacted]
[redacted] was a woman archeologist who had a Ph.D. degree, who discovered the tomb of Cuahatemoc. She was quite close to [redacted]

Among the prominent members of the PCM who were present at the founding of the Partido Popular in 1947 were the following: [redacted]

[redacted], all of whom were Political Bureau members of the PCM at that time; and there were many other PCM members of lesser importance whose names informant could not now recall.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO
(Known as the National University Autonomous)

Informant advised that the official title of the National University of Mexico is Universidad Nacional Autonoma. This university is autonomous in that it is not under the control of the Mexican Government. This came about as the result of a student strike against the Rector of the university in 1932 at which time EMILIO PORTES GIL was President of Mexico. The students went on a sitdown strike and demanded the right to have a voice in the administration of the school, such as a choice in selection of studies, selection of the Rector and teachers; also they demanded that the university be completely taken out of the hands of politicians and that the government should have no right to hire or fire the teachers. This strike was successful, and subsequently the students and teachers have elected the Rector. Also the Teachers Union, to be described elsewhere, has a strong voice in governing the affairs and policies of the university. The influence of the Communist Party of Mexico in the University and other schools in Mexico is explained under the section on The Teachers Union.

Among the leaders of the students strike in 1932 were the following individuals: [redacted]
[redacted]

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The above individuals were not affiliated with the PCM or related groups to the best of T-1's knowledge, although [redacted] reportedly had represented [redacted] American Communists, in Mexico City, on certain legal matters.

TEACHERS UNION
Union Nacional de Maestros
also known as Sindicato Nacional de Maestros

The following information T-1 obtained during the 1940's direct from members of the Teachers Union who were also affiliated with the PCM. T-1 also obtained some of this information as hearsay through other PCM members.

Regardless of when a union was organized or founded in Mexico, prior to the regime of LAZARO CARDENAS 1934-1940, no union had power except when the government wished to tolerate it. Prior to that time the unions had no legal personality, no collective bargaining, contracts, closed shop, etc., and in the case of the Teachers Union particularly, no tenure. The CARDENAS government passed a law called "El Estatuto Juridico" which gave teachers several service rights, a closed shop for the union, and tremendous power to the Teachers Union which administered "seniority rights" and which nominated appointees and had its own arbitration board.

Regardless of the law, no teacher could hold a job subsequent to the above time without approval of the union, and teachers could be transferred only by the union from one city to another, with expenses paid by the government for them and their families. The Teachers Union includes public and high school teachers, university professors and administrative personnel, with the exception of the Secretary of Education and his assistants.

The relationship of the Teachers Union to the Communist Party of Mexico, officially of course, was non-existent; however, many factors and conditions made it easy for the Communists to control locals of the union, and due to the law, made it easier for them to continue their careers flaunting and imposing their views in the classroom. Once a teacher is appointed in Mexico, he never has to pass another examination or continue studies to hold the position he is

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appointed to. [] who was a teacher, was General Secretary of the Communist Party in Mexico in the middle 1940's. He informed T-1 that by 1930 the PCM had approximately 20% of the teachers enrolled in the party.

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In approximately 1934 or 1936 when CARDENAS became president, everyone of the demands of the Teachers Union were incorporated into the law previously mentioned. In the state of Tabasco, Governor TOMAS GARRIDO CANNIBAL experimented with a new type of public school called La Escuela Socialista. In 1936 and 1937 under the direct orders of CANNIBAL, brigades of school children destroyed churches and traces of religion such as religious pictures etc., and they wore red shirts. This spread to other parts of the country, and Priests were imprisoned for disobeying the Governor of Tabasco. People who did not know the meaning of the word socialism were taught socialistic slogans. Despite the support of the Federal Government and CARDENAS, GARRIDO CANNIBAL was forced out of power about 1938, by a combination of forces including the church; however the CARDENAS Ministry of Education simply announced by way of explanation that they had tried to transform the country too quickly. The anti-religious trend in education, however, continued. Parochial schools were and still are limited by law in Mexico. In the public schools no mention of religion may be made in texts. After Governor CANNIBAL's downfall he and his helpers retired to New Orleans, Louisiana. He reportedly returned to Mexico several years later, and was mysteriously killed.

Informant continued that the best way to demonstrate the influence of Communism in the educational system of Mexico is to start with the procedures to obtain a position as a teacher. The "Escuela de Capacitacion de Maestros", also known as the Finishing School for Teachers, was administered by [] mentioned previously in this report, whom T-1 knew to be a member of the PCM and a member of the District Committee of the PCM. This school is supposed to prepare teachers to capacitate them for appointments after examination by the board over which [] presided. As a result of their examination they were given a number on the seniority lists of the Teachers Union. [] held this job according to informant's knowledge, from at least 1945 to 1949, and perhaps later. Needless to say, no person unfriendly

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to Communism would get a good rating from her or be recommended for a position unless there was a shortage of public school teachers, which there has not been in Mexico. On the contrary a known Communist would receive assistance as well as an excellent rating, and immediate employment.

As a further example of the power and influence of the PCM in the Teachers Union, in 1945 [] a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party who in 1949 was a member of the Political Bureau PCM, and [] of "La Voz de Mexico", the PCM news organ, was appointed along with [] to teaching positions in the Federal District. [] taught in a public school on "Heroes" Street. T-1 did not know whether [] ever showed up at the school where he was appointed, but he received a check every month from the Department of Education.

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On the high school level where teachers had to specialize, many known Communists were teaching. Among these [] at the Instituto Politecnico, teaching history; [] teaching English; [] also known as [] even while a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of Organization of the PCM, taught history at the Pre-Vocational School.

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[] who had been a member of the Political Bureau from approximately 1940 through 1948, and who had studied in the Soviet Union at the Lenin School, told T-1 that in the 1930's when the Communist Party sent him to Monterrey, he and his family made the move and secured a transfer through the Teachers Union, which paid the expenses for him and his family. He also said that in 1944 or 1945 he secured a transfer to Vera Cruz under the same setup, and informant believed in 1948 or 1949 he arranged a transfer to Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico in the same manner. T-1 was informed that if PCM business required the absence of a teacher for days or weeks at a time, the union covered this by sending a substitute, no time limits existing, etc., and the bill, of course, was footed by the Mexican Government.

On the university level it was even more apparent that in every faculty known Communists held jobs and administrative positions.

The School of Law of the National University, "Escuela de Leyes" has had known leftists and Marxists on the

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faculty. To begin with lawyer [redacted] after leaving Puebla in the 1920's, was constantly a teacher there until the organization of the National Federation of Mexican Workers in 1936 became a full time job. He was the teacher of ex-president MIGUEL ALEMAN, who still refers to him as professor; of several governors of states such as present [redacted] of Baja California, Lawyer of the Department of Agriculture. Both of these men reportedly even in very recent years consider that [redacted] gave them their fundamental knowledge and started them on their careers. The whole [redacted] family of Vera Cruz, namely [redacted] [redacted] brothers who were the lawyers for the largest unions in Mexico and had also been congressmen and senators, were students of [redacted]. Although none of the above were members of the PCM to informant's knowledge, they reportedly would not refuse a favor to [redacted] and the PCM quite often asked and received favors from [redacted].

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[redacted] once informed T-1 that although [redacted] did not practice law in the courts, when he took a case because of a principle involved or the interpretation of the constitution, in almost every case out of respect or for other reasons, the opposing attorney or the government attorney, as the case may have been, either forfeited the case or withdrew.

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Lawyer [redacted] of LAZARO CARDENAS, who handled defense cases of unions or leftists, reportedly received legal advice and opinions from [redacted] according to public knowledge. Lawyer [redacted] ex-director of National Railways, was [redacted] student. [redacted] was a member of the PCM. Other people whom T-1 knew to be communists and also teachers as of 1947-1949 were as follows: [redacted] not a member of the PCM but an avowed Communist.

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At the School of Fine Arts nearly every teacher T-1 knew in the period 1945 - 1949 was either a member of or sympathetic towards the PCM. These artists have been mentioned under the section "Mexican Painters." In all the different departments of the Fine Arts School, which was administered by [redacted] prior to 1948 the majority of the teachers or other employees had been members of the Communist Party at one

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time or another. In the School of Ballet, [] and others mentioned in this report were PCM members. In the School of Medicine [] and [] in addition to [] who assisted PCM causes. In the Ministry of Education, Cuban Communist [] and [] On the faculty of Filosofia Y Letras, and Interior Decoration --CLARA PORSET, also known as CLARA GUERRERO. Two known members of the Teachers Union National Executive Committee were also members of the Central Committee of the PCM. These were [] a member of the Political Bureau of the PCM, who was also on the National Committee of the Teachers Union. [] a member of the Central Committee of the PCM, was on the Teachers Union National Executive Committee, both of the above in the period about 1947-1948. [] a wealthy Mexican of German origin, was job dispatcher for the Teachers Union. He was also very friendly to the PCM, although T-1 had no knowledge of his membership.

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Informant continued that in the school of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineer [] was a former member of the PCM. Former Director of the University of Chapingo, Engineer [] a former full-time functionary of the PCM and a member of the latter during the period 1945 - 1948. Engineer [] a teacher at the School of Agriculture, was an active member of the PCM. He was transferred from Torreon to Mexico City in 1940, reportedly had been a member of the State Committee of the PCM in Torreon Coahuila prior to his transfer. He was one of the few personal friends of the present Secretary of the PCM, DIONISIO ENCINAS.

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNION

The Unions of Government Employees in Mexico belonged to a Central Federation at one time called "Federacion Empleados Al Servicio Del Estado." This included the employees of the Treasury Department, Department of Agriculture, etc.

[] in 1947 was the head of the Department of the Treasury Workers Union, Department of Job Dispatching. He was an ex-member of the PCM who obtained a position for [] in the Department of the Treasury, and eventually arranged his transfer to Tijuana, B.C., Mexico.

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SE [REDACTED]

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THE SOVIET EMBASSY AND RELATED MATTERS

During the early and middle 1940's the Soviets had a very large establishment in the Soviet Embassy of the USSR at Mexico City, and it was informant's experience that various members of the Embassy were very actively engaged in attempting to distribute Soviet propaganda and information on Soviet accomplishments, and to utilize such organizations as the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso, and Society of Friends of the USSR, in furthering the above aims. As previously pointed out under the section dealing with the Instituto Cultural Mexicano-Ruso, the membership of this organization was extremely large, and was comprised not only of the PCM generally, but of all the Communist Party splinter groups in Mexico City. In addition it came to informant's attention that certain members of the PCM and Soviet sympathizers were actively engaged in assisting the Soviet Embassy in exhibiting Soviet movies and entertainments, etc. in the period 1947 - 1948. Among these were JOSE AMBINDER, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and to a lesser extent many of the PCM members who had occasional contacts with the Soviets.

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While in Mexico City during the middle 1940's, T-1 attended several social functions at the Embassy, and had occasional meetings with Soviet officials. Informant briefly related these as follows:

T-1 met [REDACTED] (phonetic), whom T-1 believed to be the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy about 1945. Informant advised that this individual may be identical with [REDACTED] whose photograph has been shown to T-1 by Special Agents of the FBI.

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The files of the U. S. State Department reflect [REDACTED] served as a Vice Consul in the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, from May 1944 to January 6, 1945; that he thereafter served in a similar capacity in the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in 1945-1946.

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Informant continued that [REDACTED] spoke some English and some Spanish, and during the above period made efforts to develop friendships with the various leaders in Mexico, ostensibly for furthering of Soviet aims in the Western Hemisphere. He informed T-1 he had formerly been a military man

SE []

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b7E

in the Red Army. He attempted to stimulate local interest in the development of Biro-Bidjan, an area described by the Soviets as a Jewish homeland, which was then located in Eastern Siberia. This man was very capable, had many friends, and was active in cultural matters. He brought two Jewish artists to Mexico City from the Soviet Union, and was interested in the Liga Israelita Popular. On one occasion he invited informant to go to the Soviet Union and study, which T-1 declined. While most of the Soviets appeared to be restricted in their movements, [] appeared to have a great deal of freedom, and this indicated to informant he was a man of high authority. T-1 felt that he was possibly more important than the Ambassador IVAN KAPUSTIN, who appeared to informant to be a mere figurehead.

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Informant continued that in approximately 1945 or 1946 [] left Mexico City, and was replaced by [] was a man similar to []. During 1946 and 1947 he and his wife [] were very active in attempting to disseminate Soviet propaganda, and mold opinions through influential citizens in Mexico City, most of whom were affiliated with Communist or Communist front type organizations. [] also was very aggressive in interesting individuals in the Jewish haven Biro-Bidjan during the period 1946 - 1947. Many members of the Jewish community furnished time and money for the establishment of this haven in the USSR, the principal encouragement coming from the Soviet Embassy members. In T-1's opinion this project Biro-Bidjan was never fully established as promised by the Soviets, and the money generously donated by various members of the Jewish Community in Mexico City merely passed into the hands of the USSR, being utilized elsewhere. [] was very generous with small gifts such as cigarettes, literature, drinks and food in his attempt to cultivate influential friendships in Mexico.

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Informant advised that he had no direct or first hand knowledge of any espionage or intelligence activities on the part of Soviet personnel in Mexico City. T-1 realized that such activity could have taken place without informant's knowledge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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T-1 advised he had never been engaged in any Soviet intelligence or espionage activity, nor in any such activity for any other foreign nation or group. The informant affirmed loyalty to the United States, and stated the information in the aforementioned signed statement was furnished through a desire to be of assistance to the United States Government.

-P-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 11/15/57

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-32228)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
IS - C

OO: SAN DIEGO

Re: San Diego letter to Director, FBI dated October
31, 1957, captioned as above.

Boston Division indices, negative regarding [redacted]

and [redacted] -rue

b6

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-87 BY SP8 DFB/BJ

2881958

C. L. L. L.

V.

2-Bureau (100-422116) (RM)
2-San Diego (100-11688) (RM)
2-Boston (1-100-32228)
(1-100-16707 - SCOTT NEARING)JBS:JEH
(6)RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

100-422116-30

13 NOV 18 1957

EX-110
SUBVERSIVE
CONTROL

60 NOV 25 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1452039-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 37

Page 15 ~ b1; b3;
Page 16 ~ b1; b3;
Page 18 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 30 ~ b1; b3;
Page 31 ~ b1; b3;
Page 32 ~ b1; b3;
Page 33 ~ b1; b3;
Page 48 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 55 ~ b1; b3;
Page 59 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 101 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 102 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 108 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 109 ~ b3; b7E;
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Page 115 ~ Duplicate;
Page 119 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 196 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 203 ~ b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 204 ~ b3; b7E;
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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25XAC
DATE 01-09-2013

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Ferris
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Coleman

100-482116 - 38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

VIA LIAISON

Date: December 23, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This Bureau has received information that
Max Shlafrock and Samuel J. Novick, two American
citizens who have been residing in Mexico, have been
deported to the United States because of their communist
activities in Mexico. There have been indications that
additional individuals are being considered for
deportation for the same reasons.

This Bureau is not in back of such a program.
If the Department of State or Central Intelligence Agency
has knowledge of a program apparently designed by the
Mexican Government to deport American communists from
Mexico

2 - Director

VIA LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 -- 100-20715 (Max Shlafrock)

1 -- 100-33889 (Samuel J. Novick)

Cover memo prepared to Boardman from Belmont on 12-21-57 by TC:tw,
same subject. 1 - RAB (By 0-6, same date)

TC:tw

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

6 JAN 8 1958

105207

PAGE 2, CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
12-21-57

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100-20715
100-33889

12/23/57
Delivered
off-f

RECORDED - 81
EX-135

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

NOTE: Shlafrock and Novick are SI subjects. Shlafrock born in Poland 1908 or 1909, obtained U.S. citizenship. Novick born in Russia 1896 or 1897 and is naturalized U.S. citizen. Shlafrock was member of CP-USA and after moving to Mexico in about 1955 continued to associate with American communist group there. Shlafrock reportedly departed U.S. following unfavorable publicity he received as result of hearings conducted in 1954 by Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana, and by a Dade County Grand Jury in Miami, Florida. He refused to testify concerning CP activities at each of these hearings and in 7-54 was sentenced to one year for contempt for refusing to answer questions before the Dade County jury. Sentence was reversed upon appeal to Florida Supreme Court. Novick was instrumental in securing the fraudulent entry of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent into the United States in 1937. INS records reflect that on 12-10-37, Novick wrote a letter requesting admission to the U.S. of Adams, Novick's Canadian representative and a skilled radio engineer. On 12-16-37, Novick advised INS Adams had been born in Canada and had been employed by Novick for ten years. Novick went into voluntary bankruptcy in 1950, later moved to Mexico where he has business interests. Since his residence in Mexico, he has continually associated with American communists there. Letter classified "~~Confidential~~" in that it contains information the disclosure of which could affect the internal security.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *12/26/57*

DATE: December 21, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont *Je*SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Tolson	_____
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Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Legat, Mexico, advised 12-19 and 20-57 that Max Shlafrock and Samuel J. Novick being deported to United States by Mexican Immigration at Laredo, Texas. Mexican Government officials stated deportation possible because Shlafrock's and Novick's papers not in order and deportation caused by American Embassy through indirect liaison with "high U.S. intelligence service." Legat, Mexico, advised Charge D'Affaires Bureau did not prompt deportation and noted anticipation of communist outcry and adverse publicity against FBI in Mexico. Mexican Government officials advised that prominent Mexican woman lawyer stated she knew that Mexican Government officials received \$4,000 per month "from Americans" for handling matters like this and she was prepared to counter-attack with strong publicity. This Mexican official advised that his Government had a secret list of 35 more Americans to be deported. Legat, Mexico, observes _____

San Antonio has been instructed to confirm deportations of Shlafrock and Novick, ascertain reasons and determine destinations in the United States.

OBSERVATIONS:

Bureau has definite interest in this matter not only concerning how it will affect our operations in Mexico but also these individuals to be deported from Mexico are or have been engaged in subversive activities. Bureau has a definite internal security responsibility concerning them.

100-422116

Enclosure

- 1 -- 100-20715 (Max Shlafrock)
1 -- 100-33889 (Samuel J. Novick) *RECORDED - 81*
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Ferris
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Coleman

TC:tw
(11)

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
12-21-57

EX-135

JAN 2 1958

Subv. Time
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Memorandum Belmont to Boardman
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422116

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That any Security Matter subject deported from Mexico to the United States be handled in accordance with instructions for handling Security Matter subjects who reside in the United States.

Dept. of Justice

(2) There is attached for approval a letter to the Department of State with copies to [redacted] and a copy to Records Administration Branch by Form 0-6 pointing out that Bureau has noted this situation and that it is not an operation conducted by the FBI, that we have a definite internal security responsibility and that if State [redacted] have knowledge of ~~such~~ a program designed to deport American communists from Mexico, this Bureau desires to be advised of the objectives of such a program and when the individuals are to be deported to make certain this Bureau can discharge its responsibilities in the internal security field.

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b7E

12/23/57

Letters to State ^{Ed} [redacted]
delivered by Liaison
OHB

GR.
4

GPR 16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 20, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO

Reference is made to the cablegram from the Legal Attache, Mexico City, dated 12/19/57, indicating that Samuel J. Novick and Max Shlafrock, well-known U. S. communists, were being deported from Mexico to the United States. The following information was furnished to Agent Papich on December 20, 1957, by [redacted]

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

We have previously received information [redacted]

SJP:bjt/sjm (7)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91

15 JAN 3 1958

ESPIONAGE

1 auto
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300. V. [unclear] CONTROL

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

[] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), telephonically advised Agent Papich on December 20, 1957, that INS had received a report concerning the plans of deportation of Shlafrock and Novick. [] stated that his agency planned to follow developments, bearing in mind that INS would give consideration to denaturalizing and then deporting any U. S. communists who might return to this country. He stated that such action, of course, would depend upon the nature of the evidence available for successfully carrying out any deportation proceedings.

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ACTION:

Liaison will continue to be on the alert for any additional information which may be of assistance to us.

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AB

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 01-09-2013

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

~~SECRET~~

DATE: December 23, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman

Reference is made to my memorandum dated December 20, 1957, setting forth information

SJP:bjt (8) b7C
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

CA 88-1826 RECORDED - 91

Classified by SP4 elu/fmg
Declassify on: OADR 2-13-90
SP7 CLO/AM
12/8/99 C.A. #88-1826
per [redacted] DIRECTOR

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

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ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will continue to be on the alert
for any additional information which may be of assistance to us.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

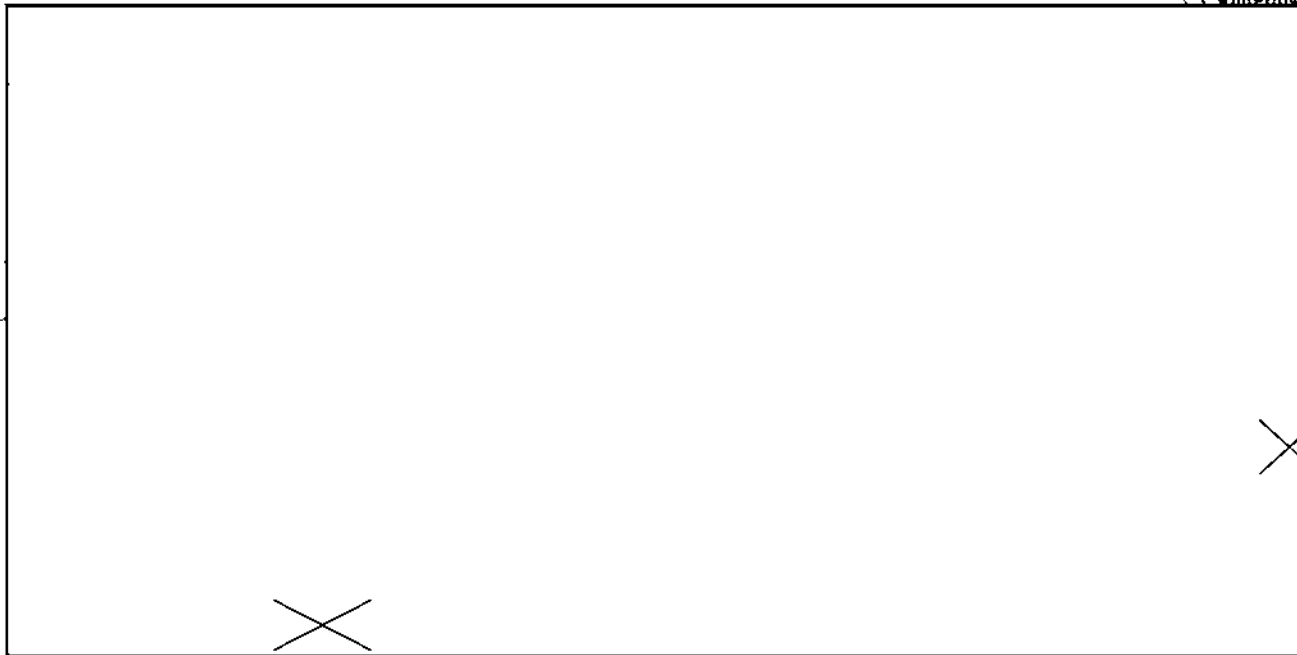
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: January 3, 1958

FOI/PA # 217,492
APPEAL # _____
CIVIL ACT. # _____
E.O. # 12356
DATE 8-6-85 INITIALS PH

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
SECURITY MATTER - C



ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will continue to follow this matter [redacted] order to report any developments of significance to us. [initials]

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 8/6/85~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 01-09-2011

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SJP:bjt lyt
(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

62 JAN 17 1958
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-33884-1038
100-10715-6400-257034
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

January 14, 1958

Director, FBI (100-422166)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of hours per week (X-axis) and the number of hours per day (Y-axis). The X-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the Y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. Five data points are plotted, each marked with an 'X'. The points are approximately at (2, 2), (4, 4), (6, 6), (8, 8), and (10, 10), indicating a positive linear relationship.

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son _____
Schols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

- 2 - Los Angeles (For information)
1 - Atlanta (For information)
1 - Boston (For information)
1 - New York (For information)
1 - 100-361577 (George Maitland Hardyman)
1 - 100-7646 (Albert Maltz)
1 - [REDACTED] 1 - 100-338889 (Sam Nevick)
1 - [REDACTED] (Maurice Halperin) 1 - 100-20715 (Max Shlafrock)

COMM - FBI
JAN 14 1958
MAILED 31

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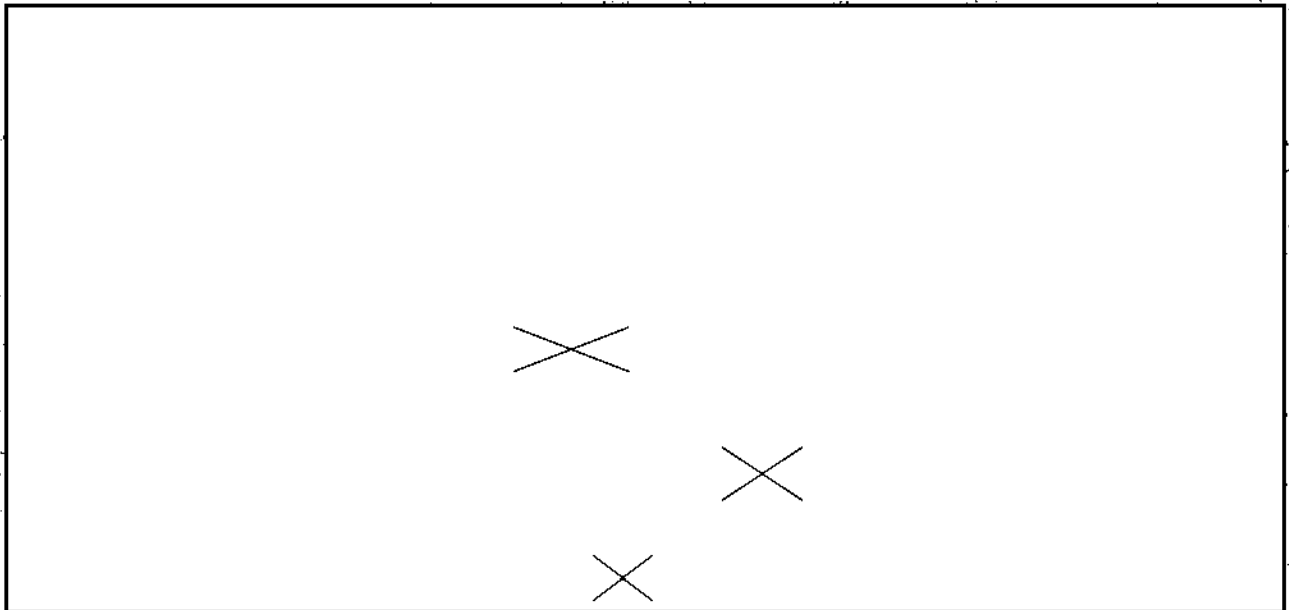
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TC:aym (15)
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~~10/11/11~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to SAC, Miami
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422166



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(U) The Legal Attache, Mexico City, by cablegram dated January 8, 1958, advised that the deportation hearing was held in the Mexican Federal Court, Nuevo Laredo, January 4, 1958. The Mexican immigration officers failed to present a case against Novick and Shlafrock and the judge extended the injunction in their favor until March 31, 1958. Novick and Shlafrock were thereafter placed at liberty and were expected to return to their homes in Mexico City. (S)

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with

[Redacted] (S)(u)

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

Legal Attache, Mexico City, advised December 19 and 20, 1957, that Novick and Shlafrock were being deported to the United States by Mexican immigration at Laredo, Texas. [Redacted]



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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to SAC, Miami
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422166

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] State and Central Intelligence Agency have been
advised this Bureau is not in back of such a program and

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[redacted]
[redacted] Offices receiving this
communication are offices of origin in the cases of the above
individuals who reside in Mexico (S)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

11/9, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to *1256*
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b7C
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R #

Date _____

1/a

Searcher

Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR



100-4-1116-44

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-09-2013

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Hoyt

FROM: Mr. Klaus

This document consists of 2 pages.
It is No. 2 of 3 copies. Series 13.

DATE: January 7, 1958

Subject: American Communists in Mexico

I send you this memorandum pursuant to your request. I am not sure if you will find anything of immediate substance, however.

In the summer of 1955 I stayed at an inn in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. At that time I met a lawyer who, it turned out, was a partner of [redacted]. He told me [redacted] whose name was [redacted] in the course of conversation disclosed that she was the [redacted] man I knew as a law student and later as a lawyer. [redacted] had met in approximately 1923 or 1927. It was my impression that he [redacted] was going to take Law School. [redacted] subsequently over the next few years spent weekends from time to time at a settlement camp at which I also spent weekends. It became very clear that [redacted] was a communist, although he was not particularly proselytizing. [redacted] however, in the course of some of his weekends, attempted to get me and other lawyers interested in joining [redacted] which he said [redacted]

[redacted] typical naivety had been taken over by the communists from a German and was going to be used as lawyers' organization since the International Labor Defense had become used as a communist organization. Later [redacted] joined [redacted] as counsel for AMTORG, the Soviet Union business outfit in New York. [redacted] knew from me to time that he had gone to Moscow, worked there, married an American there and, most relevant to the present story, he told me at one time that his sister worked in Moscow and had lost his interest in Soviet affairs. (He may even have said communist and his interest in Soviet affairs.)

I was therefore alerted that [redacted] was probably the [redacted] of whom [redacted] had spoken. She told me that [redacted] was no longer with AMTORG but was working in a construction company in Mexico. She also told me that she had been in her early life a dramatic writer or contributor to the New York HERALD or the New York TRIBUNE, I forget which. In trying to find out more about her among the more active anti-communist group at Martha's Vineyard, I learned that she had been notorious in the 1920's for having run a "salon" for communist party prospects in a fancy apartment on lower Park Avenue.

In the course of the stay on the Vineyard she told me she had met two State Department officers in a social way. It turned out to be [redacted] and [redacted] who was summering at Martha's Vineyard like me, and his landlord, [redacted] I forget at the moment. I spoke later to [redacted] about this and he said he had married her at a concert at the home of a playwright [redacted]

U.S. 35
Klaus:mmh

100-42216-44
ENCLOSURE

on

Legal Attache, Mexico City [redacted]

February 24, 1958

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rerep of Special Agent James T. Haverty,
Mexico, D. F., dated 11-19-57.

Rerep contains information concerning 178
individuals who are associated with the American
communist group in Mexico. All of the individuals
have been identified in the Bureau's files with the
exception of [redacted]

You should develop sufficient background
concerning [redacted] to facilitate a review of the
Bureau's files. Information developed should be
submitted under the individual's caption in a form
suitable for dissemination.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

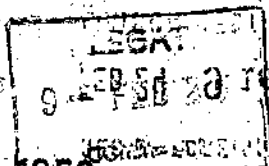
NOTE ON YELLOW:

The American communist group in Mexico is not
organized on a formal basis. There are no elected officers
or formal permanent organization with centrally directed
activities. The American communist group in Mexico is a
loosely-knit organization of individuals residing in Mexico
who generally have been connected with communist activities
in the United States. Their activities consist mainly of
collecting funds among themselves for special projects,
reading American communist publications, and associating
together because of their common interest.

TC:aym
(5)

REC-59

FEB 27 1958



Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM [initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 28, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-422116)3/2/94
CLASSIFIED BY SP7 CAC/AMM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
C.A. #88-1826ALL CLASSIFIED INFO
IS PER CIA REVIEW
of 2/17/94Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

In December, 1957, we received information indicating that two American communists, Max Shlafrock and Samuel J. Novick, were being deported from Mexico to the United States. We were also informed that other U. S. communists in Mexico allegedly were being considered for deportation.

By letter dated December 23, 1957, to the State Department, copy to [redacted] we made reference to the planned deportations of Shlafrock and Novick.

SJP:bjt by
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - [redacted]
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 01-09-2010

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b3b1
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b7Eb1
b3b6
b7C

SECRET

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-422116)

~~SECRET~~

X

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b3

X

ACTION:

None. For your information.

JMR
8/8

AMT
9/10
W. H. H.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

2 - orig & 1
3 - yellow
1 -
1 - Liaison Section

March 6, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC- 88

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Reference is made to your cablegram 12/20/57 and
related cablegrams concerning attempted deportation from
Mexico of Max Shlafrock and Samuel J. Novick. Reference is
also made to the Bureau's letter to the State Department and
the , dated 12/23/57 captioned
"American Communist Group in Mexico, Internal Security - C,"
a copy of which was furnished to your office.



olson _____
schols _____
gardman _____
lmont _____
hr _____
arsons _____
osen _____
amm _____
rotter _____
ease _____
ele. Room _____
lolloman _____
andy _____

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)
NLF:awj (9)

62-80750

64 MAR 18 1958

ROUTE TO
TRANSMITTAL

~~SECRET~~

(date on page 3)

BEFORE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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~~SECRET~~

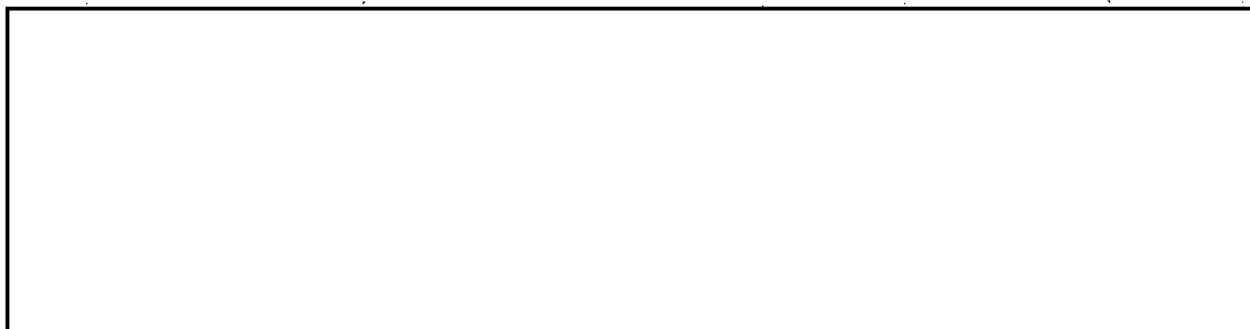
Legal Attache, Mexico City
AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

b1
b3

- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

**Legal Attache, Mexico City
AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO**



b1
b3

Your airmail of 2/26/58 and your letter of 2/20/58, your file 66-327, concerning the social and political investigations of the Ministry of Interior and the Inspection Section of the Immigration Department in Mexico referred to the recent resignation of [redacted] from the Inspection Division of the Mexican Immigration Department. It is requested that you furnish the Bureau pertinent information concerning the background of [redacted] resignation and your comments as to whether there was any possible connection between [redacted] resignation and the failure of his Department to successfully deport Max Chlafrook and Samuel J. Novick.

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information [redacted] was set out in memoranda Roach to Belmont 12/23/57 and 2/28/58 captioned "American Communists in Mexico, Security Matter - C."

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b3

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 01-09-2012

~~SECRET~~

Date: March 18, 1958

To: Director, FBI (100-422116)

From: Legat, Mexico [redacted]

Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ReBulet March 6 last.

With respect to the resignation of [redacted]
from the Inspection Division of the Mexican Immigration Depart-
ment, we believe that probably the MAX SHLAFROCK and SAMUEL J.
NOVICK incident was not the sole reason for [redacted]
resignation, but was the thing which triggered a reaction in
the Mexican Government resulting in the resignation.

Prior to [redacted] being appointed to the position
in question he is understood to have had a somewhat bad
reputation from the standpoint of accepting bribes. Nevertheless,
in our liaison with him he gave little or no indication of
interest in money. As the Bureau is aware, he provided us with
excellent cooperation on criminal matters. It is quite probable
that he realized in his dealings with our liaison Agents that
they were not going to make any approach to him which would
involve large sums of money and, accordingly, he dealt with us
on strictly a basis of personal cooperation.

At the time of the initial publicity with respect to
the attempted deportation of SHLAFROCK and NOVICK, one newspaper

2 - Bureau
2 - Mexico City
(1 - 66-54)
JNS:plb
(4)

60 APR 10 1958

~~SECRET~~

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b3

MC [redacted]

carried an item to the effect that [redacted] Mexican woman lawyer who is [redacted] and who for years has been understood to handle immigration cases for Communists and pro-Communists, had been in the Gobernacion offices and had made a threat to the officials to the effect that if they insisted in trying to deport her clients, SCHLAFROCK and NOVICK, she would cause trouble for Gobernacion and would embarrass certain officials in Gobernacion to the point of their having to resign. She indicated that she had information that the Americans were paying \$4,000 a month into Gobernacion and this attempted deportation was American promoted. In his daily liaison at Gobernacion SA JOSEPH E. GARCIA noted the presence of [redacted] in or near [redacted] office on several occasions.

In the week immediately preceding [redacted] resignation SA GARCIA advised that there was something strange going on in Gobernacion and it looked as though [redacted] was out. The matter was very secret and GARCIA was unable to obtain an explanation as to what was prompting [redacted] departure. From guarded phrases dropped in Gobernacion GARCIA felt that the attempted deportation of SCHLAFROCK and NOVICK probably figured in the matter and perhaps quite strongly.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised SA GEORGE F. MUNRO at about this same time that [redacted] was in the process of being fired. [redacted] received his information from [redacted] who is third in ranking in the Ministry of Gobernacion, being immediately under the Subminister. [redacted] understood that [redacted] disliked [redacted] intensely and [redacted] tied in with a clique of the Underminister [redacted] reported that [redacted] had been instrumental in the ousting of [redacted] and an important basis for the action was the bungled deportation.

Subsequently Confidential Informant [redacted] has reported that according to a story which circulated within the highest official levels of Gobernacion [redacted] caused an investigation of [redacted] activities after endeavoring to free her clients from the arrest and attempted deportation. She then went to one of the higher officials in Gobernacion, stating that she could prove that [redacted] was involved in deals involving the sale of arms and influence to Venezuelan revolutionaries and Cubans. She was prepared to take this up with the Minister of Gobernacion and even with the Mexican President, and she was prepared to cause adverse publicity in

MC [REDACTED]

b3
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the event satisfaction was not obtained through [REDACTED] ouster. Reportedly when the Minister of Gobernacion, [REDACTED] received information as possessed by [REDACTED], the resignation was requested of [REDACTED]. Although [REDACTED] reportedly utilized the illicit trans- b6
actions with revolutionaries as the basis for her charges, she b7C
was actually incited to her effort by the attempted deportation of SHLAFROCK and NOVICK. She recognized, however, that this deportation effort was based on legal grounds and she could not attack it directly as a misfeasance of [REDACTED].

All of the foregoing is inconclusive and it must be admitted that the absolute true facts are not known. Necessarily the Mexican officials involved would be very closemouthed. The available information, however, would tend to form a pattern leading to the conclusion that [REDACTED] attempted deportation of SHLAFROCK and NOVICK came close to embarrassing the Mexican b6
administration and, therefore, placed his position in jeopardy. b7C
His actual resignation may well have been requested because of deals with Latin American revolutionaries which would have embarrassed the Mexican administration had they become known to the public.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4-9-58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	b6
☐	Forward to 	b7C
☒	Attention 	
☒	Return to 	1533
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main <u>subv</u> References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☐	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Eduardo Machado Morales

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R#

Date

4-9

Searcher
Initials

hig

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

☒		
☒	100-113664	NP
	approx. 100 see ref.	
	Eduardo Morales	
☒	25-58152	b3
☒	25-39405	b7E
☒	100-45527	
	approx 25 see ref.	
	Eduardo Machado	
		
	approx. 750 see ref.	

②

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit	
☐	Forward to	
☒	Attention	
☒	Return to	1533
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☒	Restricted to Locality of _____	b3
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7C
☐	Check for _____	b7E

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

 R# _____ Date 4-9 Searcher Initials hij
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

<u>MF</u>	<u>100-219696</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>100-219696-43</u>
<u>NP</u>	<u>121-4-5428191 (mf.)</u>
<u>LT</u>	<u>100-219696</u>
	<u>approx 50 see ref on</u>
	<u>not listed</u>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch4/9/58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to
☒	Attention
☒	Return to <u>1533</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main <u>subv</u> References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	b3
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations	b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	b7E

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MRJ

	<u>approx 150 pgs ref.</u>
NR	<u>100-360916</u>
NR	<u>100-301458-99 pgs 14, 18</u>
NR	<u>62-68736-3-68541</u>
NR	<u>61-6065-2; 3</u>
NR	<u>100-219695-43</u>
NR	<u>62-7721-15638 end p 184</u>
NR	<u>approx 750 pgs ref.</u>
NR	<u>not listed</u>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit
☐ Forward to
☒ Attention
☒ Return to

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

4-9

Searcher

Initials

SERIAL

FILE NUMBER

700

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Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

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|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| ☐ | Restricted to Locality of _____ | b6 |
| ☒ | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) | b7C |
| ☐ | Buildup ☐ Variations | b7E |
| ☐ | Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form | |

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date _____

4/9

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

7/14

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit
☐ Forward
☒ Attention
☒ Return to 1533
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b6
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b7C
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

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Date _____

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Supervisor	Room	Ext.
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Number of references requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)

☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

☒ Subversive References Only

☐ Nonsubversive References Only

☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Search Requested. b3
☒ Restricted to Locality of _____ b6
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b7C
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b7E
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Address

Localities

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Date _____

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	
☐	Forward	
☒	Attention	
☒	Return to	1533
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

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Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthda

Address

Localities

R#

Date

4-9

Searcher

Initials

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(11)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	
☐	Forward	
☒	Attention	
☒	Return to	1533
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	b6
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b7C
☐	Buildup	☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

4-9

Searcher

Initials

SERIAL

SV 100-77861-21

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4/9/58, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to ☐
☒ Attention ☐
☒ Return to ☐ 1533

Supervisor
Room
Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b3
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b7C
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form b7E

Subject	
Birthdate	
Address	

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Date _____

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Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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101-36078-161

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch4-9-58, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524	
☐	Forward	
☒	Attention	
☒	Return to	<u>1533</u>
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☐	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____	b3
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
☐	Buildup	☐ Variations b7C
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty For	b7E

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher

Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MF

CT

LT

@

- Mr. Donahoe
- Mr. Papich
- Liaison Section

& 1
elmont
Baumgardner
Branigan

Legal Attache, Mexico [redacted]

March 28, 1958

b3
b7E

Director, FBI [redacted]

**MEXICAN DEPARTMENT OF GOBERNACION
POLICE RELATIONS**

Reurlet 3/18/58 captioned "American Communists
in Mexico", and [redacted]

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b7E

A review of the Bureau's files has failed
to reflect any previous record of [redacted]
who has replaced [redacted]

b6
b7C

It is requested that you furnish the Bureau
pertinent background information concerning [redacted]

b3
b6

It is also requested
that you furnish your evaluation of how [redacted] appoint-
ment will affect [redacted]
particularly in regard to the informal deportation of
Bureau fugitives.

b7C
b7E

1 - Foreign Liaison (detached)

NLF:jyl
(12)

Enclosure to cover memo Roach to Belmont 3/27/58.

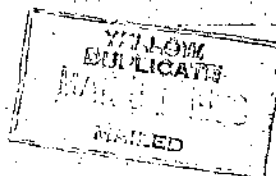
- 1 - [redacted]
- ① - 100-422116
- 1 - 62-8075D

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NOT RECORDED
140 APR 7 1958

Tolson _____
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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
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Parsons _____
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Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐



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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 01-09-2010

1-orig
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Bland

September 11, 1958

1-Mr. Donahoe
1-Liaison Section

CABLEGRAM

CODE

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OK to hold for based
line 9-12-58
Mr. Tamm

TO LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO CITY
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO; [REDACTED]

REURCABS SEPTEMBER EIGHT AND TEN CAPTIONED "MEXICAN POLITICAL
ACTIVITY" AND URCAB SEPTEMBER NINE RE [REDACTED]

PROGRAM FOR DEPORTATION OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS FROM MEXICO
BEING TAKEN UP WITH STATE AND [REDACTED] HEADQUARTERS LEVEL TO
ASCERTAIN WHETHER THOSE AGENCIES HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH
PROGRAM AND WHAT COMMUNISTS ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEPORTATION IN
VIEW OF BUREAU'S OBVIOUS INTEREST IN THOSE SUBJECTS IF THEY
SHOULD RETURN TO U.S. [REDACTED]

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)
NLF:awj (14)

100-393288

100-414745

100-416491

100-395934

100-373605

61 SEP 18 1958

Teletype Unit

(Memo Rough to Belmont re "AMERICAN
COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO" NLF:awj
9/11/58)

ENC. 2345 232 BY

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APPROVED BY

TYPED BY

FILED BY

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Sent This Cable 9-12-58 at 6:30 AM per ELR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9-12-58

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Ferris
1 -
1 - Mr. Preusse

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 9-11-58 wherein it was stated that on 3-24-58 Mexican Government announced a drive on illegal immigrants and Mexican immigration authorities warned they would deport foreigners in Mexico on tourist visas who have remained there illegally. On 9-6-58 there was demonstration in Mexico City of primary schoolteachers which resulted in clash between demonstrators and police. No information American communists in Mexico involved in this. However, Mexican press publicized intention of Mexican Government to arrest and deport up to 40 or 50 American communists based on proof they inspired and participated in recent Mexico City disturbances. My memorandum revealed names of five individuals arrested in Mexico charged with inciting riot and who were either deported to United States or scheduled for deportation. Appropriate offices covering destinations of these individuals requested to be alert for their arrival and to initiate appropriate investigation.

"Washington Post" 9-12-58 set out additional names of Americans deported to United States and who were flown either to San Antonio, Texas, or Los Angeles, California, date not indicated. These persons are listed below with identifications if known.

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 - 101-4782

 on Security Index (SI). She has been associated with American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM) as recent as this year. Although formerly active with Mexican Communist Party (CP), she has not been in past year. However, is preparing to write book regarding administrative weaknesses of CP, USA.

 not on SI. He has been living with in common-law relationship. Prior to departure for Mexico in 1950 was reported in contact with group of individuals who were attempting to organize to commit sabotage against United States during war with Russia.

100-422116

REC-83

100-422116-50
12 SEP 17 1958WNP:aim
(7)776
60 SEP 19 1958

5MP

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

[redacted]
[redacted] not on SI. In 1957 was reported as paramour of Martha Dodd Stern, American communist and espionage subject now residing behind Iron Curtain. He has been attempting to obtain Mexican citizenship. He has been in [redacted] contact with ACGM and Mexican communist artists and revolutionary artistic groups since his arrival in Mexico 1951.

Max Shlafrock - 100-20715

Shlafrock on SI. He was deported from Mexico last year but returned after winning a court injunction at the border. He was reported to have departed Mexico 4-1-58 and not expected to return. As of 8-21-58 he was reported to be residing in New York City. He was a member CP, USA, and after moving to Mexico 1955 associated with ACGM.

[redacted]
Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning [redacted]

[redacted]
Bufiles contain no record of [redacted]

Offices covering destinations of these subjects have been requested to be alert for their arrival and to initiate appropriate investigation. Legal Attache, Mexico City, has been requested to further identify [redacted]

All offices have been requested to interview those subjects arriving from Mexico who have been previously investigated and have a communist background in accordance with current Bureau instructions relating to interviews of security subjects unless they have information in their possession showing why subject should not be interviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

MP
HBT

John Q.

V

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 12, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

For record purposes, with reference to the attached United Press International story dated 9-11-58 at Mexico City which appeared in the "Washington News" that date. I received a call from [redacted] of Scripps-Howard Newspapers. [redacted] referred to the deportations of communists from Mexico. He stated he understood that [redacted] might be involved and that perhaps some of those being deported from Mexico are fugitives sought by the FBI in Smith Act cases.

ACTION TAKEN:

I had Wick tell [redacted] that there is nothing with which we could help him. It was suggested, however, that he might wish to check with the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the State Department. Steele said he had done so. Wick told him that we have no current investigation under way looking for the location of communist fugitives, that all have been apprehended for whom there were outstanding warrants.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

REG-83

ENCLOSURE

60 SEP 19 1958

REG-83

2 SEP 17 1958

CRIME REC.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABM 9-16-58*

DATE: 9/11/58

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland *JFB*SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CEXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1c)
DATE 01-09-2013

Tolson	✓
Boardman	
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Nease	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Purpose:

To summarize current unrest in Mexico and identify Americans who have been apprehended in Mexico for deportation to U. S.

Background:

On 3-24-58 Mexican Government announced a drive on illegal immigrants and Mexican immigration authorities warned they would deport foreigners in Mexico on tourist visas who have remained there illegally. American communists in Mexico showed apprehension after this announcement; however, recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions that Secretary of State has no authority to deny passports on basis of past subversive affiliations have given the group new hope and they felt their passport problems were over.

On 9-6-58 there was a demonstration in Mexico City of primary schoolteachers which resulted in a clash between demonstrators and police. It was claimed 200 were arrested and 30 were hospitalized as a result. The issues involved in the Mexican agitation and unrest are purely domestic and there has been no information from informants or otherwise that American communists have been active behind the scenes or otherwise in this unrest; however, Mexican press publicized intention of Mexican Government to arrest and deport up to 40 or 50 American communists based on proof they inspired and participated in recent Mexico City disturbances. This could be Mexican maneuver to build

100-422116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Preusse
- 1 - Mr. Ferris

REC-16

100-422116-52

SEP 19 1958

JHG/WNP/baw
(6)

Enclosure

~~SECRET~~b6
b7C

EX-108

1 - Mexico

9-16-58

WAA:imc

5-wp

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

anticommunist record without attacking Mexican communist activities.

According to Legat, Mexico airgram #12 dated 9-9-58 captioned "[redacted] Administrative," five Americans have been arrested in Mexico charged with inciting to riot. These persons are listed below with identifications from Bufiles.

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] is not on Security Index. He was reportedly sent to Mexico in 1950 by brother-in-law to set up businesses and residences for American communists who desired to leave U.S. and permanently reside in Mexico. He associated regularly with American communists in Mexico from 1950 until 7-55 but completely inactive with this group since then. No other evidence of subversive activities re him. [redacted] deported from Mexico on direct flight to San Antonio, Texas, 9-9-58.

*Letter to
Legat
9/11/58
Re: [redacted]
9/13/58*

b6

b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] on Security Index. He was known as Communist Party (CP) leader in California to at least 1938. He arrived in Mexico 1951 and had associated with American communists in Mexico until at least 1957. In 7-53 he reportedly received letter from CP, USA, to "take over" the security work, collection of funds and Marxist instruction as regards the American communists in Mexico. [redacted] deported from Mexico on direct flight to San Antonio, Texas, 9-9-58.

b3

b6

b7C

b7E

[redacted]
[redacted] on Security Index. She went to Mexico 1946 "as a Party organizer" and was important member of CP, USA, before that. She has associated with various American Communists in Mexico since at least 1953. She collected funds for Mexican CP 1955 and 1957.

b6

b7C

1

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

[redacted]
[redacted] on Security Index. He was CP member 1935 to early 1940's. He entered Mexico 1950 and has associated with American Communists in Mexico from 1952 to present. In 1953 he reportedly came to realization that U.S. was completely fascist country which must be decisively defeated in its efforts to dominate the world. He is chronic alcoholic and no longer trusted completely by American Communists in Mexico. [redacted] was scheduled for deportation morning 9-10-58 on direct flight to San Antonio, Texas.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] not on Security Index and subject of Internal Security - R case. He has had travel business in Mexico for many years and has been in contact with numerous communist individuals since 1940's.

b6
b7C

Offices covering destinations these subjects have been requested to be alert for arrival of these individuals and to initiate appropriate investigation.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

gag

gan

*Consider placing
all on Security
Index.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 12, 1958

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

103,581
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/82 BY SP-5 BJA/pt

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
W. C. Sullivan _____

Mr. Walt Yeagley, Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Department, called at approximately 4:00 p.m. today (9/12/58) and advised that he had received a call from one of the officials in Customs. Yeagley said that this man had been contacted by William Heimlich, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), who was soliciting the assistance of Customs to "pick up" the American communists who were being expelled from Mexico. Heimlich is supposed to have said that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was assisting the Committee in apprehending these communists and that if INS or Customs had any trouble with any of them, Dick Arens would arrange to have the FBI pick them up.

Yeagley was calling to inquire if we had any knowledge of any program to apprehend these communists returning from Mexico, as this was the first he had heard of any such thing.

I told Yeagley that we had no knowledge of such a program and that, quite obviously, we would not become involved in any program to apprehend communists, without knowledge of the Department.

This is undoubtedly a garble of some kind of the current efforts of the HCUA to serve subpoenas on the communists returning to this country. A separate memorandum indicates that Arens contemplates bringing as many as possible of these communists before the Committee and that INS has agreed to assist in providing the Committee with their addresses in this country.

We have alerted offices covering the areas to which these people are destined to their return to this country. We have instructed that their investigations be reopened and brought up to date and that, unless there is substantial reason for not doing so, the offices are to conduct interviews with them.

JAS:LL

(3)

1--Mr. Belmont

1--Mr. Bland

EX-102
REC-65100-422116-54
20 SEP 18 1958

67 SEP 23 1958

RECORDED COPY FILED
61-7572-1
5-WRP

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(2)

DATE 01-09-2012

DECODED COPY

~~SECRET~~

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓



Airgram

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE



Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 24 DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1958 AT
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT



b1
b3

62-80750-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

~~SECRET~~

EX-102

REC-65

100-422116-53

20 SEP 18 1958

67 SEP 23 1958

100-422116-
9-18-58

cc: Mr. Belmont
cc: Mr. Harris
cc: Mr. [unclear]

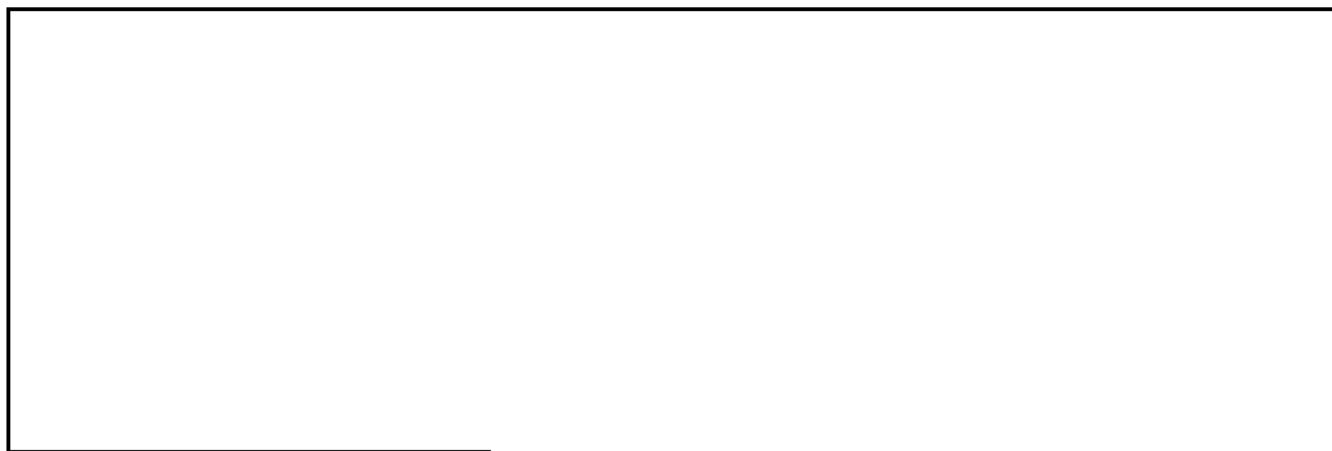
If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NUMBER 24



b1
b3

I CONTACTED POLITICAL SECTION OF EMBASSY
ALONG SAME LINES AND RECEIVED THEIR ASSURANCES OF CONTINUING
COOPERATION. EARLIER THIS WEEK I SUGGESTED TO OUR LIAISON
AGENTS THAT THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES AT MEXICAN MINISTRY OF
GOVERNACION ONLY IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE
POSSIBILITY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS WOULD SEE THEM AND CONNECT
THEIR PRESENCE WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DEPORTATION PROGRAM.
THIS POSSIBLY HINDERS OUR RECEIPT OF INFORMATION BUT I BELIEVE
IT WISE TO REDUCE POSSIBILITY OF OUR BEING EMBARRASSED BY
CONNECTION WITH THIS PROGRAM. WILL ENDEAVOR TO PROVIDE BUREAU
WITH DESIRED INFORMATION AS OBTAINED THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED:

9-12-58

3:33 PM

JW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 17, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memoranda dated September 11 and 12, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. The Mexican authorities have been arresting American communists in Mexico and deporting them. Liaison was requested to take this matter up with State to find out if State is back of the present deportation program and to obtain information concerning the deportations so that the Bureau can be aware of the return to the United States of these persons.

[redacted] of the Liaison Section discussed instant matter on September 12 and 15, 1958, with [redacted] Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, State. [redacted] advised Liaison on September 15 that he conferred telephonically with [redacted] the U. S. Embassy in Mexico City.

According to [redacted] advised that he knew very little about the subject matter but that he would see to it that all available information was immediately sent to Washington.

[redacted] stated that he advised [redacted] that it was important to know the schedule of these deportations so that the interested Government agencies in the States were notified prior to the deportations.

[redacted] furnished [redacted] the list of 29 persons that he had obtained from Congressman Walters' office and that he understands Congressman Walters' committee plans to issue subpoenas to any American communists as soon as they arrive back in the United States. [redacted] stated that this list of 29 persons allegedly contains the names of individuals who have been deported by the Mexican Government; persons now being detained by the Mexicans and persons who have been ordered arrested by the Mexicans.

Mr. Richard Arens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has advised that this list is not reliable and is made up of a composite of names from the Immigration and

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Brannigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Ferris
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC-83 100-422116-57

5 SEP 19 1958

EX-136

OHB:bit/SEP 24 1958
(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Naturalization Service, the United States Marshal in San Antonio, Texas, newspaper sources, etc. He did state that the United States Marshal in San Antonio and HCUA representative Wheeler in California have blank subpoenas to be filled in with names of any American communists that actually are deported from Mexico.

Nine of these 29 names have come to the attention of the Bureau previously as being involved in some connection with contemplated deportation action of American communists by the Mexican Government. The files are being reviewed on the remaining 20 names and a memorandum will be submitted concerning their communist activities and background.

ACTION:

Liaison will continue to be alert for any developments of interest to the Bureau.

gfs
gfs
gfs
✓

Information as of September 12, 1958

THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN DEPORTED BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. Max SCHLAWROCK (~~SE-H-A-E-DEK~~)
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED]
10. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN PICKED UP AND DETAINED BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. Frederick Vanderbilt FIELD
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. Sam NOVICK
7. [REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
- * 9. [REDACTED]
- * 10. [REDACTED]
- * 11. [REDACTED]
- * 12. [REDACTED]
- * 13. [REDACTED]
- * 14. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[Numbers 9 through 14, marked with asterisk (*) described as "picked up by Mexican authorities"; unknown whether these persons are presently being detained.]

THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN ORDERED PICKED UP IN MEXICO:

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. Maurice HALPERIN
5. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-432016-57

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 11, 1958

FROM : R. R. Roach

CLASSIFIED BY 4036 J/SK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
314141

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
andy

By cablegrams 9/4, 8 and 10/58, captioned "Mexican Political Activity" and cablegram dated 9/9/58 captioned [redacted] Administrative," the Legal Attache in Mexico has called attention to the disturbed political situation in Mexico and the demonstrations and unrest. The earlier issues were clearly domestic, but the Legal Attache on September 7 and 8, 1958, pointed out that information had been received that Gobernacion authorities planned on picking up certain American communists, although the motivation for this was not known. On 9/9/58 the Legal Attache advised that Gobernacion inspectors arrested [redacted]

[redacted] all well-known American communists in Mexico, on 9/7/58, charging them with inciting to riot. No information was received by the Legal Attache that any of these individuals, on whom we have had extensive investigations, or any other of the American communist group in Mexico have actually been involved in the civil disturbances in Mexico. [redacted] were deported by airplane from Mexico City to San Antonio early morning 9/9/58 and [redacted] was scheduled for deportation morning of 9/10 by the same means. In order to protect [redacted] our two American communist informants who constitute the key-stone of our coverage in Mexico and who have been associated with the above individuals listed as having been arrested, the Legal Attache's office instructed those informants to go to Cuernavaca in order to get out of Mexico City. Shortly thereafter Mexican immigration officials called at the informants' residence with the obvious intention of arresting them, and made a similar attempt on the night of 9/8/58. The Legal Attache advised that the informants will endeavor to remain out of Mexico City until the present situation calms down.

Mexico City newspapers 9/10/58 reported intentions of Mexican Government to arrest and deport up to 40 or 50 American

Enclosure
NRP:awj (13)

EX-128

REC-83 100-422116-58

~~SECRET~~

19 1958

- 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - 100-395934
- 1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - 100-373605
- 1 - Mr. Bland 1 - Liaison Sec.
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe 1 - Mr. Ferris
- 1 - 100-393288
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-393288
- 1 - 100-416491

* of American communists
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Memo Roach to Belmont
9-16-58 OLB/ljt

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

communists based on proof they participated in recent Mexico City disturbances. The Legal Attache pointed out that most American communists in Mexico, however, are far too smart to become involved in local political matters, realizing that it would risk their continued residence in Mexico. The Legal Attache also mentioned that some years ago the President of Mexico made a confidential offer to former American Ambassador Francis White to expel all American communists, which the Legal Attache regarded and still regards as a Mexican maneuver to build an anticommunist record without having to attack the problem of Mexican communist activities in Mexico. He further stated it appears the Mexican President in ordering the arrests and deportations of American communists at this time is trying to repeat this maneuver. From isolated facts from informants and liaison, the Legal Attache has received the impression that [] is actually behind the program of deporting American communists to a greater or lesser degree. He points out that former American Ambassador William O'Dwyer has received local publicity as lawyer for the American communists.

Last December the issue of deportation of American communists from Mexico came up in connection with the abortive efforts of the Mexican Government to deport Max Shlafrock and Samuel J. Novick. [] admitted at the time that the efforts to deport those individuals were probably the results of their efforts to make the Mexican Government anticommunist, although they denied any specific knowledge that Shlafrock and Novick were to be deported. When the Bureau first learned that Shlafrock and Novick were to be deported, we wrote a letter to State and [] inquiring whether they had any knowledge of the program to deport American communists or were responsible for or participated in such a program. It was pointed out that we are interested in the objectives of the program and the times when the individuals are to be deported, inasmuch as when they return to the United States the Bureau has a definite responsibility in the internal security field. (U)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the necessity to take adequate steps to protect our own informant coverage in Mexico and in order to enable the Bureau to discharge its internal security obligations relative to security subjects being returned to the United States, it is recommended that:

(1) We take this matter up immediately through liaison channels with the State Department and [] to find out whether either

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

~~SECRET~~
of those agencies is in back of the present deportation program and whether a list of American communists to be deported was given to the Mexicans, and to find out any information those agencies may have about scheduled deportations to the United States in view of the Bureau's obvious interest in the subjects involved if they return to this country.

SEE MEMO ROACH-BELMONT
9/12/58 attains forth
info from [redacted]
DB
9/12/58

b3
b7E

sent 9/11

(U) (2) That the attached cablegram be sent to the Legal Attache in Mexico, instructing him immediately to take this matter up with [redacted] locally to find out what information the [redacted] Office has concerning this program and the identity of the individuals yet to be deported, as well as the anticipated deportation dates. (U)

(3) That this matter be followed closely in order that specific instructions may be issued to offices covering areas to which these persons go in the United States.

Handwritten initials and marks: "J", "Q", "V", "OK", and a checkmark.

~~SECRET~~

SEPTEMBER 17, 1958

CODE

CABLEGRAM - LEASED WIRE

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

① AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO, IS DASH C

LIST OF TWENTY NINE PERSONS COMPILED BY HCUA FURNISHED BUREAU.

LIST ALLEGEDLY CONTAINS NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN

DEPORTED, NOW BEING DETAINED, OR WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED ARRESTED

BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT. HCUA PLANS TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS AS

SOON AS INDIVIDUALS ARRIVE BACK IN U. S. ARENS HCUA ADVISED

LIST NOT RELIABLE AS NAMES OBTAINED FROM INS, U. S. MARSHAL,

SAN ANTONIO, AND NEWSPAPER SOURCES. BUREAU UNABLE TO IDENTIFY

NINE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

YOU ARE

REQUESTED TO PROMPTLY FURTHER IDENTIFY THESE INDIVIDUALS AND

FURNISH BUREAU WITH ALL AVAILABLE DATA. YOU ARE ALSO REQUESTED

TO KEEP BUREAU CURRENTLY ADVISED OF ALL INDIVIDUALS DEPORTED, BEING

DETAINED AND ORDERED ARRESTED BY MEXICAN GOVERNMENT. ADDITIONAL

DETAILS BEING FORWARDED SEPARATELY.

WNP:fbm

(4)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

No identifiable information in Bureau files re above individuals.

Code

ROOM

Sent via Cable 9-18-58 2 15 Jhm

b6
b7C

REC-83 100-422116-59

SEP 19 1958

SEP 24 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 13, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach *RR*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On September 12, 1958, [redacted]
 Immigration and Naturalization Service, furnished
 the following information to the Liaison Agent
 concerning American citizens who have been deported
 to the United States by Mexican authorities.

Bland

191X
728

[redacted]

b6
b7CACTION:

The above information is being directed to
 the attention of the Subversive Control Section and
 the Internal Security Section.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Ferris
- 1 - Mr. Papich

W
REC-19*100-422116-60*

11 SEP 23 1958

SP:bam
(8)

EX-108

*5 Sub [unclear]*57 SEP 26 1958 *40*

Legal Attache, Mexico City

September 19, 1958

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBucab 9-17-58.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a list of 29 persons compiled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) which list allegedly contains names of those individuals who have either been deported by the Mexican Government; are being detained by the Mexicans or have been ordered arrested by the Mexicans. This list of names was obtained from Congressman Walter's office by Elmer Hipsley, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, and he understands that the HCUA plans to issue subpoenas to any American communists as soon as they arrive back in the U. S.

Richard Arens of the HCUA has advised that this list is unreliable and is made up of a composite of names received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U. S. Marshal in San Antonio, Texas, and newspaper sources.

It is noted that the return to the U. S. of [redacted] and [redacted] has been confirmed. However, there has been no other information received regarding the other individuals reported to have been deported from Mexico.

The Bureau is unable on basis of information furnished to identify the following names on the list and you are requested to promptly further identify them and furnish the Bureau with all available data: [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

You are also requested to keep the Bureau currently advised of all individuals that have been deported, are being detained or ordered arrested by the Mexican Government.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW: Mexican Government reportedly deporting American communists in Mexico for alleged activity in recent civil disturbances there. No evidence communists involved. We have alerted field regarding those individuals reported to have been deported and they have been instructed that investigation regarding those individuals be reopened, brought up to

MAIL ROOM [redacted] WNP:blm (5) Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

25 SEP 20
COMM-FBI
LEGAT

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b6
b7C

Letter to Legal Attache, Mexico City
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

DATES

date and unless there is substantial reason for not doing so, the offices are to conduct interviews with them. This is follow up letter to cablegram to Legal Attache 9-17-58.

A. H. Belmont

September 17, 1958

~~SECRET~~

R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LEGAL ATTACHE'S OFFICE MEXICO CITY
RELATIONS WITH EMBASSY [REDACTED] (S)

b1
b3

Reference is made to cablegram from the Legal
Attache, Mexico, 9-13-58 captioned "American Communists in Mexico,"
relative to the press conference held by Ambassador Hill denying
Embassy participation in the current Mexican program to deport
American communists. That cablegram covered the Ambassador's
conference with Legal Attache, Speakes, [REDACTED]

b1
b3

[REDACTED] at which time both Speakes [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had not been connected in any way with the program.
The Director noted on that cable: "What kind of game is the
Ambassador [REDACTED] playing with us in Mexico! H."

b1
b3

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NLF:SP:sal:mld (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Yellow
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Ferris

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 CLK/H/42416-1

C.A. # 88-1826

ALL CLASSIFIED INFO IS

NOT RECORDED

170 SEP 25 1958

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
Re: LEGAL ATTACHE'S OFFICE MEXICO CITY
RELATIONS WITH ENRASSY [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

Through Liaison with the State Department we have received a copy of the list allegedly in the possession of Congressman Walters who, according to newspaper accounts, is interested in having the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interview the deportees from Mexico. The origin of that list is not known nor is the accuracy of it. That matter is being handled by separate memorandum but it is noted that the list does not contain the names of any of our informants in Mexico and that the list mentioned ten people who are alleged to have been deported from Mexico, although we know of only three persons who actually have been deported.

The entire situation is extremely delicate because it is imperative that no publicity be given to any possible involvement of the American Embassy in the Mexican deportation operation, since such publicity could upset American-Mexican relations. It is obvious, therefore, that the Ambassador is going to be most careful to avoid that information's leaking out. It appears, however, that he has gone to quite an extreme in concealing that fact from Legal Attache Speakes, as well as from other outside agencies or individuals. This was evidenced by his holding a conference with [REDACTED] Speakes prior to his press conference. (S)

It is noted that the Mexican deportation program has not vitally affected our work in the domestic field since it will merely mean that we will have to cover the activities of a few more prominent communists once they return to this country, but the program

~~SECRET~~

b1
b3

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Reach to Belmont
Re: LEGAL ATTACHE'S OFFICE MEXICO CITY
RELATIONS WITH EMBASSY [REDACTED] (S)

b1
b3

could affect our informant coverage and the repercussions in Mexico could adversely affect our operations as shown in the recent newspaper publicity in Vicente Lombardo Toledano's newspaper "El Popular" attacking alleged FBI operations in Mexico.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information. Speakes has been advised by cablegram in his own personal code of the information [REDACTED] for his (S) guidance and information with no further dissemination to be made in or out of the Mexico City office.

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 12, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

Reference is made to my memorandum dated September 11, 1958, setting forth information concerning action being taken by the Mexican Government against American communists residing in Mexico.

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

SJP:bjt (9)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Ferris
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-14

100-42216-6

SEP 25 1958

SECRET

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont

RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

~~SECRET~~



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ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will continue to be on the alert for any developments of interest to us.

MR

Q

✓

(u) [redacted] as it



*the Ambassador
have not been
entirely frank
with [redacted]*

Q

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

4-3 (Rev. 7-25-57)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)

DATE 01-09-2012

~~SECRET~~

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Holloman
Gandy

W. G. Sullivan

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 27 DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1958 AT
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO. REMYCAB SEPTEMBER 12 LAST.
AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES HERE MET WITH AMBASSADOR HILL
NIGHT SEPTEMBER 12 TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING MEXICAN
GOVERNMENT ARREST AND DEPORTATION PROGRAM. AMBASSADOR SPOKE
WITH ME [REDACTED] LATE AFTERNOON
SEPTEMBER 12 PRIMARILY TO CONFIRM [REDACTED] THAT WE HAVE
HAD ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO DO WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
BY WAY OF ASSISTING PROGRAM THROUGH PROVIDING NAMES OF AMERICAN
COMMUNISTS OR IN ANY OTHER WAY. I REAFFIRMED TO AMBASSADOR THAT
THIS OFFICE HAS HAD ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO DO WITH ARREST AND
DEPORTATION PROGRAM NOW GOING ON. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AMBASSADOR THEN STATED HE WOULD ADVISE PRESS THAT
AMERICAN EMBASSY HAS NOT ASSISTED PROGRAM IN ANY WAY OR BEEN PARTY
TO IT. SEPTEMBER 12 EDITION OF QUOTE "EL POPULAR" UNQUOTE MEXICO
CITY DAILY NEWSPAPER OF POPULAR PARTY CARRIED ITEM QUOTING WELL
KNOWN MEXICAN COMMUNIST ARTIST DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS TO EFFECT
GOVERNMENT VIOLATES CONSTITUTION BY PERMITTING FBI PERSONNEL TO
OPERATE IN MEXICO AS REVEALED BY ARTICLE IN NEWSPAPER QUOTE
EXCELSIOR UNQUOTE FOR SEPTEMBER 8 LAST. THIS IS SAME ARTICLE
MENTIONED MY CAB SEPTEMBER 8 LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE "MEXICAN POLITICAL
ACTIVITY" UNQUOTE. FOR THIS REASON AMBASSADOR WAS ANTICIPATING

COPIES DESTROYED

782 OCT 22 1963

50 SEP 26 1958

REC-66

100-422116-63

EX-132

SEP 25 1958

2 auto copies
9-25-58

~~SECRET~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~SECRET~~

4-3 (Rev. 7-31-58)

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NUMBER 27

QUESTIONS FROM PRESS REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESPECT TO EXTENT IF ANY OF EMBASSY PARTICIPATION IN MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM AGAINST AMERICAN COMMUNISTS AND ALSO PRESENCE LARGE NUMBER FBI AGENTS IN MEXICO BECAUSE OF RECENT CIVIL DISORDER. AMBASSADOR BEFORE GOING INTO MEETING WITH PRESS DESIRED ORIENTATION IN ORDER TO DIPLOMATICALLY HANDLE PRESS QUESTIONS WITHOUT MAKING UNDESIRABLE DECLARATIONS. IMMEDIATELY AFTER MEETING AMBASSADOR TOLD ME HE FELT SESSION HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN HANDLING PRESS INQUIRIES DIPLOMATICALLY AND CLARIFYING MISCONCEPTIONS.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 9-13-58 4:00 PM CTF

*What kind of
a game is the
Ambassador
playing with us in
Mexico!*

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—FREE

"PERSONAL" AND "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~"

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach,
Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Room 5636, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.



REC. 5

21 SEP 25 1958

REC-5

ENCLOSURE

59 OCT 1 1958

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
100-400000-164
EX-100
M.G.
5-20

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

September 17, 1958

Individuals allegedly deported from Mexico to the United States:

NR--indicates No Record in HUAC files

NAME

POSSIBLE DESTINATION

INFORMATION

Max Schlafrock

Miami, Florida

believed held by Mexican authorities at this time--turned over to U.S. officials but turned back to Mexico as U.S. officials (INS) claimed unable to fulfill citizenship requirements; nothing discovered.

SAM NOVICK

Chicago--New York

believed held by Mexican authorities at this time--turned over to U.S. officials but turned back to Mexico as U.S. officials (INS) claimed unable to fulfill citizenship requirements; it has been determined that NOVICK is naturalized American, however he remained outside continental limits of U.S. for over 5 yrs. and lost his citizenship. It is alleged he was engaged in espionage activities for Soviet Union.

On September 9, 1958, [redacted] gave this address to border officials at San Antonio, Texas.

accompanied Allan Lewis and gave this address to border officials at San Antonio, Texas on same date (September 9, 1958)

ENCLOSURE 100-422115-61

b6
b7C

Individuals allegedly deported from Mexico to the United States:

NR--indicates no record in HUAC files

Page 2

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSSIBLE DESTINATION</u>
NR [redacted]	
NR [redacted]	
[redacted]	
NR [redacted]	
[redacted]	

INFORMATION

allied to be commonlaw wife of [redacted]

b6
b7C

allied to be commonlaw husband of [redacted]

alleged to be paramour of
Martha Dodd Stern

b6
b7C

identified in 1934 before HUAC--but
said to be no longer in the Communist
Party; occupation: Composer

Individuals picked up and detained by Mexican authorities and
allegedly to be deported to the United States:

NR [redacted]
NR [redacted]

Frederick Vanderbilt Field New York, N. Y.
(U.S. Marshal, San Antonio has info. indicating Field may go
to South America)

Senate Witness twice; occupation, Far East
Import business; Editor, New Masses in L.P.R.

b6
b7C

no indication of occupation

Individuals picked up and detained by Mexican authorities and allegedly to be deported to the United States:

NR--indicated No Record in HUAC files

Page 3

NAME

POSSIBLE DESTINATION

INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

New York, N. Y.

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

West Coast
Los Angeles
Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] has file; in labor movement
and in labor agencies of Government;
No Record on [REDACTED] the
[REDACTED] reported as a Government
witness [REDACTED] case, Feb. 1956)

b6
b7C

NR

[REDACTED]

NR

NR

NR

NR

In Laredo in Webb County Jail

this is correct name, not [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The following have been ordered to be picked up by Mexican authorities, ostensibly to be deported to the United States:

Gray Dayton Benia

San Diego-Los Angeles

Albert Maltz

New York-Hollywood-Mexico

[REDACTED]

has not been in Mexico recently and
currently in New York City; he was in
Los Angeles several weeks ago;
(Witness in 1947)

b6
b7C

The following have been ordered to be picked up by
Mexican authorities, ostensibly to be deported to
the United States:

Page 4

NAME

Maurice Halperin
(Senate Witness)

POSSIBLE DESTINATION

Boston, formerly
Washington, D. C.

New York, N. Y.

INFORMATION

Boston University Professor--Latin
American Studies

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 17, 1958

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. Ferris
 1 - Mr. Preusse

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to memorandum Roach to Belmont dated 9-17-58 advising that Elmer Hipsley, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, furnished Liaison list of 29 persons which list allegedly contains names of individuals who have been or may be deported by Mexican Government.

Nine of these 29 persons have been brought to your attention previously. The other 20 persons contained on the list furnished by Hipsley are as follows:

Subject's Security Index (SI) card canceled 10-55. He became Mexican citizen 7-58. He reportedly does not associate with American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM). He was Communist Party (CP) member; however, disavowed communism sometime in 1940's after 25 years of being a communist.

There is no record of this person in Bufiles.

Gray Dayton Bemis - 100-147607

Bemis not on SI. He is known to have associated with Guatemalan communist refugees in Mexico and ACGM prior to heart attack in 1955. He has communist background.

There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding

There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding

100-422116

WNP:aim

REC-67

20 SEP 25 1958

b6
b7C

793

5-UP

CL-55

Sec 100 - 422116 - 64

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

[redacted]
There is no identifiable information in Bufiles
regarding [redacted]

b6
b7C

Frederick Vanderbilt Field - 100-2278

gm c Field on SI. He is associated with ACGM. For years he has been active in communist affairs, reputedly as Latin-American and Far Eastern expert of the CP, and has been financial "angel" of the CP and the moving force in a number of CP front organizations.

Maurice Halperin - [redacted]

b3
b7E

Halperin on SI. He has resided in Mexico for some time and has been in contact with members of the ACGM. He has been subject of extensive investigation based on allegations of Elizabeth Bentley and is known to have associated with Alfred K. Stern, espionage subject now residing behind the Iron Curtain.

[redacted]
There is no identifiable information in Bufiles
regarding [redacted]

b6
b7C

Albert Maltz - 100-7646

gm c Maltz on SI. Now reportedly visiting in Los Angeles intending to also visit New York City. He is a writer, one of Hollywood Ten, and one of leaders ACGM.

Sam Novick - 100-338889

15-R Novick on SI. He resided in New York City prior to 1952 when he moved to Mexico. While in New York City he was in contact with known and suspected Soviet agents. While residing in Mexico he has been closely associated with ACGM. He was deported from Mexico last year but returned after winning a court injunction at the border. 218

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

[redacted]

IS-Denmark → There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding [redacted]; however, we have an Internal Security - Denmark case regarding [redacted] who has been visiting in Mexico since early 1958. He has been in close contact with ACGM while there. He is [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted]

IS-78 → There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding [redacted] Bufile [redacted] regarding [redacted] reflects this

b6
b7C

78 → [redacted] Last reported to be in Mexico in 1939 and continued efforts are being made to locate him. *The United State Political Directorate of Russia

[redacted]

There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding [redacted]

b3
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b7C
b7E

[redacted]

[redacted] advised [redacted] not on SI. He has been in Mexico since 1953 and has had limited contact with ACGM. Informants advised 1954 [redacted] not popular and were gradually becoming isolated ACGM. [redacted] reportedly active in CP New York City 1948 and in 1953 while in Mexico reportedly stated he was a communist who formerly resided in New York.

Smc [redacted]

This individual has not been subject of Bureau investigation but his activity has been followed in conjunction with investigation of Alfred K. Stern as he was [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

people. He is presently residing Stern's residence Mexico. No evidence espionage activity regarding Scott. He was reported lover of Martha Dodd Stern, wife of Alfred Stern.

[redacted]
[redacted] not on SI. She has associated with and been in contact with numerous communist individuals since 1940's. Her [redacted] are suspected Soviet espionage agents.

Sm [redacted]
Asa Zatz, with aliases Asa Zatz Dolinsky, Dolinsky Zatz - [redacted]

Sm [redacted] Zatz on SI. He was instrumental in attempting to secure aid for Sam Novick and Max Shlafrock, associates ACGM who were ordered deported from Mexico 1957. Subject is close associate ACGM and in 1957 collected money for Mexican CP.

[redacted]
There is no identifiable information in Bufiles regarding [redacted]

Legal Attache, Mexico City, has been requested to further identify individuals we cannot identify on basis of information furnished.

Upon arrival of these individuals to this country appropriate offices will be alerted and advised to initiate investigation concerning them.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed closely.

MP [signature] [signature] [signature] [signature] [signature]
-4-

b3
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b7C
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9-19-58

CODE

URGENT

9
CABLEGRAM - LEASED WIRE

EX-102

REC-6 100-422116-66

TO LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO CITY
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO, IS DASH C
IMMEDIATELY DISCONTINUE CONTACTS WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND
CEASE CABLE REGARDING INSTANT MATTER. AIRGRAM ANY INFORMATION
VOLUNTEERED OF INTEREST TO BUREAU.

HPH:AIM
(4)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for

NR. 967

ENC. 2235-2240 BY 46

2242-2246 BY 46

APPROVED BY [Signature]

TYPED BY [Signature]

FILED BY [Signature]

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

59 OCT 3 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

Sent Via Cable 9-19-58 6 53 P. We

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 32 DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1958 AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

Bureau Fugitive

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO, IS - C. REBUCAB SEPTEMBER 18 INSTANT. MEXICAN PROPENSITY FOR GARBLING NAMES MAKES NAME IDENTIFICATIONS DIFFICULT BUT FOLLOWING BELIEVED SUBSTANTIALLY ACCURATE: [REDACTED] IS ALIAS FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO WAS DEPORTED SEPTEMBER 13 LAST AND TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY AGENTS SAN ANTONIO OFFICE. SAMUEL BRUCK IS SAMUEL [REDACTED] BUFILE [REDACTED] WHO IS BELIEVED LIVING AWAY FROM [REDACTED] HOME TO AVOID POSSIBLE ARREST. [REDACTED]

PROBABLY IDENTICAL [REDACTED] BUFILE [REDACTED] WHO WAS ARRESTED BUT RELEASED DUE TO MARRIAGE TO MEXICAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PROBABLY [REDACTED] BUFILE [REDACTED] PRESENTLY BEING HELD FOR POSSIBLE DEPORTATION AS CRIMINAL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS SUBJECT OF BUFILE [REDACTED] HE WAS DEPORTED TO PERU SOME MONTHS AGO AND BELIEVED TO BE RESIDING THERE.

MARTIN OVERGAARD PROBABLY ANDERS OVERGAARD, BUFILE 100-30138. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH AMERICAN COUPLE KNOWN TO SA GEORGE F. MUNRO OF THIS OFFICE AND BELIEVED BY HIM TO BE STRONGLY ANTICOMMUNIST. DURING WORLD WAR TWO [REDACTED] WAS ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE IN LIMA, PERU AND IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BUSINESSES IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA AND MEXICO CITY. HE IS POSSIBLY CIA SOURCE OF INFORMATION HERE AND POSSIBLY HIS NAME BECAME INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER BY MISTAKE. [REDACTED] IDENTITY UNKNOWN TO US. THUS

b6
b7C

Cablegram to Legat Mexico

9/19/58

H.P.H./aim

REC-6

100-422

cc: Mr. Belmont

Mr. Nease

66

EX-102

OCT 1 1958

SEC: [REDACTED]

Sub. [REDACTED]

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM MEXICO CITY NUMBER 32

FAR ONLY THREE INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED MY CABLE SEPTEMBER 13
 LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE [REDACTED] SM-C, [REDACTED] SM-C,
 UNQUOTE HAVE BEEN DEPORTED UNDER MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
 DIRECTED AGAINST QUOTE FOREIGN AGITATORS UNQUOTE NAMELY

b6
 b7C

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] DUE
 TO EXTREME SECRECY THIS PROGRAM AND FACT THAT PRESENCE OUR
 LIAISON AGENTS AT MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES COULD EASILY
 EMBARRASS US WITH LOCAL PRESS WE HAVE GREATER THAN NORMAL
OBSTACLES IN OBTAINING INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS
BEING ARRESTED AND PERSONS BEING CONSIDERED FOR DEPORTATION.
DUE TO IRRESPONSIBLE LOCAL PRESS PUBLIC FEELS FBI PROBABLY
ACTIVE IN THIS MATTER COVERTLY. SUBJECT TO PRINCIPLES OF
DISCRETION WILL ENDEAVOR TO FOLLOW AND REPORT DEVELOPMENTS.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED:

9-19-58

1:11 PM

JW

*I would instruct
 Speakes to drop it
 entirely & stop writing
 up as it costs money &
 all we get is a
 reputation of how many
 mistakes we are making
 in one
 way.*

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

XX Airgram

REC-10

Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED MESSAGE NUMBER 977 DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1958 AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS GROUP IN MEXICO, IS-C. REMYCAB SEPTEMBER 18 LAST. UNDERSECRETARY OF INTERIOR [REDACTED] WHO WAS DIRECTING ARREST AND DEPORTATION PROGRAM OF QUOTE FOREIGN AGITATORS UNQUOTE, DEPARTED FROM MEXICO CITY SEPTEMBER 12 LAST AND DID NOT RETURN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 23. DURING HIS ABSENCE NO ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO PROGRAM AND NO INDICATION PROGRAM HAS BEEN RESUMED SINCE HIS RETURN. NO AMERICAN SECURITY SUBJECTS PRESENTLY IN CUSTODY. ANDERS OVERGAARD, DANISH NATIONAL (BUFILE 100-30138) AND CLARINA OVERGAARD (BUFILE 100-106468) WERE ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 8 IN CUERNAVACA, MORELOS. CLARINA OVERGAARD WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED. ANDERS OVERGAARD, ONLY BUREAU SUBJECT STILL IN CUSTODY IN CONNECTION THIS PROGRAM. MEXICAN IMMIGRATION PRESENTLY CONSIDERING HIS DEPORTATION TO DENMARK. PROMINENT AMERICAN SECURITY SUBJECTS ARE STILL RESIDING AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES IN MEXICO CITY UNTIL THEY ARE CERTAIN PROGRAM WILL NOT BE RESUMED. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS [REDACTED] HAVE SUCCESSFULLY AVOIDED ARREST THUS FAR AND ARE IN SOUTHERN PART OF STATE OF MORELOS WHERE THEY WILL REMAIN UNTIL IT APPEARS SAFE FOR RETURN MEXICO CITY. ONLY AMERICAN SUBJECTS ARRESTED AND DEPORTED UNDER THIS PROGRAM WERE [REDACTED]

ADVISED PRESS THAT MAX SHLAFROCK (BUFILE 100-20715) WAS ALSO DEPORTED AS PART OF PROGRAM. ACTUALLY SHLAFROCK DEPARTED MEXICO CITY VOLUNTARILY APRIL 1 LAST AND HAS BEEN RESIDING NEW YORK CITY.

OCT 3 1958

RECEIVED:

9-29-58

JOHN N. SPEAKES
11:44 AM

60 OCT 17 1958

DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

XX

Airgram

☐

Cablegram

REC-10

DECODE OF CODED MESSAGE NUMBER 984 DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1958 AT
 MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM

① AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS-C. REMYAIRGRAM
 SEPTEMBER 25 LAST. [REDACTED]

ADVISED SEPTEMBER 26 INSTANT THAT HE HAD JUST COME FROM
 INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WITH RESPECT TO GENERAL MATTER OF DEPORTATION OF
 AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. [REDACTED] STATED [REDACTED] SAID THAT UNTIL
 NOW THERE HAD BEEN NO DEPORTATIONS OTHER THAN OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HE SAID HOWEVER
 THAT SOME OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WERE REMAINING IN HIDING
 AND WERE STILL AWAY FROM THEIR RESIDENCES. HE EXPECTED THERE
 WOULD PROBABLY BE FURTHER ARRESTS WHEN SOME OF THESE PERSONS
 ARE LOCATED. HE ALSO INDICATED THAT IF EMBASSY CONSULAR
 OFFICIALS WOULD CARE TO SEE HIM ON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 30 HE
 MIGHT HAVE AVAILABLE LIST OF AMERICANS WHOSE FUTURE ARRESTS
 AND DEPORTATIONS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 9-29-58 11:44 AM

EX - 132

REC-10

66 OCT 13 1958

14 OCT 3 1958

b6
b7C

DECODED COPY

Tolson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Nease ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Trotter ✓
 W. A. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

☒ Airgram

☐ Cablegram

DECODE OF CODED MESSAGE NUMBER 987 DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1958, AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM.

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS-C. REMYAIRGRAM SEPTEMBER 29 INSTANT. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [] ADVISED SEPTEMBER 29 INSTANT THAT CONFIDENTIAL SQUAD IN MINISTRY OF GOBERNACION WAS BEING ALERTED FOR POSSIBLE ARRESTS OF FOREIGN SUBVERSIVES SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 1 AND 2 NEXT. NO CONFIRMATION OBTAINED YET FROM OTHER SOURCES NOR INFORMATION AS TO IDENTITIES OF PERSONS TO BE ARRESTED. WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 10-1-58 2:42 PM HJT

EX 105

REC-93

100-422116

13 OCT 7 1958

59 OCT 10 1958

cc: Mr. Belmont
 cc: Mr. Ferris

2.C.6

Date: October 2, 1958
To: Director, FBI (100-422116)
From: Legat, Mexico [redacted]

Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO

IS - C

Ona Dorothy Henrich

FIG 10 17, San Angel Inn, Mexico b3 b7E

Local newspapers of 9/28/58 and subsequent dates carried articles of a sensational type regarding the death of DOROTHY HENRÍQUEZ DE WILTSHIRE, described as a wealthy American woman and divorced wife of [redacted] an American who operates [redacted] at [redacted]

According to the newspaper articles, Mrs. WILTSHIRE's nude body was found on her bed by the maid on the morning of 9/27/58. Mrs. WILTSHIRE had not come to breakfast, and the maid, [redacted], had gone to investigate. b6 b7C

According to the newspaper articles, Mrs. WILTSHIRE had been having an affair for several months with a 19-year-old ex-law student by the name of [redacted] APPROX. [redacted] Mrs. WILTSHIRE, described as being forty years of age, allegedly told her maid on the morning of 9/24/58 that she wanted to break off relations with [redacted] and the latter's mother, [redacted]. Mrs. WILTSHIRE told the maid that she was going to spend a few days with her friend, [redacted] and instructed the maid that her whereabouts should not be revealed to anyone. She left her home, located at Fresno 17, San Angel Inn, on 9/24/58 and allegedly spent the nights of 9/24/58 and 9/25/58 at the home of [redacted]. She returned to her residence on the afternoon of 9/26/58. She complained that she was ill and told [redacted] who was temporarily residing at Mrs. WILTSHIRE's home, that she was going to bed. b6 b7C

According to the statement of [redacted] she heard Mrs. WILTSHIRE groaning during the night, and Mrs. WILTSHIRE allegedly complained of chest pains. A doctor allegedly checked on her that night and stated that she only needed rest and did not give her any medication. As stated above, Mrs. WILTSHIRE was found dead the following morning. b6 b7C

2 - Bureau
2 - Mexico City (1 [redacted])
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According to newspaper articles, a preliminary examination has established that Mrs. WILTSHIRE died from internal congestion, believed caused from poisoning. Toxological examinations have not yet been completed to determine the exact cause of death.

[redacted] in his statements, revealed that he and DOROTHY ENRIQUEZ were married in 1941, separated in 1956, and were divorced in 1957. He stated that [redacted] had inherited considerable money and identified her father as JORGE ENRIQUEZ, deceased. She allegedly inherited the money from her mother, HAZLE SCHAWARZ, who had married BRUNO SCHAWARZ. According to [redacted], both BRUNO and HAZLE SCHAWARZ are deceased.

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The above is set forth as background information in connection with newspaper articles which appeared in "Ultimas Noticias" issue of 9/30/58 and in the column of MANUEL BUENDIA, "Red Privada" (Private Network), of "La Prensa" issue of 9/30/58. These articles are translated as follows:

"RED PRIVADA"

"To some, this will probably appear to be a spy story; but we are sure that if 'Red Privada' could reveal its sources of information in this case those that would have a tendency to take this story lightly would change their opinion. In any case, we feel obligated to furnish our readers with a version that we have obtained, which might develop into one of the most sensational series of crimes perpetrated in Mexico by foreigners. Do you recall that approximately two months ago a tourist (female) died in Acapulco while swimming in front of the Caleta (Hotel Caleta)? It was said that she had been attacked by a ferocious shark. It was also said that she had been cut by a propeller of a motor launch. The truth was not completely established but SUZANNE DREYFUS, American citizen of French ancestry, is dead.

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"She was the owner of a small clothing store in Acapulco, which she operated under her own name: SUZANNE. Every afternoon, at about the same hour, she would take a swim in the ocean. She was a good swimmer. Prudent. But....one of those afternoons death lay in waiting and delivered the final blow. A shark? A launch? Who knows! Even the experts of the Bank of Mexico entered the investigation in an effort to ascertain whether the cut-up flesh may have had evidence of metal. But nothing, up to this time, could be clarified. Mrs. DREYFFUS had many friends in Acapulco, especially foreigners.

"And you surely are familiar with the name of DOROTHY ENRIQUEZ DE WILTSHIRE. Yes, she is an American who died from poisoning about four days ago in her residence at Fresno 17, San Angel. The police only have been able to establish that death was caused from poisoning; but this creates three unknowns: crime? suicide? accident? And, now, here is a sensational version regarding the death of both women.

"Certain investigators, whom we could place within a group of Mexican-American counterespionage agents, some weeks ago received this information: various Soviet agents that operate in Mexico were to be eliminated. A few days later, Mrs. DREYFFUS died and now Mrs. WILTSHIRE's body is a cold corpse. The counterespionage agents are beside themselves. They neither have concrete or definite proof that the deaths deal with crimes, and least of all that the supposed murders were related with the above information.

"They do not have tangible proof. Proof that could be used to convince a judge. But the presumptions are overwhelming. This column received information that both women were intimately tied in with a net of communist spies that operate out of the house located at Calle Simone Yarto 14 in San Angel Inn. In fact, this group is known by

MC [redacted]

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investigators by the address: 'Yarto 14' and the group contains such important figures as ALBERT MALTZ, MAURICE HALPERIN (HALPERIN), client of ex-

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"Preliminary investigations immediately brought to light an important fact: Mrs. WILTSHIRE took refuge for several days in the house of her intimate friend, [redacted] This name is very significant. [redacted] was expelled from Mexico approximately fifteen days ago, or during the recent roundup of foreign communists by the Secretary of Gobernacion (Ministry of Interior).

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"What happened within this group at 'Yarto 14'? Who are those who have been sentenced to death? When and how will the sentences be carried out? Are they murders ordered by the communist hierarchy in order to punish traitors or is the hand of another nation involved here? Does it really deal with those murders that were mentioned? Are they simply coincidences? These are some of the questions that the police of the various agencies are asking. It is difficult, very difficult, to arrive at the answers.... because, up to this time, it is not even known what actually happened to the tourist in Acapulco or how poison was administered to the beautiful DOROTHY.

"A story of spies? Take it in the light that you wish."

It is noted that the address of Calle Simone Yarto 14, San Angel Inn, is the address of ALBERT MALTZ, security index subject of the Los Angeles Office and a member of the "Hollywood Ten."

[redacted] and was recently deported by Mexican authorities.

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"Ultimas Noticias," 9/30/58

"MRS. HENRIQUEZ PROBABLE VICTIM OF A RED
'PURGE'

"DFS Ties Her Death In With Agitation of
Russian Spies

"The agents of the Direccion Federal de Seguridad (Federal Security Police) (DFS) tie in the death of millionairess DOROTHY HENRIQUEZ DE WILTSHIRE with a series of 'purges' among Soviet spies. It is based on the following:

"Some weeks ago information was received in the offices of DFS that various Soviet agents that operate in Mexico were to be 'purged.'

"Some days later Mrs. DREYFUS died in the Port of Acapulco in a strange manner.

"It was stated first that she had been killed by a launch and later that she had been attacked by a shark.

"According to the agents, the truth regarding her death is unknown.

"Now the death of Mrs. HENRIQUEZ, also in a strange manner. Both were friends and frequented a house located at Yarto 14, where various Soviet agents meet. This house is known in police circles as 'Yarto address.'

"Important men meet at this house, including Russian agitators such as ALBERT MALTZ, MAURICE HALPERING, client of [REDACTED] FREDERICK VANDERBILT, [REDACTED] intimate friend of Mrs. DOROTHY [REDACTED]

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HENRIQUEZ and wife of [REDACTED] who was expelled from Mexico approximately fifteen days ago, and other agitators whose surnames are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

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"The agents are asking whether these two deaths are part of the 'purges' or only a coincidence."

Background information was furnished the Bureau on MANUEL BUENDIA, author of "Red Privada," under date of 9/23/58 in a letter captioned [REDACTED]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont

DATE: 10/1/58

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan

1 - Wallace

1 - Nease

1 - [redacted]

1 - Aull

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS
IN MEXICO
IS - C

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
J. P. Sullivan _____

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By memorandum dated 9/11/58 from Mr. Bland, a summary was furnished concerning a number of Americans arrested in Mexico and identified as American Communists who were apprehended for deportation to the U.S. Among this group were [redacted] and [redacted]. The Director commented in connection with this memorandum "Consider placing all on Security Index."

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Of the 5 Americans identified as being apprehended for deportation to the U.S., 3 are currently on the Security Index, namely [redacted] and [redacted].

We have reviewed the files on [redacted] and [redacted] and have received the results of reviews by the New York Office on these two individuals, together with recommendations as to whether or not they should be placed on the Security Index.

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In the case of [redacted] the following is noted: [redacted] has been residing in Mexico since [redacted] and his main source of income is [redacted] indicated to informants in Mexico in 1953 that he had been previously active in communist affairs in New York City and this fact is borne out by previous investigation of him. Between 1952 and the present time, [redacted] has been reported to be connected with "progressive elements" in Mexico, as well as the so-called American Communist group in Mexico City. In March of 1958, Bureau informants advised that [redacted] and his wife had completely disassociated themselves from the Communist Party or related activity in Mexico and that they had also ceased activity in the affairs of the Popular Israelite League, which was described as a communist-front organization made up of Jewish immigrants of communist sympathies.

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OCT 9 1958

By memorandum dated 9/22/58 the New York Office, after a review of the [redacted] case, recommended against placing him on the Security Index. The recommendation of the New York Office is based on the fact that although [redacted] has been in contact with individuals who are present or past members of the Communist Party in the U.S. and who are now residing in Mexico, no information has been

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100-422116

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

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OCT 14 1958

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Memo Branigan to Belmont
Re: American Communists in Mexico
100-422116

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developed to establish [redacted] Communist Party membership in the U.S. or in Mexico. In addition, Bureau informants in Mexico advised in March, 1958, that both [redacted] wife, have completely disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or any related activity. It is further noted that [redacted] was released on 9/12/58 by Mexican authorities subsequent to his arrest a few days before. On the basis of information presently available concerning the activities of [redacted] he does not fit the standards for inclusion on the Security Index because of the lack of current Communist Party membership or activity in front organizations of a type which would indicate Communist Party membership. The case on [redacted] is pending and we have instructed that investigation of him be conducted with a view toward clearly ascertaining whether or not his activities are such as will bring him within the criteria for placing him on the Security Index. In the event he leaves Mexico or is deported, we will be notified so that our current investigation can continue. b6 b7C

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Re: [redacted]
Regarding [redacted], the New York Office by memorandum dated 9/23/58 recommended that he not be placed on the Security Index at this time for the following reasons: investigation of [redacted] in the U.S. failed to identify him with communist activity in the U.S. prior to his departure for Mexico during 1950. New York further pointed out that although [redacted] activities in Mexico after his arrival there indicated regular association with members of the American Communist group between 1952 and 1955, it was not believed that this association was, in and of itself, sufficient basis for placing him on the Security Index. It is recognized that [redacted] was instrumental in arranging for the permanent residence in Mexico of a number of American Communists, several of whom were suspected of Soviet espionage activities in the U.S. during the 1940's. However, [redacted] reported termination of contact with the American Communist group in 1955 occurred simultaneously with his being relieved of business duties by [redacted] and suggests the possibility that [redacted] contacts with members of the American Communist group was at the direction of [redacted], and, therefore, of no significance in and of itself. On the basis of [redacted] activities, particularly in view of the fact that he terminated contacts with members of the American Communist group in 1955 and has not been identified as a communist, it would appear that he does not fall within the established criteria for placing an individual on the Security Index. New York has been instructed to continue its investigation of [redacted] in order to clearly ascertain whether or not he is active in the Communist Party. b6 b7C

Memo Branigan to Belmont
Re: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
100-422116

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, we will review these cases
periodically to determine whether they should be
placed on the Security Index.

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made
WAB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 6, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Jay Sourwine called. He stated that in connection with the people who have been physically deported from Mexico and who are alleged to be communists, four are American citizens, namely, [redacted] and [redacted]

Sourwine stated that he was mulling over the idea of whether these individuals might be called before his subcommittee at either open or executive session and that if any questions occurred to us that we might want to have asked, he would give consideration to calling them. Frankly, I think he is looking for a little advice as to whether or not it would be productive to call them before the subcommittee.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its consideration and that Sourwine be advised as to whether we have any interest in these individuals.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Mr. Jones
 GAN:jmr
 (4)

53 OCT 16 1958

REC-51 100-422116-93

EX-133

OCT 13 1958

5-7-58

0 American Communist Group in Mexico

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

October 8, 1958

ADDENDUM

The four individuals referred to in this memorandum, who are all American citizens, have been deported from Mexico. Three of the individuals; namely, [redacted], and [redacted] were deported to the United States from Mexico because of subversive activity on September 11, 1958. [redacted] who was a Bureau fugitive, deported to the United States because of his criminal activity. This subject was located in Mexico City by the Legal Attache's office and returned to the United States Mexican border by Mexican police. Subject was arrested by Bureau Agents at Laredo, Texas, September 13, 1958, as he was expelled from Mexico.

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All offices have been instructed that investigations be reopened and brought up to date concerning the three subversive subjects and that unless there is substantial reason for not doing so, the offices are to conduct interviews with them. A review of these cases fails to reflect any questions that should be asked these subjects by the committee at this time.

HFD
JH

Ans/B

Stoussard
10/11/58
JH

Date: October 3, 1958
 To: Director, FBI (100-422116)
 From: Legat, Mexico [redacted]
 Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
IS - C

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

REC-85

As the Bureau is aware, there has been considerable press interest in the recent arrests by Mexican authorities of Americans and other foreign nationals for alleged subversive activities. As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is transmitted herewith a newspaper clipping which appeared in the 9/30/58 issue of "Excelsior," Mexico City daily newspaper. The article, captioned "Nuevo Episodio de la Traicion Rusofila" (New Episode of Russian Treachery), is written by RODRIGO GARCIA FREVINO and criticizes HERACIO QUINONES, described as Director of the Buro de Investigacion Politica (Bureau of Political Investigation) (BIP), for his article in BIP's weekly news bulletin which QUINONES edits. GARCIA attacks QUINONES for endeavoring to discredit the United States in alleging that the recent arrests of American Communists establishes the involvement of the American Embassy in the recent demonstrations against the Mexican Government. QUINONES allegedly concluded that the Americans deported were more likely agents of the American Embassy who were involved in the disturbances on FBI agents disguised as Communists than bona fide Communists.

Bulet dated 7/9/51 to the San Antonio Office, captioned "BUREAU OF POLITICAL INVESTIGATION (Buro de Investigacion Politica, aka BIP). MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING" (Bufile [redacted]), set forth background information regarding BIP and QUINONES. It is noted that the "Intelligence Review", published by the War Department under date of 5/15/47 referred to BIP as a "Communist non-Government agency in Mexico."

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2 - Mexico City (1 - [redacted])
 SWP:AWR
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REC-85

EX-133

OCT 15 1958

REC-85

66 OCT 20 1958

Nuevo Episodio de la Traición Rusófila

Por RODRIGO GARCIA TREVIÑO

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

JORGE Plejanov fue, como se sabe, el fundador del marxismo ruso, y además mereció co-dearse con los grandes sociólogos europeos de fines del siglo pasado y principios de éste. Conocía profundamente su país y tenía, a pesar de su nacionalidad, una mentalidad europea. A la concurrencia de ambas particularidades se debió, sin duda, que en su libro *Introduction a l'Histoire Sociale de la Russie*, afirmara que a causa de la influencia que sobre los príncipes de Moscú — futuros zares de Rusia —, ejercieron los tártaros, esos autócratas "corrompieron e infectaron con la depravación" las costumbres "cultivadas, humanísimas y honestas" hasta de los habitantes occidentalizados de las ciudades mercantiles del sur de Rusia, en las que la "cultura y la dulzura de las costumbres" fue substituida por "las costumbres moscovitas y orientales".

Luego, la "corrupción oriental" de origen tártaro fue practicada a grado de perfección suma por Stalin, quien, a fuer de gran virtuoso del crimen, la mentira y la intriga, arrojaba la responsabilidad de sus errores y monstruosidades sobre sus enemigos, a los cuales hacía matar como traidores después de arrancáreles — Krushchev dixit — oprobiosas confesiones mediante el tormento.

Después de la muerte del déspota georgiano, sus herederos han seguido practicando las enseñanzas de su maestro en política interior y exterior, y es así como, por ejemplo, provocan dificultades políticas y choques armados en diversas regiones del mundo, cuyo fin no es sólo la expansión de Rusia sino también echar la culpa de ellos sobre las potencias occidentales, a las que acusan de ser responsables de la agresividad imperialista, característica de aquella.

CON las inmensas sumas que destina a propaganda, y también por medio de directores de complotos disfrazados de diplomáticos, Moscú extiende sus corrompidas costumbres por el mundo entero, para lo cual recluta resentidos, acomplejados, esquizofrénicos, "incomprendidos", paranoicos y mitómanos, amén de mercenarios de la pluma.

En México uno de los principales practicantes de la corrupción tartárica es el señor Horacio Quiñones, director del llamado Buró de Investigación Política (BIP), miembro del sedicente Círculo de Estudios Mexicanos y portavoz de cierta facción política nacional que desde que las elecciones se aproximaban viene haciendo esfuerzos por sobrevivirse a sí misma. En la "carta confidencial" orientados que don Horacio edita, se publicó recientemente un enfadoso y rebuscado

cuento tártaro sobre los desórdenes de los pasados meses de agosto y septiembre, uno de cuyos "detalles importantes", primero que nadie él "extrae de las varias capas de silencio en que ha estado envuelto", y que consiste en la entrega de "cincuenta pistolas procedentes de la Secretaría de la Defensa... mausers y considerable dotación de parque", a los estudiantes del Politécnico y de la Universidad, por "algún nefasto y oculto provocador y traidor", que no sabe quién es, aunque — sigue hablando Quiñones —, lo único indudable es que tales pertrechos bélicos "procedieron de la Secretaría de la Defensa".

Según el destacado miembro del Círculo de Estudios Mexicanos que me ocupa, lo que con lo anterior se perseguía era que hubiera "combates en forma, numerosos estudiantes muertos; el país se habría conmovido, y algún Castillito Armas por allí habría encontrado justificación para un golpe de Estado". Los estudiantes — prosigue el mitómano de marras —, en

"Excelsior"
Mexico, D.F.
9-30-58, pp. 6A, cols. 4-6;
12A, cols. 1-2

74

...las armas y las municiones, con lo cual el complot fracasó; pero como los maestros —¡ojo, Otón Salazar!—, intentaron hacer la manifestación del 6 de septiembre, que había sido prohibida, resulta que los mentores, al contrario de los muchachos, "si se dejaron manejar como peones de una grave, seria y honda conspiración contra México".

¿QUIEN es el culpable de esa conspiración? ¿Quién, con ella, pretendía implantar en nuestro país una dictadura militar dependiente de los Estados Unidos? Muy sencillo: según Sherlock Holmes-Quifiones, la responsable es la embajada de los EE. UU., no por cierto obrando independientemente y por propia cuenta, sino de acuerdo en todo con la Casa Blanca.

Las "pruebas" las encuentra el señor Quifiones en el hecho de que, a raíz de los escándalos, la Secretaría de Gobernación ha expulsado —entre otros extranjeros perniciosos, que para nada menciona—, a varios ciudadanos estadounidenses, sobre quienes, afirma, "hay un fifty-fifty chance de que sean lo mismo comunistas que agentes de la FBI", aunque, agrega, el comunista norteamericano bona fide está primeramente interesado en los asuntos interiores de los Estados Unidos, y para poder influir en ellos desde acá, necesita portarse bien; por eso jamás se mete en nuestros asuntos. Si lo deportan, lo desgracian, (mientras que) el comunista que es en realidad agente de la FBI no tiene inconveniente en meterse en nuestros asuntos interiores, si con ello demuestra que el comunismo internacional está operando en México, y como agente de la FBI que es, le viene guango que lo deporten".

"De las consideraciones anteriores —prosigue don Horacio—, se puede inferir que los norteamericanos expulsados pueden ser: a) agentes de la embajada norteamericana metidos en los disturbios; b) agentes de la FBI disfrazados de comunistas que actuaron en los disturbios con el fin de demostrar que éstos estaban siendo movidos por el comunismo internacional; por último, lo más improbable de todo (él subraya), c) comunistas bona fide. Si los hay, cosa que dudamos, han de ser rematadamente idiotas".

LAS citas que del cuento del director del BIP he hecho son pálidas muestras de una larga serie de retorcimientos sofisticados que ocupan siete páginas. Su insidia llega a tales extremos que resulta difícil admitir que pueda concebirlos la mente de un mexicano, por mitómano que sea y por tartarizado y rubilificado que esté. Me inclino a creer, pues, que son obra de algún "experto" de la em-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DOCE

NUEVO EPISODIO DE LA TRAICION RUSOFILA

Sigue de la página seis

bajada soviética, a quien don Horacio ha servido de testafierro.

Cuando en su informe al Congreso se ocupó de las últimas agitaciones, el Presidente Ruiz Cortines dijo que esperaba que quienes las realizaron "no volverán a oír ninguna incitación al desorden"; afirmó que creía que estaban "alucinados por falaces espejismos"; mencionó "la provocación sistemática de ciertas agitaciones concurrentes y eslabonadas"; y expresó su fe en que "los trabajadores de México repudiarán con espíritu patriótico las incitaciones que individuos o grupos extraños al interés nacionales les hagan".

Poco antes, las autoridades catearon dos locales comunistas y aprehendieron a militantes rojos. Ese conjunto de hechos, el que don Adolfo Ruiz Cortines haya sido, quizá, el Presidente más ponderado, prudente y tolerante que jamás hayamos tenido, y las declaraciones que varias dependencias del Ejecutivo Federal han hecho en relación con las expulsiones de extranjeros, confirman que el Gobierno tiene pruebas abrumadoras de la intervención rusófila en las "agitaciones concurrentes y eslabonadas" de los últimos meses, intervención que, sin duda, también conoce el licenciado López Mateos, quien no hace mucho señaló que numerosos agentes comuni-

tas nos vienen de los Estados Unidos.

Si don Horacio dice lo contrario, es porque él y todos los rusófilos y miembros de la facción política que trata de convertirse en poder tras el trono, tienen en Moscú el faro del régimen burocrático con que sueñan. El escrito que he comentado es, sin duda, una acabada prueba de traición a México, y trata de ofender a los Estados Unidos para que ejerzan contra nuestro país represalias que retarden su progreso económico y su madurez política, a fin de que se debilita el frente de naciones que se opone a que el totalitarismo soviético, domine al mundo.

Con ello, las gentes en cuestión no creen incurrir en el pecado que cometen, en virtud de que al rusificarse han perdido la brújula moral y patriótica. Lo cual no significa que no sean lo que son, pues una escupidera no se convierte en águila por el hecho de que un anormal le dé este nombre.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Date: September 30, 1958
 To: Director, FBI (100-422116)
 From: Legat, Mexico [redacted]
 Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNISTS IN MEXICO
 IS - C

ReBulet September 19 last.

ReBulet listed nine names concerning whom on the basis of information furnished the Bureau was unable to establish identity. These names appear to be identical with those set forth in Bucab of September 18 last, which was answered by mycab of the same date.

ReBulet enclosed a copy of a list of twenty-nine persons compiled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was noted that this list was unreliable. It is considered to be highly unreliable, and for the Bureau's confidential information I enclose two copies of a letter which the Department of State on September 22 last was sending to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. This letter was shown to me by Ambassador ROBERT C. HILL for my confidential information, and I am not certain whether the letter came to this Embassy as a proposed rough draft or whether it actually went to the Senate committee as a signed and completed document. At all events it partakes of the same high degree of unreliability as the House committee's list, and from indications in this Embassy on the present date it would appear that the Embassy is making an effort to correct the erroneous impression by sending a new document to the Senate committee. I believe that as of this moment no new list has been made up in this Embassy because the Embassy itself does not have the facts. An Embassy Foreign Service official has held one interview with [redacted] of the Ministry of Gobernacion with somewhat unsatisfactory results. A second meeting with [redacted] was slated for the afternoon of instant date, and as yet it is too early to know whether or not [redacted] has made good on his previous promise to give the Embassy a list of the American citizens in whom he is interested in respect to this program.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
 1 - Mexico City
 JNS:plb
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REC-81
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OCT 14 1958

2 ENCLOSURE
 OCT 24 1958
 REC-81

Sub. Control

Form 100-422116-23
 100-422116-23

MC

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We are endeavoring to follow Bureau instructions in keeping as current on this situation as possible and promptly advising the Bureau of developments.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to a letter addressed to me, dated September 11, 1958 by Mr. Benjamin Mandel, Research Director of the Internal Security Subcommittee, in which the Department was requested to "furnish us with all the facts available and the names of the individuals involved in the recent action of the Mexican Government against certain American Communists in Mexico who have been associated with recent Communist activities there".

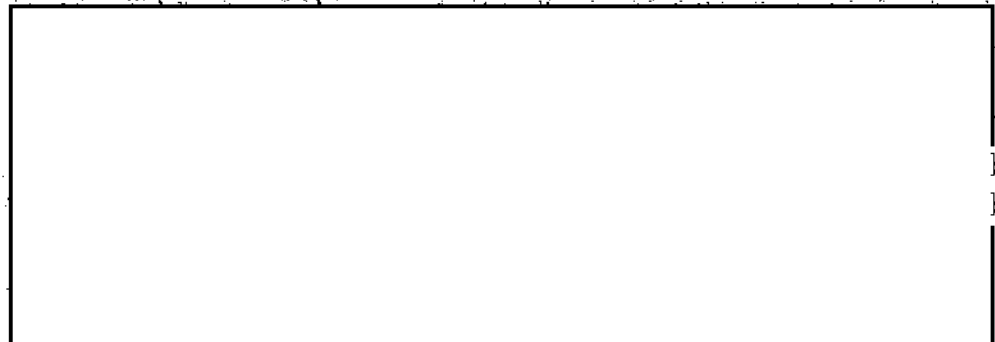
Reference is also made to the conversation had by an officer of the Department with Mr. Mandel on September 15 during which Mr. Mandel was informed that the information requested was being assembled.

C
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P
Y
As you probably know, most of the information listed below was given to Mr. Robert McManus of your Committee by an officer of the Department as the result of a telephone inquiry from Mr. McManus on September 12 during which time he requested such information as the Department had with respect to those American citizens being deported by the Mexican Government.

According to the information presently available to the Department, the Mexican Government did, beginning on September 6, arrest and detain a number of aliens including Americans who were described by the Mexican Government as Communists or agitators.

According to the records of the Department, the following American citizens were arrested and have been deported by the Mexican Government:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



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The Honorable
James O. Eastland,
Chairman,
Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate

From the

100-422116-761
ENCLOSURE

From the information available to the Department as of September 12, 1958, the Mexican Government had under detention for the purpose of deportation to the United States the following individuals:

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. Frederick Vanderbilt FIELD
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. Sam MOYICK
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED]
10. [REDACTED]
11. [REDACTED]
12. [REDACTED]
13. [REDACTED]
14. [REDACTED]
15. [REDACTED]

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P
Y The Department also received advice that as of September 12 the Mexican Government had issued instructions to have the following individuals arrested and detained:

1. [REDACTED]
2. Gray Dayton BENNIS
3. Albert MALTZ
4. Maurice HALPERIN
5. [REDACTED]

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The Department received information as of September 19, 1958, to the effect that all those whom the Mexican Government had arrested and detained for the purpose of deportation and who had not been deported were released.

For your information, the Department has been informed that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, is more fully informed with respect to those American citizens who were deported by the Mexican Government as well as those American citizens who voluntarily left Mexico during the period September 6 to September 15.

If I can be of any further service to you, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

SCA:ERHipsley:bbs

SCA
William B. Macomber, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

9/22/58

H P L

PPT

Date: 9/19/58
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Mexico
Subject: MEXICAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY
IS - MEXICO *OPERATION GERMANY*

GROUP 10 11
Remycab dated 9/10/58 captioned as above.

There are being transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau the September 10, 1958, First Edition of the following Mexico, D. F. newspapers:

"Excelsior"
"Zocalo" and
"La Prensa."

All of the foregoing newspapers contain articles pertaining to the deportation of foreign Communists which matter was referred to in reference cable.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - Mexico City
WGE:DH
(3)

100-425116
NOT RECORDED
117 OCT 20 1958

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51 OCT 22 1958

T-35006
10-2-58

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SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

FOCALO

Wednesday, September 10, 1950
Mexico, D.F.

Page 3, column 4, top:

Go Home, All Foreign Agitators

All foreign agitators who, directly or indirectly, have participated in the conspiracy against Mexico are being investigated by Mexican authorities. Those who are found guilty will be punished according to law and deported. Among those deported are: ALBERTO LAKE LEWIS, also known as ALLEN LEMIE and ALLEN LANE, a professor in the National University of Mexico and a resident of Calle Francisco Sosa No. 70, Coyoacan, and BERNARD BLASENSHORN WINTNER, general manager of the Constructora e Impulsora Mexicana, S.A., a company located at Av. Insurgentes Sur 337, who is living at Calle de Las Aguilas 441, San Angel. They were deported last night (September, 9 (?)). When news of the deportations reached the headquarters of former ambassador WILLIAM O'DWYER, one of his representatives called the newspapers to tell them that this was a matter of the expulsion of Yankee tourists. The investigation of other suspected agitators is going on. Others arrested are OTTON SALAZAR, TEGAMACION PEREZ RIVERO, VIC LAS CAROL ARAN and other teachers. Some of those being investigated are BENITO VALLEJO, VICENTE DOMBARDO TOLEDO, MARCISO BASSOLS, AGUSTIN SANCHEZ DELINE and VALENTIN CAMPA.

LA PENSAA

Wednesday, September 10, 1950
Mexico, D.F.

Page 3, column 4, top:

Clean Sweep of the Country

The government announced that it is in the process of investigating and deporting all those who are guilty of being communists and who are guilty of creating disturbances. The

ENCLOSURE

100-422116

government refused to give any names, but many of them are Americans. The action taken by the Mexican Government comes under Article 33 of the Constitution which states that the chief executive of the country can order, without any previous trial, any person whom he considers undesirable to leave the country.

EXCELSIOR
Wednesday, September 10, 1958
Mexico, D.F.

Page 1, column 6, top:

Mexico Reports 40 as Agitators of Disturbances

Between 40 and 50 international agitators living in Mexico will be expelled from the country in the next few days, the government announced. Among those already imprisoned are: Americans, Poles, Czechs and South Americans. Among those already deported is multimillionaire BERNARDO BLASENHEIN, an American of Russian origin whom O'DWYER's office tried in vain to help. Among those imprisoned are ALBERT LANCE LEWIS or ALBERT ERLICH, MAX SCHLAPROCK and SAM J. NOVICK. Unconfirmed reports say that 10 have already been deported from the country. Investigations are being carried out and the offenders will be captured and expelled from Mexico.

2138
DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

XXX Airgram☐ **Cablegram**

DECODE OF CODED MESSAGE NUMBER 986 DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1958 AT
 MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA AIRGRAM.

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS-C. REMYAIRGRAM SEPTEMBER 26
 LAST. ANDERS OVERGAARD (BUFILE 100-30138) DEPARTED MEXICO CITY
 SEPTEMBER 26 LAST ON KLM FLIGHT 682 EN ROUTE AMSTERDAM. AT TIME
 OF DEPARTURE HE HELD CONNECTING RESERVATIONS ON SABINA AIRLINE
 FLIGHT 173 FROM AMSTERDAM TO COPENHAGEN. HE WAS LISTED ON PAS-
 Senger MANIFEST AS MARTINUS ANDERS OVERGAARD. HE WAS TAKEN
 FROM IMMIGRATION JAIL IN MEXICO CITY BY TWO IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS
 AND ESCORTED TO AIRPORT WHERE HE BOARDED KLM FLIGHT ABOVE DESCRIBED.
 HE WAS NOT DEPORTED AND IS LISTED ON MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS
 AS A PERSON DEPARTING NORMALLY FROM MEXICO. HIS RESERVATION
 FOR ABOVE TRAVEL WAS ARRANGED BY QUOTE MEXICO CITY TRAVEL ADVISORS
 UNQUOTE A TOURIST AGENCY AND HIS ADDRESS IN MEXICO AT TIME OF
 DEPARTURE WAS GIVEN AS HOTEL MARYK PLAZA, CUERNAVACA, MORELOS.

JOHN N. SPEAKES

RECEIVED: 10-1-58

2:42 PM

BLH

1cc typed - sent to
 NY 10/6/58 for info
 EJB/pmbm

EX 108

REC-12

OCT 8 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE MESSAGE IS TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IT BE SUITABLY
 PARAPHRASED IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE BUREAU'S CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS.

OCT 30 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-30138

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100-422116-78

SWANSON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office U [MEXICO, D. F.]	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 7/31/59	Investigative Period 4/10 - 7/20/59
TITLE OF CASE U [AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO]		Report made by []	Typed By: mar
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

Synopsis:

U The American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM), which is composed of approximately 100 adults, has been repeatedly disrupted both internally and externally since December, 1957. In December, 1957, the Mexican Government attempted unsuccessfully to deport two members of the ACGM to the United States. In September, 1958, three members of the ACGM, [] and [] were deported by the Mexican Government to the United States. Activities of the ACGM have been greatly curtailed due to repeated instructions from [] for the ACGM to go into hiding to avoid possible deportation by Mexican officials. Those presently belonging to the ACGM are set out, as are those who have discontinued their association with the group. New arrivals to the ACGM are listed.

CC TO: []
REQ. REC'D. 5-7-64
MAY 14 1964
ANS.
BY: R. P. []

Approved []	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies Made: ⑤ - Bureau (100-422116) 1 - American Embassy [] Mexico City (circulation) [] 1 - Mexico City []		100	422116-77
		24 AUG 7 1960	

Copy to RAB State []
by routing slip for
☐ info ☐ action
date 8-17-59
by JC - []

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASS
DATE 11/10/81

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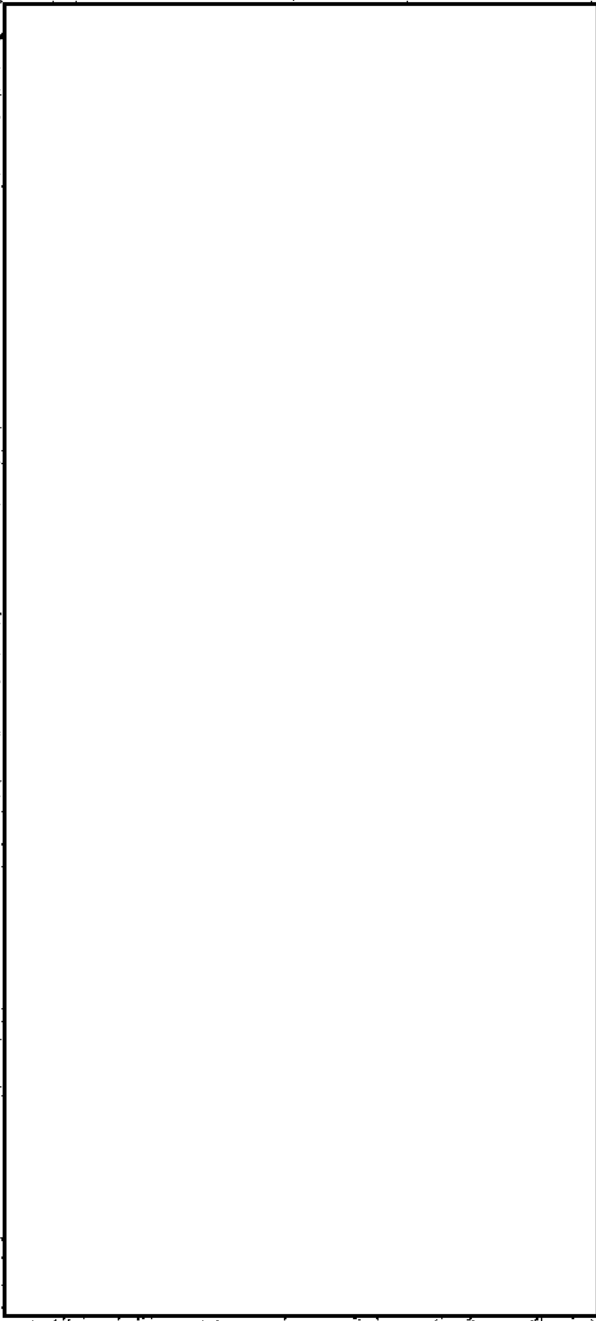
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BEMIS, GRAY DAY
BEMIS, GRAY DAYTON

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BROWDER, EARL

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BUDENZ, LOUIS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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CLIFTON, EVELYN TRAVIS

[REDACTED]

CROUCH, PAUL

[REDACTED]

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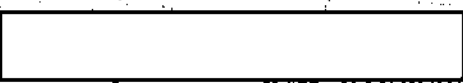
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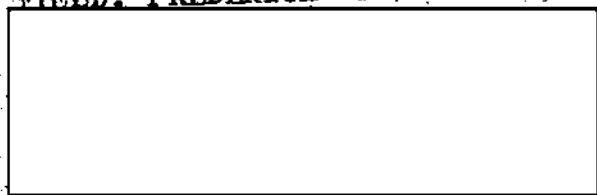
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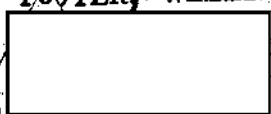


FIELD, FREDERICK VANDERBILT



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[REDACTED]
HALPERIN, MAURICE HYMAN
HALPERIN, MRS. MAURICE HYMAN
[REDACTED]

HARDYMAN, GEORGE HUGH MURRAY
MAITLAND
HARDYMAN, HUGH MAITLAND

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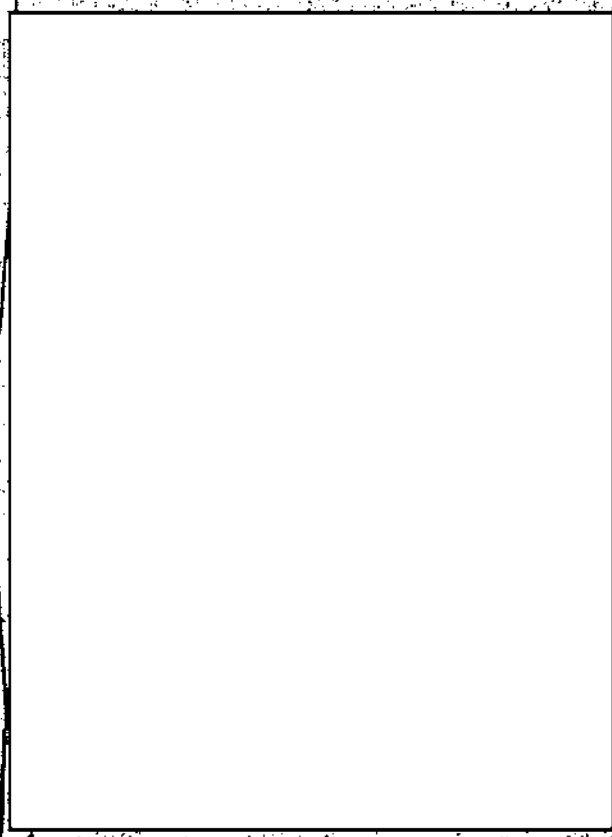
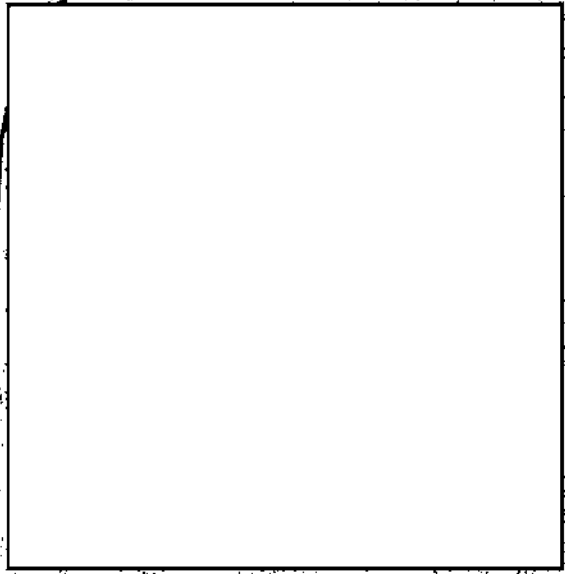
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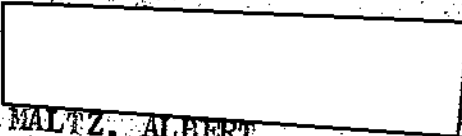
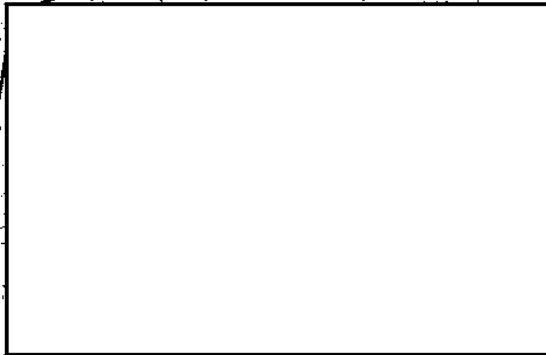
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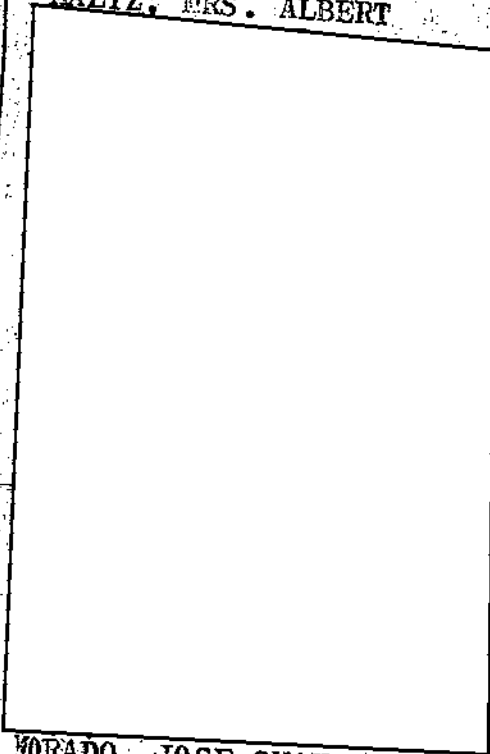
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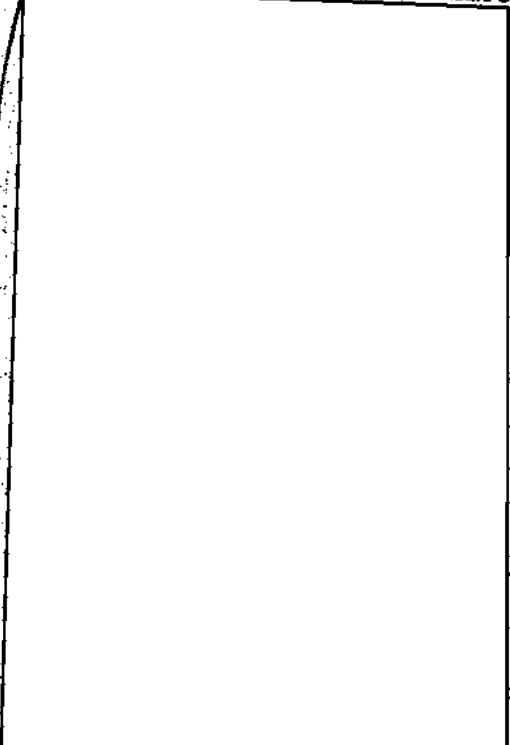
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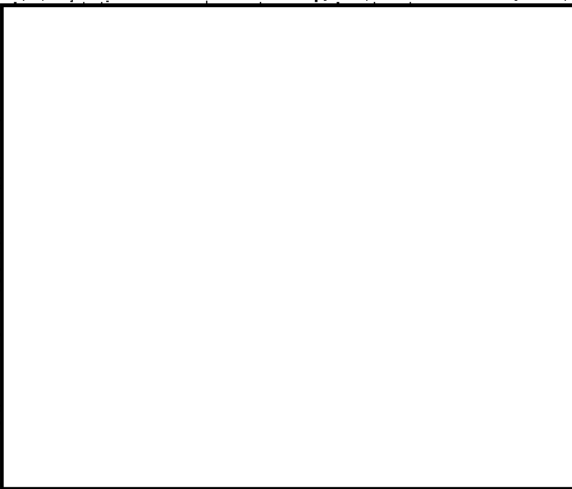
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MORALES, MRS. EDUARDO MACHADO



NOVICK, SAMUEL JOHN



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OVERGAARD, ANDERS N. J.
OVERGAARD, ANDREW
OVERGAARD, CLARINA M.

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[REDACTED]
PEPPER, MRS. GEORGE

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SHLAFROCK, HELEN
SHLAFROCK, MAX

SHLAFROCK, MRS. MAX

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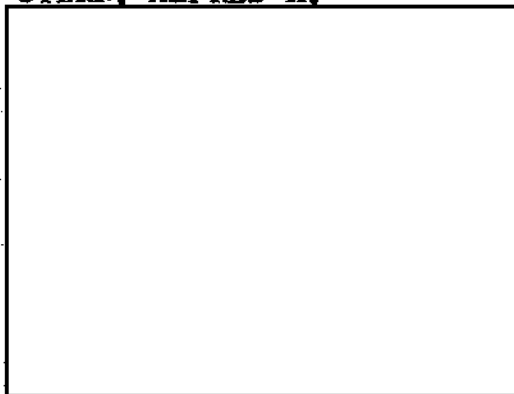
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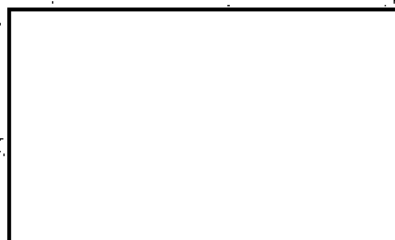
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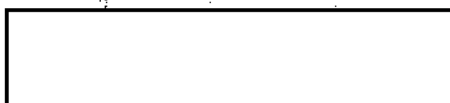


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 31, 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2010

U RE: [AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO] X

U X I. STATUS OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO (ACGM)

U Unless otherwise indicated, T-1 furnished the following information concerning the present status of the ACGM: X

U A. Organization

U T-1 advised that the ACGM, which consists of approximately 100 adults, has never been organized on a formal basis. There have been no elected officers or a formal permanent organization such as is common in the United States. X

U The associates of the ACGM are concentrated predominantly in Mexico, D. F.; San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato; Cuernavaca, Morelos; and Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. The communication responsibilities of the ACGM rest with [redacted] X

U [redacted] is the authority in Mexico of the ACGM who has been able to maintain contact with the more active associates of the ACGM even though he himself, from time to time, has been in hiding and has had at his disposal funds to secure legal assistance in the event any of the ACGM were arrested. X

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U Beginning in December, 1957, a series of disrupting incidents have occurred within the ACGM as well as outside the organization which have done much to weaken the cohesion of the organization. Among these incidents were: X

U 1. Attempted Deportations,
December, 1957 X

U T-2 advised that on December 18, 1957, [redacted] and MAX SMLAFTOCK were detained by the Inspection Section of

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U the Mexican Department of Interior. According to this source, Attorney CARMEN OTERO y GAMA appeared at the Mexican Immigration offices to represent SHLAFROCK. X

U CARMEN OTERO y GAMA has been described by T-1 as [redacted]

[redacted] prominent Mexican Marxist leader. According to this source, OTERO y GAMA has represented numerous foreign Communists in connection with their immigration problems. X

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U T-2 advised that [redacted] was almost immediately released by the Immigration authorities and that SAMUEL J. NOVICK was detained along with SHLAFROCK. On December 19, 1957, both were transported from Mexico City to the Mexico-United States of America border and were ordered to leave Mexico by the Mexican Immigration authorities. However, neither NOVICK nor SHLAFROCK were permitted to enter the United States inasmuch as they had no proof of their United States citizenship in their possession. X

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U T-1 advised that CARMEN OTERO y GAMA was instrumental in securing the release on bond of NOVICK and SHLAFROCK. At the final hearing of their case on March 31, 1958, all charges against NOVICK and SHLAFROCK were dismissed by the Mexican authorities. X

U On April 1, 1958, the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that SHLAFROCK and [redacted] arrived at Idlewild International Airport, New York City, on that same date. They have not returned to Mexico.

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U T-1 advised that as of February, 1959, SAMUEL NOVICK resided with [redacted] at Calle Roma 37, Apartment 41, Colonia Juarez, Mexico, D. F. X

U T-1 advised that immediately upon learning of the arrest of SHLAFROCK and NOVICK, [redacted] took action to secure an injunction which would prevent their deportation from Mexico. A temporary injunction was granted to SHLAFROCK and NOVICK against deportation by the Mexican Federal Judge in Nuevo Laredo during the first week of January, 1958. On March 20, 1958 it was announced the injunction against deportation was made final. X

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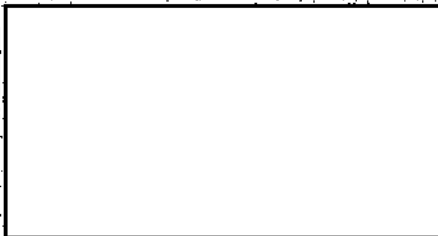
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U [2. Deportations Within ACGE,]
September, 1958]

U On September 6, 1958, a demonstration of public school teachers, University students and hangers on took place in downtown Mexico City. This demonstration developed into a riot in which police resorted to tear gas and gunfire before it was brought under control. On the same date it was allegedly reported to the Mexican Presidency that "foreign agitators" had been in part responsible for the above riot and similar disturbances which occurred previously. As a result, a program of arrests and deportations was begun on September 7, 1958 which was accompanied by publicity in Mexico City newspapers which was, in many instances, inaccurate.

U In connection with the above program, action was taken by Mexican Immigration authorities against the following individuals associated with the ACGE:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ANDERS OVERGAARD

Information was received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service that [redacted] and [redacted] arrived at 4 a.m., September 11, 1958, aboard American Airlines flight 690 in San Antonio, Texas, as a result of deportation from Mexico. b6 b7C

U With the exception of [redacted] and [redacted], the other individuals who were arrested by the Mexican officials were subsequently released without any deportation action having been taken against them. b6 b7C

U T-1 advised that during this period a meeting was held in the home of [redacted] which was attended by SAMUEL NOVIK, FREDERICK VANDERBIET FIELD, [redacted] and [redacted]. The meeting was called to discuss the advisability of [redacted] attempting to "pay off" officials.

of the Mexican Government. At this meeting it was decided that these efforts should be made and as a result, 10,000 pesos were paid by [] to Mexican officials in order that the ACGM might avoid trouble. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

On September 6, 1958, [] fled from his home when he received word that the Mexican Government had begun a program of arrests and he proceeded to the home of [] in San Angel, Mexico, D. F., where he joined [] and [] who were also hiding in [] home. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

On September 7, 1958, [] drove around in Mexico City in an effort to avoid detection. During the day they met [] the wife of [] reported that she had been instructed by [] to make certain that [] above all others in the ACGM, was safe. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that the more active associates of the ACGM remained in hiding until mid-October, 1958 before they began to return to their homes. ~~X~~

~~X~~ 3. Change in Mexican Government Administration

T-1 advised that immediately prior to the inauguration of the incoming President, [] in December, 1958, [] recommended that the ACGM members leave their homes, if possible, and remain in hiding until the attitude of the new Mexican administration towards the ACGM could be established. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

4. Visit of President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER to Mexico
February 18-19, 1959

T-1 advised that [] as well as ASA ZATZ, recommended that the ACGM go into hiding beginning February 13, 1959 and not return to their homes until after the visit of President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER to Mexico had been concluded. Both [] and ZATZ also recommended that the ACGM not go near Acapulco during the Presidential visit. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

5. Deportation of Russian
Embassy Officials

The April 1, 1959, issue of "Excelsior", Mexico City daily newspaper, and other Mexico City newspapers of that date, carried articles to the effect that the Mexican Government had information that the railroad strike and other labor movements were directed by certain officials of the Soviet Embassy. The Mexican Government subsequently declared NIKOLAI V. AKSENOV, Second Secretary and Captain NIKOLAI M. BELISOV, Assistant Military and Naval Attache of the Soviet Embassy, as persona non grata and these individuals departed Mexico City by Canadian Pacific Airlines on April 3, 1959.

T-1 advised that during the first part of April, 1959, there was considerable speculation in the ACGM that the attention of the Mexican Government might be directed to the ACGM subsequent to the deportation of the two Russian officials and [redacted] recommended that those of the ACGM who were able should go into hiding until the present crisis past.

b6
b7C

U

6. Internal Stress in the
ACGM

T-1 advised that at one time the four most important men in the ACGM under [redacted] were [redacted] FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, SAMUEL NOVICK and ALFRED K. STEIN. These men worked closely together within the ACGM until late 1957 when SAMUEL NOVICK was faced with deportation by the Mexican Government. At that time, [redacted] went to FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD with a request for \$10,000.00 to be used in NOVICK's behalf. FIELD told [redacted] it would take him a few days to raise the money and [redacted] became offended because he felt FIELD could have produced the money immediately. He told FIELD he would obtain the money from ALBERT MALTZ and in fact, did.

b6
b7C

This incident resulted in subsequent hard feelings between FIELD and [redacted]. During the first part of 1958, FIELD experienced difficulty in the form of exorbitant financial demands that were being made by [redacted] in connection with the divorce the two were obtaining.

b6
b7C

The general feeling in the ACGM was that the financial demands being made by [redacted] in exchange

for granting freedom to [] were so large that they constituted blackmail. After discussing the matter, [] U [] SAMUEL NOVICK, [] and ALFRED K. STERN agreed to discuss the matter with [] in an effort to influence her to make more reasonable financial demands.

b6
b7C

U These four individuals visited [] separately and [] was able to turn each of these men against the other by means of fabricated stories concerning internal difficulties in the ACGM. As a result of this, ALFRED STERN left Mexico feeling [] was primarily responsible for deterioration that developed in the ACGM. SAMUEL NOVICK, who spent the night with [] during the course of his trying to dissuade her from her exorbitant financial demands upon [] incurred the ill will of the other three and left [] feeling he could trust no one. [] is the only one of the four in whom [] places any sort of confidence and he occasionally accuses him of having been a betrayer. As a result of these difficulties, [] now finds himself completely on his own so far as attempting to organize the ACGM is concerned and he is without the sincere, unqualified support of the four men who were at one time considered the cornerstones of the ACGM. X

b6
b7C

U [B. Funds] X

U T-1 advised that in October, 1958, although [] himself was in hiding due to pressure being brought on certain individuals in the ACGM by the Mexican authorities, [] [] had at his disposal approximately \$100,000.00 (U.S.) to be used to protect ACGM associates from arrest and deportation. T-1 was not aware of the source of these funds. X

b6
b7C

U T-1 advised that all formal fund collecting on the part of the ACGM was disrupted by a series of incidents in 1958 and early 1959 which kept a part of the ACGM in hiding. The first indication of any fund raising activity occurred on May 31, 1959 at a birthday party given for [] at the home of ASA ZATZ, at which time [] succeeded in taking up a collection of 175 pesos among those present which was reportedly to be donated for the defense of those individuals who had been jailed in connection with a recent Railroad Union strike. X

b6
b7C

U [] indicated that the collection for the incarcerated railroad workers was being sponsored by the Partido Comunista Mexicana (Communist Party of Mexico - PCM). The informant advised that most of the individuals present at the birthday party contributed. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U The published statutes of the PCM state "that the Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objectives to construct socialism and to build the Communist society in Mexico." ~~X~~

U T-1 advised that in April, 1959, the fact was discussed among ACGM associates that [] was again suffering from what appeared to be cancer and was in desperate need of money for medical attention. ASA ZATZ proclaimed that no funds were available to assist her and she would have to depend on public medical facilities. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U In August, 1958, [] were both active in the collection of funds in Mexico City for the defense of MORTON SOBELL who was convicted of espionage and was presently serving a thirty-year sentence in a Federal Penitentiary in the United States. ~~X~~

U [C. Literature and Propaganda] ~~X~~

U T-1 advised that since early, 1958 the ACGM has not engaged in any sort of propaganda activity nor have they brought into Mexico any literature. No literature has been printed in Mexico by the ACGM for distribution. ~~X~~

U [D. Notable Change in the ACGM] ~~X~~

U T-1 advised that the most notable change in the ACGM has been the comparatively large number of individuals who were at one time connected with the ACGM but no longer associate with this group. T-1 estimated that over 70 individuals would fall into this category. These individuals are listed in Section III of this report. T-1 attributed this withdrawal from the group to the fact that many of these individuals have left Mexico and others who still remain in Mexico have been alienated from the group due to the internal and external disruptions. ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U In April, 1959, T-1 advised that in the near future RAY and [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] GEORGE and [redacted] PEPPER, as well as [redacted] would be leaving Mexico. T-1 advised that it was quite likely that before the end of 1959 ASA and [redacted] ZATZ and ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ would probably have left Mexico also. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

~~U~~ ~~E. Formal Meetings of ACGM~~ ~~U~~

U T-1 advised since early, 1958 there have been no large meetings of associates of the ACGM until the evening of June 6, 1959, when a preview showing of the motion picture "The Little Giants", which was produced by GEORGE PEPPER and [redacted] was presented at the San Angel Studios, San Angel Inn, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, at 5 p.m. The theater, which accommodates approximately 200 persons, was almost full and among those present were the following associates of the ACGM: ~~U~~

b6
b7C

GEORGE PEPPER
[redacted]

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD
[redacted]

SAMUEL J. NOVICK
[redacted]

ASA ZATZ
[redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

U T-1's evaluation of the motion picture was that it was a very poor production of the propaganda type which would not sell well in the United States but was expected by the producers to have a very large sale in Russia, China, Germany and France. The informant advised that the Chinese language copy of the film had been finished and the Russian language version was being prepared. ~~U~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U II. NAMES, ADDRESSES AND EMPLOYMENT
OF CONTINUING ASSOCIATES OF ACGM

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

U

T-3 advised that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and employs himself as [REDACTED]. T-3 advised that [REDACTED] became a naturalized Mexican citizen on December 5, 1957.

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

U

T-1 advised that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and is employed as [REDACTED] of the import firm "Meximex, S. A." at Paseo de la Reforma #45, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

U

The files of the Veterans Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, contain the information that [REDACTED] returned to San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, from the United States the first part of December, 1957 and was living there as late as February, 1959.

U

T-4 advised that [REDACTED] address in [REDACTED] and that he receives 100 per cent disability from the United States Government. T-4 advised that [REDACTED] is not gainfully employed.

b6
b7C

GRAY DAYTON BEMIS, aka, Gray Day Bemis,
Gregg Bemis, Gray Benin;

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that in the latter part of 1958 [REDACTED]

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The informant advised that [REDACTED] and his wife are unemployed and that [REDACTED] is suffering from poor health and is not expected to live long. X

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [REDACTED] returned from Los Angeles, California, early in 1959 and have abandoned previous plans to move to the United States. X

U

T-5 advised that as of February, 1959, [REDACTED] was working at the San Luis Potosi branch of the Mexico City College. T-5 advised that [REDACTED] is self-employed as an artist. T-5 verified that [REDACTED] present address is [REDACTED] X

U

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

T-5 advised that [REDACTED] and his wife reside at [REDACTED]

U

b6
b7C

The informant advised that [REDACTED] is self-employed as an artist and his wife has no employment other than that of a housewife. X

U

[redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] moved from [redacted]
[redacted] in approximately December, 1958. ~~U~~

U

T-1 advised that [redacted] was in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico during the first part of March, 1959, but did not intend to establish his permanent residence in that city. T-1 advised that [redacted] was at that time seeking employment as [redacted] for GEORGE PEPPER. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted]
~~U~~ T-6 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] and that they both do invisible weaving in their home. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted]
~~U~~ T-5 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] and is self-employed as a translator. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted]
~~U~~ T-1 advised that [redacted] resides at the corner of [redacted] and [redacted] where he maintains an art studio. T-1 advised that the above captioned individual obtained a divorce from his wife on September 23, 1957. There has been no evidence of recent activity on the part of [redacted] in the ACGM. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [REDACTED] reside with their

[REDACTED]. T-1 advised that [REDACTED] has a limited association with "Promociones e Inversiones, S. A." and "Meximex, S. A.". The informant advised that his principal business interest is [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. The informant advised that his wife, [REDACTED], has no employment other than that of a housewife.

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

T-7 advised that [REDACTED] and his wife.

[REDACTED] reside at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Informant advised that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] at the Power and Light Company in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and that his wife has no employment other than that of a housewife.

There is no evidence of any activity on the part of either in the ACGM during the past year.

U

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

In a sworn statement furnished a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that he resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. At this time [REDACTED] pointed out he travels frequently to the United States. He gave as his employment [REDACTED]

U that of a free lance writer associated with the corporation known as [redacted] His wife, [redacted] is a housewife and cares for [redacted] X

b6
b7C

U [redacted] X
T-8 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] near [redacted] with Dr. LEO ELOESSER. She is not gainfully employed but assists Dr. ELOESSER in rendering free medical treatment to the natives. X

b6
b7C

U [redacted] X
T-6 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] with his wife, [redacted] The informant advised that [redacted] is associated with [redacted] a company engaged in the manufacture of [redacted] X

b6
b7C

U [redacted] X
T-4 advised that [redacted] and his wife reside at [redacted] The informant advised that [redacted] is self-employed as a muralist and that his wife has no employment other than that of a housewife. X

b6
b7C

U [redacted] X
T-5 advised that [redacted] and his wife reside at [redacted] X

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [redacted] The informant advised that [redacted] is employed by [redacted] named [redacted]. The informant also advised that he is part-owner with [redacted] in two auto repair shops, one at [redacted] and the other at [redacted]. The informant advised that [redacted] is a housewife. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted] ~~C~~
T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]. [redacted] is manager of [redacted]. The informant advised that [redacted] maintains the office of this company in his own home in view of the fact that the previous office space at [redacted] was destroyed in an earthquake. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U [Dr. LEO ELOESSER] ~~C~~

U T-8 advised that Dr. LEO ELOESSER resides at Avenida Codallos Norte #23, Tacambaro, Michoacan, Mexico. The informant advised he operates a small farm at the Ejidal de San Miguel where he grows fruits and vegetables and he either sells or gives them to the natives. He gives free medical advice to the poor peasants and when necessary, furnishes free medicine. He is highly respected in the community. ~~C~~

U [redacted] ~~C~~
U T-8 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]. The informant advised that [redacted] teaches English in the area and translates letters for the local populace. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD]

T-6 advised that the FIELDS reside at Calle Loma de la Palma 215, Colonia Vista Hermosa, Mexico, D. F. Mexico. Informant advised that FIELD is the owner and manager of "Compania de Promociones e Inversiones de Mexico, S. A." Calle Londres 87, Office 201, Mexico, D. F. Mexico. [] is a housewife. X

b6
b7C

U []
U []
U T-7 advised that [] resides at [] and appears to support herself through private English lessons at her residence. Informant advised she also translates on a part-time basis for "Meximex, S. A." X

b6
b7C

U []
U T-9 advised that [] resides at [] (no number), [] The informant advised that [] teaches English to employees of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. X

b6
b7C

U []
U T-1 advised that [] is residing with SAMUEL NOVICK whose wife is presently in the United States. Her address is [] X

b6
b7C

U []
U T-4 advised that [] resides in [] She reportedly operates [] X

U a weaving mill in Erongaricuaro where she employs approximately 30 weavers. X

U [redacted]
U T-10 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]
that [redacted] is employed in the printing office of [redacted]
[redacted] located at [redacted] X

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
U T-5 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]
employed as an English teacher at his residence. and is self-

b6
b7C

U [GEORGE HUGH MURRAY MAITLAND HARDYMAN
aka, HUGH MAITLAND HARDYMAN] X

U T-9 advised that HARDYMAN operates an orphan school for boys at Hacienda de Huejotitan, Jalisco, Mexico, and maintains his residence at this same location. X

On April 17, 1959 he was interviewed by an official of the United States Consulate, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. At this time he stated his only interest in life was assisting poverty stricken children. He advised he operates a turkey farm in Mexico from which he derives an income which he uses to support 35-40 Mexican needy children and 15-20 needy children in New York City.

U [redacted]
U T-3 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
The informant advised that [redacted] is a X

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [redacted] and his office is located at [redacted]
[redacted] is a house-
wife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted] ~~X~~

T-8 advised that [redacted] reside at the corner
of [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted]. Informant advised that [redacted] operates a
textile workshop at the edge of [redacted] and has another
workshop at [redacted] where he dyes and
manufactures textiles and teaches the local natives this
art. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted] ~~X~~

T-5 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U T-11 advised that [redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] of the General Electric Corporation of Mexico
in Mexico, D. F., Mexico. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

[redacted]

U T-5 advised that [redacted] resides at
[redacted]
and receives a pension from the United States Government
as a World War II veteran. Informant advised she is self-
employed at her residence as [redacted]. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

[redacted]

U T-12 advised that [redacted] is confined at [redacted]
[redacted] where she is being treated as a manic
depressive. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-12 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]
[redacted] The
informant advised she is employed as [redacted] at
the American Institute, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted] ~~X~~
T-5 advised that [redacted] operates [redacted]
[redacted] located at [redacted]
[redacted] and resides at [redacted] ~~X~~

U There has been no indication of any ACGM
activity on the part of [redacted] in the past year. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
~~X~~ T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] Informant
advised that he manages [redacted] located at [redacted]
[redacted] is a housewife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ ALBERT MALTZ
MARGARET MALTZ, nee Margaret Larkin,
aka Mrs. Albert Maltz

U T-1 advised that the MALTZ' reside at Calle
Simon Yarto 14, San Angel Inn, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
Informant advised that MALTZ is self-employed as a
writer and his wife is a housewife. The informant also
advised that the MALTZ' left Mexico the first part of
April, 1959 on a tour of Europe intending also to visit
Russia. They are scheduled to return to Mexico City in
July, 1959. ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U

~~X~~ [redacted]
T-6 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted], with her

b6
b7C

U

[redacted] Informant advised she is unemployed but receives alimony from her husband who resides somewhere in the United States. ~~X~~

U

~~X~~

[redacted]
T-6 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]

b6
b7C

U

[redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] is a housewife and her husband, [redacted] is a painter. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

~~X~~

T-3 advised that [redacted]

U

[redacted] Informant advised he is a writer by occupation and is considered by his neighbors to be a drunkard. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

~~X~~

T-9 advised that [redacted] lives at [redacted], where she is

U

[redacted] operated by [redacted] claims to be a Mexican citizen. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

~~[SAMUEL JOHNA NOVICK]~~

T-1 advised that SAMUEL NOVICK resides with his mistress, [redacted] at Calle Roma 37, Apartment 41, Colonia Juarez, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Informant advised that he owns and operates "Super Winchester de Mexico, S. A." located at Km. 12.5 on the Mexico City - Puebla Highway. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~X~~

T-3 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] owns a business known as [redacted] at [redacted] and that he deals in silver products and related articles. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~X~~

T-5 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] and that [redacted] is a housewife. ~~X~~

U

GEORGE PEPPER

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~X~~

T-6 advised that the PEPPERS reside at Calle Rio Elba 21, Apartment 3, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, Mexico, D.F. ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U Informant advised that GEORGE PEPPER is production agent for "Producciones Olmeca, S. A.", Calle Guanajuato 222, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. T-6 advised that [redacted] is a housewife and also a student at the School of Economics, University of Mexico, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U ~~C~~ [redacted]
T-4 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted]
U Informant advised that [redacted] earns a small income as a part-time writer of travel and feature stories for eastern United States newspapers. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U ~~C~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted]
U Informant advised that [redacted] is in the dental clinic of [redacted] at Calle Puebla 194-401, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. [redacted] is a housewife and painter. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U ~~C~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] are self-employed at their residence as artists and weavers. ~~C~~

b6
b7C

U There has been no activity on the part of [redacted] in the ACGM during the past year. ~~C~~

U

[REDACTED]

U T-1 advised that [REDACTED] reside at Calle [REDACTED]. Informant advised he is self-employed as an artist and that she is a housewife. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U Neither have been reported active in the ACGM during the past year. ~~X~~

U

[REDACTED]

U T-1 advised that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. Informant advised he supports himself wholly on disability checks from the United States Government. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[REDACTED]

U T-5 advised that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and that he is manager of [REDACTED]. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

[REDACTED]

U T-8 advised that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. Informant advised that [REDACTED] is unemployed and confined to a wheelchair. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U There has been no recent activity on the part of [REDACTED] in the ACGM reported. ~~X~~

U

[REDACTED]

U T-9 advised that [REDACTED] reside at [REDACTED]. Informant ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U advised that [redacted] teaches at the orphan school operated by HUGH HARDYMAN at Hacienda de Hueiotitan, Jalisco, Mexico. Informant advised that [redacted] is an artist. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
~~X~~ T-4 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted]. Informant advised that [redacted] is self-employed as [redacted] and that [redacted] attends the National University of Mexico in Mexico, D. F., Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
~~X~~ T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] gives English lessons, working out of his own home, and also receives a small pension as a disabled teacher from the State of New York. His disability is based on a claim of poor eyesight. The informant advised that [redacted] is [redacted] for Tours, S. A., Juarez 30, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on a commission basis. She is also a housewife. She recently returned from an extended tour of Europe which included Russia. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
~~X~~ T-8 advised that [redacted] resides in [redacted] where he teaches [redacted] to the natives. T-8 advised that [redacted] drinks to excess. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

T-5 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]

U

[redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] is a technical adviser for [redacted] located at [redacted] on [redacted] road. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

There has been no evidence of recent activity on the part of [redacted] in the ACGM. ~~U~~

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

b6
b7C

U

T-7 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

T-1 advised that [redacted] is the Manager of [redacted]
[redacted] is a housewife. ~~U~~

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

b6
b7C

U

T-3 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]
[redacted] ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U

T-4 advised that [redacted] is self-employed as a writer and that [redacted] is a housewife. ~~U~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U T-1 advised that [redacted] recently returned from a visit in the United States and are presently undecided about remaining in Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-13 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]. The informant advised that she teaches at [redacted] in [redacted]. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] moved from his former residence at [redacted] the latter part of 1958 and left no forwarding address. The informant advised he is believed to be in Baja California. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U No recent activity in the ACGM on the part of [redacted] has been reported. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
On October 23, 1958, while in the process of obtaining United States passport 118297, the above individual presented a letter to the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, establishing he is employed as a teacher of [redacted] at [redacted] (branch of [redacted]), [redacted]. His residence at that time was [redacted]. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U In February, 1959, T-1 advised that the subject had departed for Venezuela. ~~X~~

U T-14 advised that as of March, 1959, [redacted] had not returned to his residence in Mexico, D. F., Mexico. ~~X~~

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~[redacted]~~

b6
b7C

T-15 advised that [redacted] continues to reside in Mexico where she is self-employed as a writer. However, her exact address is unknown to T-15.

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~[redacted]~~

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]

Informant advised that [redacted] owns and operates [redacted] business which he operates out of his own home. [redacted] helps him with this business.

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~[redacted]~~

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted]

with her husband, [redacted] and [redacted]. Informant advised she is self-employed as a dancing teacher.

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~[redacted]~~

b6
b7C

T-6 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]

T-6 advised that [redacted] has heart trouble. T-6 advised that [redacted] has no employment other than that of a housewife.

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [redacted] is unemployed.

U ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

T-6 advised that [redacted] is using the name [redacted] and is the proprietor of a farm named [redacted] near Nepanpla de Sor Juana Inex de la Cruz, State of Mexico. Informant advised that [redacted] is building a home at this location about 100 meters off the highway. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

U ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

T-6 advised that [redacted] moved in March, 1959 to [redacted]. Informant advised that [redacted] is a Professor at [redacted] [redacted] is a housewife. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

U ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASA ZATZ, aka Asa Zatz Dolinsky
Etza Zatz. Asa Zatz

[redacted]

b6
b7C

U ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-6 advised that the ZATZ' reside at Calle Bennsylvania 222, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Informant advised that ASA ZATZ writes for a medical review named "Scope", published in New York City. [redacted] is a housewife. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U III. PREVIOUS ASSOCIATES OF THE ACGM

U ~~U~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised in January, 1959, that there is no evidence of [redacted] having lived in Mexico during the past two years. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U ~~U~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised in February, 1959, that [redacted] has not returned to Mexico and that he continues to live in East Germany. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U ~~U~~ [redacted]
There has been no evidence that [redacted] has returned to Mexico from the United States. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U ~~U~~ [redacted]
The Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Antonio, Texas, furnished information on September 9, 1958 which disclosed that [redacted] born [redacted] in New York City, was deported from Mexico to San Antonio, Texas, on that date for allegedly causing a bus strike in Mexico City. [redacted] was identified as a citizen of the United States who gave his address as [redacted]. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

U ~~U~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised that [redacted] joined her husband in New York City at a later date after disposing of their property in Mexico. ~~U~~

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

b6
b7C

U

T-6 advised that [redacted] left Mexico on November 20, 1958 by plane and as of February, 1959, was believed to be residing at [redacted]

[redacted]

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

b6
b7C

U

T-1 advised that [redacted] now live at [redacted] and that [redacted] is employed as a free lance script writer in the motion picture industry in Los Angeles.

U

The informant advised that on September 7, 1958, [redacted] was arrested by Mexican Immigration Inspectors in the early morning for alleged participation in the riots which took place in Mexico City on September 6, 1958 between Mexican teachers and police. [redacted] was not formally charged with any offense but was deported from Mexico on September 10, 1958 as a "undesirable alien". This type of deportation provides that he cannot legally re-establish residence in Mexico. The informant pointed out [redacted] played no part in the riot between teachers and police in September, 1958. The informant advised that [redacted] joined her husband in Los Angeles at a later date.

b6
b7C

U

~~U~~ [redacted]

U

There is no evidence that [redacted] have returned to Mexico since their departure for New York in June, 1956.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U ~~Q~~ [redacted]
Investigation in Los Angeles, California, on January 8, 1958, established that [redacted] had recently left Mexico and was at that time living at her home, [redacted]. There is no indication that [redacted] has returned to Mexico since that time. ~~Q~~

b6
b7C

U ~~Q~~ EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON

U T-12 advised that EVELYN TRAVIS CLIFTON died on October 27, 1957 at the Civil Hospital in Mexico, D. F., Mexico. ~~Q~~

U ~~Q~~ [redacted]
There is no evidence that [redacted] have returned to Mexico from the United States. ~~Q~~

b6
b7C

U ~~Q~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] left for the United States at the end of October, 1958. There is no evidence that she has returned to Mexico. ~~Q~~

b6
b7C

U ~~Q~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] returned to the United States in the latter part of 1957 and has not returned to Mexico. ~~Q~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
[redacted] There is no indication that [redacted]
[redacted] remained in Mexico beyond August, 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
On February 24, 1958, [redacted] was at that
York, New York, advised that [redacted]
time residing at [redacted]
and had been there for five or six months.

b6
b7C

U There has been no indication that [redacted]
returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

U [redacted]
[redacted] There is no evidence that [redacted] have
returned to Mexico since their departure in October, 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
[redacted] There is no evidence that [redacted] have been
in Mexico since 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN
EDITH FRISCH HALPERIN, aka,
Mrs. Maurice Hyman Halperin

U T-5 advised that the HALPERINS left Mexico on
October 12, 1958 for travel in Europe. The informant
advised that as of February, 1959, they intended to return
to Mexico sometime in 1960. ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~U~~ [redacted]
U [redacted]
T-4 advised that [redacted], who have been vacation-
ing each year at their summer home in San Miguel de Allende,
Guanajuato, Mexico, returned to the United States on May 7,
1959 after selling their summer home. The informant advised
they have no intention of returning to Mexico. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

JOHN THEODORE HERMANN

On April 9, 1959, [redacted] of
the American Consulate, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico,
verified that JOHN THEODORE HERMANN died the morning of
April 9, 1959 of a heart attack.

b6
b7C

~~U~~ [redacted]
U [redacted]
There is no evidence that [redacted] have returned
to Mexico since their departure in 1956. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

~~U~~ [redacted]
U [redacted]
There is no evidence that [redacted]
has returned to Mexico since his departure in 1956. ~~U~~

b6
b7C

~~U~~ [redacted]
U [redacted]
There is no indication that [redacted] has been
in Mexico subsequent to 1956. ~~U~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
There has been no evidence of any activity in
or connection with the ACGM on the part of [redacted] since
1957. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

GEORGE RAYMOND KROTSER, aka
Ray Krotser
PAULA JESSICA KROTSER

GEORGE RAYMOND KROTSER is a white male who was
born February 18, 1904 in California. His wife, PAULA,
a white female, was born in California, date unknown.

U T-1 advised that in June, 1958, the KROTSEES
moved to Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, where they attended
the University of Veracruz in that city. ~~X~~

U T-14 advised that on January 22, 1959 the
KROTSEES left Mexico by air returning to California where
Mrs. KROTSER was to be hospitalized for treatment of
poliomyelitis. ~~X~~

U T-17 advised that GEORGE KROTSER was Secretary
of the Mill Valley, California Branch of the Communist
Party in 1945. ~~X~~

The Communist Party, USA has been designated by
the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to
Executive Order 10450. ~~X~~

U T-18 advised that GEORGE and PAULA KROTSER were
members of the Watsonville-Santa Cruz Group of the Communist
Party in 1949. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ T-19 advised in March, 1951 that GEORGE and PAULA
KROTSER were members of the Communist Party. ~~X~~

U T-1 advised that while these individuals were
in Mexico they associated with members of the ACGM. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-8 advised that in October, 1957, [redacted]
[redacted] returned to the United States to reside at [redacted]
[redacted] He had been residing at
the Hotel Tapachula in Apatzingan, Michoacan, Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised that [redacted] was deported
from Mexico by Mexican officials on September 9, 1958 and
that his wife joined him subsequently in New York City. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised that [redacted] arrived in Mexico
City on September 25, 1957 and departed for New York City
on October 18, 1957. During their stay here they associated
with members of the ACGM. The informant advised that the
purpose of their visit was primarily pleasure. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
There is no indication [redacted] have returned
to Mexico since their departure. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
EDUARDO MACHADO MORALES
[redacted]

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-20 advised that EDUARDO MACHADO MORALES
departed Mexico via KLM flight 988 on March 30, 1958
destined for Venezuela. His wife is believed to be with
him in Venezuela. There is no evidence that either have
returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
There is no evidence that MAGILL has returned to Mexico since his departure on August 2, 1957. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

HELEN PAULINE MALLERY

On August 13, 1958, [redacted] Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, informed that the subject died during the morning of August 13, 1958 while a cancer operation was being performed in the Mexican American Hospital in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-1 advised that the subject left [redacted] in late August, 1958 for [redacted] where he resides at [redacted]. Informant advised that [redacted] has no intention of returning to Mexico for residence. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] moved to Miami, Florida, in late 1957. There is no evidence she has returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that in June, 1958, [redacted] had spent the past six months in the United States and was expected to return later in 1958. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U
U There has been no evidence that [redacted] has been active in the ACGM since his departure nor is there any indication he has returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

U [redacted]
X There is no indication that [redacted] has
U returned to Mexico since his departure in October,
1956. X

b6
b7C

U [redacted]
X There is no indication that [redacted] have
U returned to Mexico since their departure in 1956. X

b6
b7C

U
X
ANDREW OVERGAARD, aka
Anders Overgaard, Anders N. J.
Overgaard, Anders M. J. Overgaard
CLARINA M. OVERGAARD, nee
Clarina Shumway Hanks, aka
H. Michelson, Mrs. Herman Michelson

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, New York, contained the information that ANDREW OVERGAARD, a white male who gave his age as 18 years and his place of birth as Rastrup, Denmark, first entered the United States through New York on May 11, 1915 arriving aboard the SS "Frederik VIII". He said he was a Danish citizen.

These records indicate that OVERGAARD re-entered the United States on January 7, 1921 and again on May 20, 1925.

The "Newark Star Ledger", a daily newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, contained an article in the February 13, 1950 issue which set forth the information that ANDREW OVERGAARD of 277 High Street, Newark, New Jersey, was the featured speaker at the Lenin-Lincoln Rally held at the Terrace Room in the Mosque Building, Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. According to this newspaper article, OVERGAARD stated in part, "I am, I was and I always will be a Communist. I am proud of my association

with William Z. Foster and the other eleven convicted Communist Party leaders."

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, contain the information that in November, 1949, a warrant was obtained for the arrest of ANDREW OVERGAARD charging him with being a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. These records contain the information that ANDREW OVERGAARD was deported from the United States aboard the MS "Batory" on November 10, 1951, departing from Pier 88, New York City. According to these records, ANDREW OVERGAARD, in an effort to facilitate his deportation, signed a statement dated October 11, 1950 in which he acknowledged that he was a charter member of the Communist Party of the United States and that his membership in that organization dated from 1919 to 1939.

Records of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., contain the information that CLARINA M. OVERGAARD, formerly known as CLARINA MICHELSON, stated that she was married on March 5, 1953 at Gudhjem Bornholm, Denmark, to ANDERS M. J. OVERGAARD. She is described as a white female who was born April 22, 1892 at Lowell, Massachusetts.

The records of the Dies Committee contain the information that MAURICE M. MILKAN, New York City, who was an admitted member of the Communist Party since 1919, testified as a witness before this Committee on October 13, 1939. MILKAN testified that CLARINA MICHELSON was a member of the Communist Party since 1927 and that she spent a considerable amount of her own money to furnish funds used by the Communist Party for propaganda.

The October 9, 1942 issue of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, lists CLARINA MICHELSON as one of 54 outstanding trade unionists who were members of the Labor Committee for the election of ISRAEL AMTER while AMTER was running for Governor of New York on the Communist Party ticket in the election to be held November 3, 1942.

JOHN LAUTNER, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party and former Chairman of the Review Commission

of the New York State Communist Party, who was expelled in January, 1950, advised on April 5, 1951 that he knew CLARINA MICHELSON as an "old time Party member". LAUTNER stated MICHELSON last functioned as a Section Organizer of the Communist Party in Greenwich Village, New York City, date not furnished.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker", advised on June 29, 1950 that he knew CLARINA MICHELSON before 1935 and up until 1950 as an active Communist.

T-1 advised that ANDERS OVERGAARD arrived in Mexico City by air from Denmark on or about February 6, 1958 and that his wife, CLARINA OVERGAARD, arrived at approximately the same time although she did not travel with him. T-1 advised that they resided in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, until June 4, 1958 at the Hotel Casino de la Selva when they returned to Mexico City and resided at the residence of ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ until June 9, 1958.

The informant advised that during July and the first part of August, 1958, the OVERGAARDS attended the Summer School of the University of Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico, where they studied Spanish.

T-1 advised that on the night of September 8, 1958, the Mexican Immigration Inspectors arrested the OVERGAARDS at the Casino de la Selva in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, and transported them both to Mexico City where ANDERS OVERGAARD was retained in custody while CLARINA OVERGAARD was immediately released.

T-22 advised that on September 26, 1958, ANDERS OVERGAARD was taken to the Mexico City Airport by Mexican Immigration Inspectors who placed him on board ILM Flight 682 bound for Amsterdam, Holland. T-22 advised that OVERGAARD was not deported from Mexico and that his departure was listed as normal. The informant explained that for this reason OVERGAARD would be permitted to re-enter Mexico at any time in the future which would not be the case in the event he had been deported.

T-1 advised that CLARINA OVERGAARD remained in Mexico City until October 3, 1958 when she departed for

~~SECRET~~
U Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico to board a ship enroute to New York City. ~~X~~

U T-1 advised that as of April or May, 1959, the OVERGAARDS were residing in Rome, Italy. T-1 advised that while they were in Mexico, these individuals associated with the ACGM. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted] have
U There is no evidence that [redacted] returned to Mexico since 1955. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
U T-21 advised that [redacted] returned to the United States toward the end of 1958 and lived with [redacted] family in Richmond Hill, New York. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
U There is no indication that [redacted] have returned to Mexico since their departure in June, 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

MAX SHLAFROCK, aka
Motel Szlafrok, Morris
Shlafrok, Morris Shlafrock,
Mottle Shlafrock, Max
Schlafrock, Max Schlafrock
HELEN SHLAFROCK, nee Helen Tobias
aka Mrs. Max Shlafrock

On April 1, 1958, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City made available the information that

the SHLAFROCKS arrived in New York City aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 300 from Mexico City.

b6
b7C

U T-5 advised that the SHLAFROCKS had no intention of returning to Mexico. ~~X~~

U T-2 advised that on December 19, 1957, MAX SHLAFROCK was detained by the Inspection Section of the Mexican Department of the Interior and on that same date was transported to the Mexican-United States border and ordered to leave Mexico by Mexican Immigration authorities. SHLAFROCK was not allowed to enter the United States for lack of proof of citizenship. ~~X~~

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
There is no evidence that [redacted] has returned to Mexico since his departure in 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
GERTRUDE BETTY STEIN, nee Gertrude Betty Goodkin, aka Mrs. [redacted]

U T-4 advised that [redacted] moved to New Jersey in June, 1958 and were undecided about returning to Mexico. There has been no indication to date that they have returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
There is no indication that [redacted] have returned to Mexico since their departure in May, 1956. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

U ~~X~~ [redacted]
T-5 advised that [redacted] returned to California on December 1, 1957. ~~X~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U There is no indication [redacted] have
returned to Mexico. ~~X~~

U [redacted] b6
b7C

U There is no evidence that [redacted] have
returned to Mexico since their departure in May, 1956. ~~X~~

U [redacted] b6
b7C

U There is no indication that [redacted] have
returned to Mexico since their departure in July, 1957. ~~X~~

U [redacted] b6
b7C

U T-1 advised that [redacted] returned to the United
States in the latter part of 1958 but left her two daughters
in Mexico in care of MARGARET MALTZ. As of March, 1959,
[redacted] had expressed herself as not intending to return
to Mexico and her children subsequently joined her in
Los Angeles, California. ~~X~~

U [redacted] b6
b7C

U There is no indication that [redacted] has returned to
Mexico since his departure in 1957. ~~X~~

U [redacted] b6
b7C

U T-1 advised that [redacted] have lost touch
with the ACGM and have had no connection with it for the
past two years although they continue to reside in Mexico,
D. F., Mexico. ~~X~~

U [IV. NEW ARRIVALS TO THE ACGM] X

U X [MERLE BRAGG

U X MERLE BRAGG, a white male, born February 29, 1892 in Flora Vista, New Mexico, is separated from his wife, ANASTASKA BRAGG and is now retired from the occupation of a carpenter. He arrived in Mexico on May 21, 1958 and now resides at Calle Lerdo 124 Room 8, Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico, according to T-9. X

U T-23 advised that as of April, 1957, the subject was a member of the Communist Party in the State of Washington. X

U No information has been received to date indicating that MERLE BRAGG has actively participated in the ACGM. X

HAYWOOD HALL, aka Harry Haywood,
Harry Howard Hall, Raymond Hall,
Harry Luiswood

HAYWOOD HALL, a Negro male born February 6, 1898 in Omaha, Nebraska, is allegedly married to GWENDOLYN HALL, a white female by whom he fathered a child in 1956 prior to their marriage.

U T-1 advised that the HALLS arrived in Mexico in early, 1959 and intended to remain here from one to two years while HAYWOOD HALL writes a book. T-1 advised that they reside on Calle Pachula 153, Apartment 102, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. X

U X T-24 advised that on August 12, 1952 HAYWOOD HALL stated that he had been active in the Communist Party for over thirty years and was one of the founders of the Party in the United States.

On April 24, 1948 PAUL CROUCH, now deceased, a self-admitted former Communist Party member, advised that HALL was a Communist Party leader and more important than any other Negro member in the formation of Communist Party policy. CROUCH advised that HALL attended the Lenin School in Moscow where he made a very favorable impression on

leaders of the Comintern and the Russian Communist Party. HALL returned to the United States about 1932 with the highest recommendations and apparently a mandate to be placed in top leadership. CROUCH advised that HALL remained in a leadership position of the Communist Party until he subsequently disgraced himself in Spain. According to CROUCH, HALL then became a rank and file member of the Communist Party and remained as such until the removal of EARL BROWDER as leader of the Communist Party in the United States, at which time HALL's star began to rise in Communist Party circles.

U T-1 advised that during his stay in Mexico HALL has associated with the ACGM. ~~8~~



Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Persons Records Branch, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, contain information that [redacted]

[redacted] He entered the United States on May 31, 1943 as a permanent resident. He resided in Berlin, Germany, from the time of his birth until March, 1939 when he left Germany for England and he resided in England until his arrival in the United States. As of October 24, 1943 he was a citizen of Germany but he had filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen. He was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on May 20, 1944 under provisions of Section 701, Nationality Act of 1940, Certificate No. 6090969, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia.

The marriage records of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, contain the information that on August 27, 1947 [redacted] and [redacted] applied for a marriage license and that they were married on September 6, 1947 by WILLIAM A. CARROL, Deputy City Clerk.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Detective, New York City Police Department, a member of the Communist Party as an undercover operative for the New York City Police Department from April 4, 1943 to November, 1951 when she was expelled, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in an open hearing on May 3-5, 1955.

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the Boro Hall Section of the Communist Party. She did not indicate the date. On October 2, 1952, [redacted] examined a photograph of [redacted] and identified him as being identical with [redacted].

According to the March 19, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker" as set forth on page 8 of that publication, [redacted] a long-time resident of the Far East and a contributor to the "Daily Worker" was scheduled to speak on "Liberation of China - Its Meaning to the American People" on March 19, 1950 at 201 Second Avenue, New York City, under the auspices of the Forbes Section of the Communist Party.

b6
b7C

T-1 advised that [redacted] arrived in Mexico in approximately the latter part of 1957. T-1 advised that [redacted] reside at [redacted]

[redacted] and that [redacted] is employed by the law firm of James B. Windham and Associates, Reforma 134, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. T-1 advised that [redacted] does not appear to have gainful employment other than that of a writer. T-1 advised that while living in Mexico, [redacted] have associated with the ACGM. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[redacted] made available the information that during the first part of 1959 the [redacted] moved from New York City after stating their intention of going to Mexico.

b6
b7C

U [redacted] T-14 advised that the [redacted]

U [redacted] T-14 advised that [redacted] is self-employed as an artist at his residence and that [redacted] has no occupation other than that of a housewife.

b6
b7C

U [redacted] T-25 advised that on March 12, 1958, a meeting was held in Room 8K, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, at which the affairs, elections and officers of the Industrial Board of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party in New York State were discussed. T-25 advised that [redacted] was in Room 8K at Adelphi Hall for approximately two hours immediately before the meeting was called to order.

U [redacted] T-26 advised that on June 17, 1958, the New York State Communist Party Training School, Session No. 6, was held at the home of [redacted]

b6
b7C

U [redacted] T-27 advised that on June 18, 1958, the [redacted] were invited for dinner on June 24, 1958 to the home of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

b6
b7C

"The Worker" of October 26, 1958, page 3, identified BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. as Chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

U [redacted] T-1 advised that associates of the ACGM assisted the [redacted] in getting settled in Mexico City.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D.C.

July 31, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U

RE: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO

~~X~~

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned
as above dated July 31, 1959.

U

T-1, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9, T-10, T-11,
T-12, T-13, T-14, T-16, T-17, T-18, T-21, T-22, T-23, T-24,
T-25, T-26 and T-27, referred to in referenced memorandum,
have all furnished reliable information in the past. ~~X~~

U

T-2 is a confidential source abroad, as is T-20. ~~X~~

U

Contact with T-15 and T-19 has been insufficient
to determine the reliability of the information furnished. ~~X~~

*11/1/59
10/3/59*

This memorandum is loaned to you by the
FBI and neither it nor its contents are
to be distributed outside of the agency
to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: July 31, 1959
To: Director, FBI (100-422116)
From: Legat, Mexico [redacted]
Subject: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

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ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA [redacted], dated 7/31/59, at Mexico, D. F., together with five copies of a letterhead memorandum evaluating the sources utilized.

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REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES T. HAVERTY, dated 11/19/57, at Mexico, D. F.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

As possible assistance in indexing the names in the enclosed report at the Bureau, it is suggested that consideration be given to indexing only the names and aliases of [redacted] on page 33, the OVERGAARDS on page 36, [redacted] and HAYWOOD HALL on page 42, [redacted] on page 43 and [redacted] on page 44, inasmuch as the other associates of the ACGM set forth in this report have previously been included in reports on this organization.

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The dates on which specific items of information were received were not set forth in all instances in the enclosed report in order to better protect the Bureau sources in Mexico. The dates which were not included in the report are set forth hereinafter in the documentation.

CLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Mexico City
JCS:mar
(3)

2 AUG 18 1959

24 AUG 7 1959

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SOURCES~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed. ~~U~~

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-1 [redacted] and [redacted] (Reporting jointly)	Organization	12/17/59	[redacted]
	Attempted deportations, December, 1957	1/13/58	
	[redacted] et al, hiding	4/27/59	
	[redacted] visit	2/23/59	
	Russian deportations	4/7/59	
	Internal stress in ACGM	2/17/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] sickness	4/14/59	
	[redacted] collection	6/1/59	
	SOBELL fund	9/4/58	[redacted]
	Propaganda	5/28/59	Instant Report
	ACGM members expected to leave Mexico	4/20/59	[redacted]
	ACGM meeting 6/6/59	6/9/59	
	[redacted] residence and employment (hereinafter referred to as R&E)	2/17/59	

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-1 Cont'd.	[redacted] not moving to USA	2/23/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] in Cuernavaca	3/16/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] divorced	9/25/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	2/24/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	2/10/59 2/13/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] Zeiss Distributor	11/24/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] employment	3/16/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	1/25/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	2/23/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	3/9/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	3/30/59	[redacted]
	SAM NOVICK R&E	2/23/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	11/21/58	100-1090-70
	[redacted] R&E	1/25/59	100-1210-71
	[redacted] R&E	4/27/59	100-1457-61
	[redacted] R&E	5/28/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] employment	1/25/59	100-1535-119
	[redacted] plan remain in Mexico	3/2/59	[redacted]

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-1 Cont'd.	[redacted] departure Mexico	2/2/59	100-1642-68
	[redacted] R&E	1/25/59	100-781-82
	[redacted] R&E	2/2/59	100-1048-241
	[redacted] employment	11/7/58	100-684-239
	[redacted] not in Mexico	1/25/59	100-1238-49
	[redacted] residence in Germany	2/17/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] joins husband	11/14/58	100-1251-122
	[redacted] residence in California	2/10/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] departure Mexico	9/7/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] at University of Veracruz	6/30/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] association with ACGM	6/30/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] deported	9/9/58	100-989-144
	[redacted]	10/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] residence in Mexico and departure	8/21/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] residence in Florida	10/8/58	100-963-151
	[redacted] not returning to Mexico	11/1/58	100-963-153

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MC [redacted]

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-1 Cont'd.	OVERGAARDS at Summer School	6/30/58	[redacted]
	Arrest of OVERGAARDS	9/9/58	[redacted]
	Departure of CLARINA OVERGAARD	10/6/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] in Italy	5/11/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] association with ACGM	6/30/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] In USA	3/9/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] inactive	8/20/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] arrival in Mexico	3/16/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] association with ACGM	4/15/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] residence	11/1/58	100-1733-38
	[redacted] employment	11/1/58	100-1733-38
	[redacted] association with ACGM	11/1/58	100-1733-38
	[redacted] aided by ACGM	4/15/59	[redacted]
T-2 SA JOSEPH B. GARCIA	SHLAFROCK'S abortive deportation	12/18,19/57	100-1604-73
T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] R&E and Mexican citizenship	7/17/58	[redacted]

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MC [redacted]~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b3
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
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T-3

Cont'd.

[redacted]
[redacted]

R&E

3/10&13/59

R&E

3/2/59

[redacted]

R&E

2/11/59

residence

10/31/58

T-4

[redacted]

[redacted]

R&E

3/4/59

[redacted]

2/14/58

100-1185-38

[redacted]

R&E

2/8/57 &

9/22/58

11/13/58

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

R&E

employment

5/6/59

residence

2/8/59

employment

11/21/58

100-1662-33

[redacted]

departure
from Mexico

5/15/59

100-1619-50

Residence of [redacted]

7/17/58

T-5

[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

R&E

3/13/59

R&E

4/10/59

[redacted]

moved

3/11/59

[redacted]

R&E

7/27/58

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-5 Cont'd.	[redacted] R&E	3/16/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	12/20/58	
	[redacted] R&E	3/31/58	
	[redacted] R&E	12/19/58	
	[redacted] R&E	11/21/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	3/16/59	
	[redacted] R&E	4/22/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	4/23/59	
	[redacted] R&E	4/23/59	100-1074-85
	[redacted] moved	12/20/58	[redacted]
	[redacted] Departure Mexico	11/27/58	
	[redacted] departure Mexico	11/17/57	100-1451-54
	HALPERIN's departure Mexico	10/15/58	[redacted]
	HALPERIN's plan return to Mexico	3/4/59	100-1684-28
	[redacted] departure	10/7/57	[redacted]
	[redacted] residence	6/24/58	
	SHLAFROCK intentions of not returning to Mexico	4/15/58	
	[redacted] departure	12/11/57	100-1787-14

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-6			
[redacted]	[redacted] R&E	2/25/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	1/8/59	
	[redacted] R&E	3/10/59	
	[redacted] R&E	3/31/59	
	[redacted] R&E	2/5/59	
	[redacted] R&E	1/22/59	
	[redacted]	2/3/59	
	Residence		
	[redacted] R&E	2/6/59	[redacted]
	ZATZ' R&E	3/31/59	
	[redacted] departure and residence in NY	2/2/59	
T-7			
[redacted]	[redacted] R&E	1/23/59	100-729-116
	[redacted] R&E	1/28/59	100-1202-11
	[redacted] residence	1/19/59	100-1535-119
T-8			
[redacted]	[redacted] R&E	1/3/59	100-1417-65
	ELOESSER R&E	1/3/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	1/27/59	100-868-59
	[redacted] R&E	3/25/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	2/6/59	

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MC [redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b3
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-8 Cont'd.	[redacted] R&E	1/3/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] return to USA	10/28/57	
T-9 [redacted]	[redacted] R&E	3/31/59	
	[redacted] R&E	4/22/59	
	[redacted] R&E	12/31/58	100-1010-147
	[redacted] R&E and citizenship	12/31/58	
	[redacted] R&E	3/18/59	
T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]	1/5/59	100-957-61
T-11 [redacted]	[redacted] employment	10/22/57	100-1283-85
T-12 [redacted]	[redacted] R&E	3/24/59	[redacted]
	[redacted] R&E	5/6/58	
	CLIFTON Died	11/25/57	
T-13 [redacted]	[redacted] R&E	4/16/59	[redacted]
T-14 [redacted]	[redacted] not returned to Mexico	3/24/59	
	KROTTERS departure from Mexico	2/4/59	
	[redacted] R&E	6/15/59	100-892-16

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MC [redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-15 [redacted]	[redacted] residence	3/17/58	100-1494-34
T-16 [redacted]	[redacted] R&E	3/11/59	100-584-90
T-17 [redacted]	KROTSEK secretary of CP Branch	6/17/45	SF 100-11889G
T-18 [redacted]	KROTSEK's CP members	8/24/49	SF 100-30951-4
T-19 [redacted]	KROTSEK's CP members	3/10/51	SF100-30951-9
T-20 SA GEORGE F. MUNRO	[redacted] departure from Mexico	3/30/58	100-1297-66
T-21 [redacted]	[redacted] returned to USA	12/10/58	[redacted]
T-22 [redacted]	Departure of ANDERS OVERGAARD	9/27/58	
T-23 [redacted]	[redacted] CP member	4/23/57	

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MC [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	File Number Where Located
T-24 FBI Agents of NYO	Interview with [redacted]	8/12/52	100-1896-1
T-25 [redacted]	[redacted] at Adelphi Hall,	3/12/58	100-892-11
T-26 [redacted]	CP School at [redacted] home	6/17/58	[redacted]
T-27 [redacted]	[redacted] invited to [redacted] home		100-892-11

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CLASSIFICATION

U The classification "~~Confidential~~" has been given the enclosed report inasmuch as it contains information secured by Bureau informants operating in Mexico which deals with the internal security of the United States. ~~C~~

COPIES

One copy of instant report has been designated for dissemination to the U.S. Embassy and [redacted] locally on a circulation basis.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 5/24/60

FROM: JFP Legat, Mexico [redacted]

SUBJECT: ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE MAINTAINED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO CITY
IS - C

CC TO: [redacted]
REQ. REC'D. 5-27-60
MAY 14 1964

ANS. BY: [redacted]

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b7E

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed herewith five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 5/24/60 and five copies of an evaluation memorandum of the same date.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed letterhead memorandum was prompted by an inquiry made by Ambassador HILL to the Legal Attache, Mexico, concerning the article in question by GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

The enclosed memoranda were transmitted to Ambassador HILL by means of a cover memorandum which invited his attention to the most recent report on the American Communist Group in Mexico (report of SA [redacted] at Mexico City dated 7/31/59, captioned "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO").

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SOURCE

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed, and a "T" symbol was utilized in the report as the identity of the source must be concealed.

T-1: [redacted] as furnished to SA GEORGE F. MUNRO.

b7D

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from Bureau informants operating in Mexico on a matter relating to the internal security of the United States.

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2 - Bureau (Encls.-10)
2 - Mexico City (cc - 66-403)
JCS/bje
(4)

REC-41

EX 109

MAY 31 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

59 JUN 6 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/03 BY 32193 (AUC) P/B/K/SR/gm

10 ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 24, 1960

ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF A UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE
MAINTAINED BY THE COMMUNIST
PARTY IN MEXICO CITY

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned
as above, dated May 24, 1960.

Source T-1, referred to in referenced memorandum,
has furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 0/27/03 BY 32133 (A40) PJB/KSR/gae

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-422116-81



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
A
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 24, 1960

ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF A UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE
MAINTAINED BY THE COMMUNIST
PARTY IN MEXICO CITY

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

In a recent article by GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, a
prominent syndicated columnist (King Features Syndicate,
Inc.), espionage as a "... constant and normal activity
of government" was treated. This article reads in part:

"Attention must always be called to the
fact that the Communist Party also
maintains a United States government-in-
exile in Mexico City."

T-1 advised that there is a group of American Communists
in Mexico comprised of approximately 100 adults, the
majority of whom live in Mexico City. According to T-1, this
group is a loose association of a predominantly social nature
of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA,
and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy
for communism and the Soviet Union.

T-1 advised that the American Communist Group in
Mexico has no formal organization. T-1 advised that he knows
of no "United States government-in-exile in Mexico City"
which might be maintained by the Communist Party.

DECLASSIFIED BY 32133 (AUC) PIB/KSR/gm
ON 10/27/03

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-422116-81

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☒ Restricted to Locality of NJ - Mex.
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Ruth ASHMORE BROWN
 Birthdate & Place 5-21-07 De Conde
 Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 10-7 Searcher Initials 318

Prod.

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

10-1		
	Brown, Ruth Ashmore	
	NR	
	DeConde, Ruth	
	NR	
NR	140-13322-8	
		b3
		b6
SI		b7C
		b7E
	Conde, Mrs Salvador	
	NR	
SI	100-427869-14	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 11/25/60

FROM : Legat, Mexico [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

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Rerep SA [redacted] 7/31/59, at Mexico, D. F.

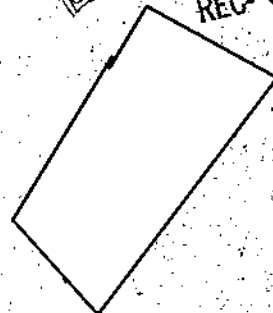
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Investigations are currently in progress in Mexico City to determine the present residence and employment of several of the current associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico - ACGM, who have recently moved. When current residence and employment data for these individuals has been obtained, a report will be submitted describing the activities of captioned organization since the date of referenced report as well as the residence and employment of the current associates of the ACGM.

P
2 - Bureau
1 - Mexico City
JCS:mar
(3)

NOTED

REC-58



100-422116-83

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57 DEC 7 1960

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Legal Attache, Mexico

February 17, 1961

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Director, FBI (100-422116) - 844

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 1-31-61.

The Bureau agrees with your recommendation that no report concerning the captioned group be prepared at this time in order to protect [redacted]. However, it is felt that the Bureau should periodically be brought up-to-date concerning the over-all activities of this group even though dissemination of the material is not made.

b7D

You should prepare a letter setting forth in brief form information bringing up-to-date the activities of the group. It is suggested that you follow generally the subject matters covered in the report of SA [redacted] dated 7-31-59 without setting forth the material in great detail. It will be unnecessary to show a source for every item of information set out in the letter.

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b7C

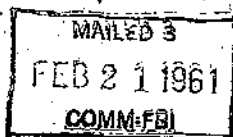
NOTE ON YELLOW: Legat, Mexico, has previously set out detailed reports in order to correlate the activities of American communists residing in Mexico which comprise a loose-knit group primarily social in nature. Legat points out the primary sources concerning the group are [redacted] who have recently been under suspicion as possible Bureau informants. Legat feels dissemination of a report at this time would serve to pinpoint these informants as the source of information in the report.

b7D

RMH:gjk
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



57 FEB 24 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 1/31/61

FROM : Legat, Mexico [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

Remylet, 11/25/60, Remylets 12/23/60, 1/12/61
and Bulet 1/9/61 captioned [redacted] "ADMINISTRATIVE"
and treating with recent allegation by [redacted]
[redacted] that [redacted] are F.B.I. informants.

After considering the problems and weighing the factors involved in the preparation of a report for dissemination setting forth a summary of activities of captioned group, subsequent to report of SA [redacted] at Mexico, dated 7/31/59, it is felt such a report at this time would be inappropriate in view of the following considerations:

The primary sources of information concerning the activities of the American Communist Group in Mexico - ACGM are [redacted]. The fact that they have furnished information in more than 100 individual security-type investigations during the past four months period is indicative of their importance in covering the activities of American Communists in Mexico. After spending nine years gaining acceptance in the ACGM, [redacted] have achieved a position in the group which would make them extremely difficult to replace if they should be uncovered.

As set out in referenced letters captioned [redacted] "ADMINISTRATIVE", [redacted] allegation is in part based on his claim that certain information was made available to him by the U. S. Coast Guard in connection with an inquiry made by that agency into his past Communist associations.

For years the Mexico City Office has written reports for dissemination on individual security subjects associated with the ACGM on the basis of information furnished by [redacted]

RUC
② - Bureau
2 - Mexico City
(1 - [redacted])

JCS:mar
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REC-40

48 FEB 7 1961

EX 104

5-12-61
FEB 7 1961b3
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MC [redacted]

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[redacted] with a minimum risk of compromising the informants. To write a comprehensive report concerning the entire group for dissemination creates a document which, if read by an individual conversant with ACGM activities, could easily pinpoint and uncover [redacted] as sources of the Mexico City Office. It is expected that the Mexico City Office will be able to continue to write individual security reports on ACGM subjects for dissemination based on information from [redacted] without further jeopardizing their position in Mexico.

b7D

It would appear that the value to be derived from writing a comprehensive report on the ACGM is outweighed by the importance of the loss that the Bureau would sustain if [redacted] were uncovered and thereby no longer operable in Mexico. This seems especially true at this time when [redacted] may be suspect by many of the associates of the ACGM and could well be subject to close scrutiny by that or an allied group.

b7D

UACB, no report on the ACGM will be prepared at this time but a tickler will be set to re-examine the situation in six months at which time the Bureau will be notified.

RUC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2013

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 5/22/61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : Legat, Mexico [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Remylet 1/31/61 and Bulet 2/17/61, the latter
instructing that a letter be submitted in order to bring
up to date the activities of the captioned group, following
generally the subject matters covered in the report of SA
[redacted] dated 7/31/59.

Unless otherwise indicated, the sources of the
information set out below are [redacted] as well as

ORGANIZATION

The American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM) is
a loose association of a predominantly social
nature of present and/or past members of the
Communist Party, USA, and their friends and
associates who share a common sympathy for Com-
munism and the Soviet Union.

The ACGM, which consists of approximately 100 adults
including 35 individuals living more or less permanently in
Mexico who are included on the Security Index, still is not
organized on a formal basis nor does it have any elected
officers. The majority of the group reside in and around
Mexico City, with a small concentration still in San Miguel
de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. A few of the group continue
to reside in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, and the States of
Jalisco and Michoacan, Mexico. [redacted]
continues to reside in Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, where she
is connected with the University of Veracruz in that city,
and she continues to have occasional visitors who reside in
the United States and are of security interest.

RUC
2 Bureau
1 Mexico City
JCS:mms
(3)

56 JUN 22 1961

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3042 PM/10/1/61
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 23
DATE OF REVIEW 6/5/91

MAY 26 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

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b7C

U MC [redacted] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7E

In July, 1960, [redacted] stated that prior to September, 1958, when Mexican Government officials began arresting several of the associates of the ACGM, a "skeleton party organization" existed in Mexico to collect money, sell party books and magazines, etc. She stated that the group consisted of eight persons and that she was the only woman in that group. The only other individuals she identified in the group were FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD (Bufile 100-2278), [redacted]

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[redacted] and ASA ZATZ (Bufile [redacted]) remarked that the group held only two meetings for "political discussions" and that ALBERT MALTZ (Bufile 100-7646) did not attend because he believes that he is under surveillance from time to time. X

U ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE X

In July, 1959, a meeting attended by [redacted] FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, SAMUEL J. NOVICK (Bufile 100-338889), [redacted] and ASA ZATZ was held at [redacted] residence in Mexico City. At this meeting it was decided that an emergency fund should be created to provide for legal fees and hardship cases that might occur within the group of American Communists living in Mexico. It was decided that a donation of 500 pesos per month from each of twelve families would be accepted until a total of 60,000 pesos should be collected. The twelve families to be included in the group were: X

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U [redacted]
[redacted]
GRAY BEMIS (Bufile 100-147607)
[redacted]

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD
[redacted] X

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [MC [REDACTED] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7E

[REDACTED]
ALBERT MALTZ
MARGARET MALTZ (Bufile 100-422317)

SAMUEL NOVICK
GRACE NOVICK

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b7D

U [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
GEORGE PEPPER (Bufile 100-254107)
[REDACTED]

ASA ZATZ
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] X

U It was decided that an Executive Committee would be selected to resolve all matters of importance regarding the fund and determine when additional contributions should be made. It was agreed that associates of the group or other "loyal progressives" who might find themselves "in trouble politically" would be in a position to receive assistance from the fund. X

U Almost immediately after these decisions were reached, the plan fell apart due to the fact that a violent argument arose between [REDACTED] and SAMUEL NOVICK due to [REDACTED] acting like a "District Organizer." Reportedly the argument reached its climax and terminated when NOVICK stated to [REDACTED] "We're not organized and we are not members of the CP-USA, and we haven't got a district organizer, and if we did, you're not it and don't give me this party discipline (obscene for feces)." X

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U Since this occasion, there have been no subsequent efforts at organization within the ACGM. X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [MC [REDACTED] X

U [DEPORTATIONS] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Although from time to time the ACGM is shaken by rumors that the Mexican Government is about to arrest various American Communists residing in Mexico, there have been no such arrests. The only incident of this type involving the ACGM occurred in October, 1960, when [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] returned to Mexico after spending several months in Havana, Cuba. Upon his arrival at the Mexico City Airport on 10/14/60, he was notified by Mexican officials that he had been deemed an undesirable alien and could remain in Mexico a maximum period of five days to arrange his personal business before leaving that country again. On 10/19/60, according to records of the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Government, [REDACTED] left the Central Airport in Mexico City bound for Havana, Cuba. On 10/24/61 a notation was made on his Immigration record that he would not be re-admitted. At the end of 1960 [REDACTED] departed Mexico City to join her husband in Havana. X

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U As recent as April, 1961, it was rumored within the ACGM that due to the recent "get tough" policy of President JOHN F. KENNEDY towards Latin America, Mexican officials were expected once again to bring pressure to bear on American Communists residing in Mexico. X

U [NOVEMBER, 1960, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION] X

U The consensus of the ACGM concerning RICHARD M. NIXON and JOHN F. KENNEDY as candidates for President of the United States was that neither candidate was acceptable. Shortly before the election at a small gathering of the ACGM, a secret ballot was cast by each individual in attendance indicating his preference between KENNEDY and NIXON. Of the approximately twelve ballots cast, all were for KENNEDY with a single exception which later turned out to be a ballot for NIXON cast by [REDACTED] X

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U [FUNDS] X

U During the past two years, [REDACTED] is the only individual who has consistently approached the X

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U [MC [REDACTED] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b3 b7E

ACGM for contributions to communist causes that are almost without exception sponsored by the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico). The most recent collection of this sort of any size was made in August and September, 1960, for a defense fund for DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS, the renown Mexican artist who had been incarcerated by the Mexican Government shortly before the time of the collection. X

U In November, 1960, it was reported that [REDACTED]

U and [REDACTED] of the San Miguel de Allende area were making a collection for the purpose of assisting Local 18 Strike Committee at Kellogg, Idaho. X

U [TRAVEL WITHIN THE USSR] X

U In July, 1959, ALBERT and MARGARET MALTZ returned to Mexico City after visiting Europe, Israel, and the USSR. ALBERT MALTZ' views concerning this travel were furnished the Bureau and were set forth in detail in the Bureau's "Current Intelligence Summary" for 9/16/59. MALTZ seemed to be quite candid in his evaluation of the effects of the Communist movement and spoke freely concerning his criticism of the same. X

U In late 1960, [REDACTED] returned from a trip to Europe, Moscow, and Israel. His expressions concerning this travel are set out in Mexico City letter 3/1/61, captioned "[REDACTED], IS - C." Although far less critical of Communism as he saw it in Russia than ALBERT MALTZ, [REDACTED] did register dissatisfaction at what he felt were limitations on individual civil rights in Russia. X

U [CUBA] X

U Since the government in Cuba of CASTRO RUZ has come to power, the sympathies of the ACGM have been to support the CASTRO cause. In July, 1960, ANDERS OVERGAARD (Bufile 100-30138), former associate of the ACGM now residing in Europe where he is taking an active part in Communist Party activities, remarked that very clearly the next important activity of the International Communist Movement would be to X

CONFIDENTIAL

U [MC [REDACTED] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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U obtain a foothold in Latin America. He expected to make a trip to Cuba and was seeking inexpensive transportation for his wife, CLARINA OVERGAARD (Bufile 100-106468), and himself. He stated further that every friend in countries such as Mexico, would be expected to contribute to the movement and that, "This time we will do the job, it won't be like Guatemala again...as soon as the United States makes the first stupid move, as it is bound to do." X

U During the days of the abortive attempt to invade Cuba made by anti-Castro forces in the latter part of April, 1961, the consensus of the ACGM, as well as the hope of that group, was that the attempt would fail. X

In early May, 1961, [REDACTED]

U [REDACTED] wrote a letter to the American Embassy alleging that [REDACTED] associated with the University of Veracruz in Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, had for the past few years been trying to undermine the efforts of the Experiment in International Living (a part of the United States people-to-people program) and had recently formed a women's group for the purpose of aiding the FIDEL CASTRO cause in Cuba. This is the only overt activity on the part of an associate of the ACGM that has been reported to date. X

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U Concerning those associates of the ACGM set out in the report of SA [REDACTED] 7/31/59, at Mexico City, the following changes are noted: X

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GRAY DAYTON BEMIS, died;

[REDACTED] are now residing in Italy;

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U [REDACTED] have been in Brazil for the past several months but are expected to return to Mexico City in the near future;

GEORGE HUGH MURRAY MAITLAND HARDYMAN, died;

[REDACTED] have returned to San Francisco, California, to live;

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U MC [redacted] X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b3 b7E

WILLIAM COLFAX MILLER has returned to Mexico and is now residing in Erongaricuaros, Michoacan, Mexico;

MARGARET FRANCES HOPE WOOLLEY has returned to Mexico City;

HEYWOOD HALL and GWENDOLYN HALL departed Mexico in 1960 but have returned recently and reportedly are living in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico;

GERHARD HANS HAGELBERG and JEAN HAGELBERG, as set out above, are now in Cuba;

ALVIN SANDLER and JOAN DELORES SANDLER have returned to New York City;

RAYMOND EDWARD SPENCER and HELEN MC GREGOR SPENCER have returned to Los Angeles, California.

The Mexico City Office continues to cover the activities of the ACGM through [redacted] who continue to find acceptance within the group. Investigative informants are utilized as well as surveillance informants for spot checking the movements of the associates of the group as well as verifying their residences and employments periodically. In addition, [redacted]

U As set forth in referenced letters, the above information is submitted for the information of the Bureau and no dissemination is being made in order to protect the informants. X

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. W. J. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Ferris
 1 - [redacted] 1 - Administrative Div.

b6
 b7C

June 2, 1961

PERSONAL ATTENTION

JUN 2 3 39 PM '61

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

Mr. John F. Desmond
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Desmond:

Your attention is directed to the file on the American Communist Group in Mexico, your file [redacted].

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I am in receipt of your notification that the letter which you were instructed to submit in this case would be submitted on May 15, 1961. The letter has not been received and no other communication has been received as to the reason for the delay.

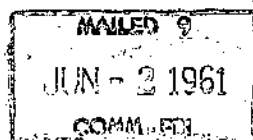
You are directed to fix responsibility for failure to submit this letter. Explanations should be secured from the personnel responsible and submitted to the Bureau immediately with your recommendation with respect to administrative action.

This letter must be submitted by June 12, 1961, or additional explanations will be requested from you regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
 Director



100-422116

1 - (SOG Mexico City Personnel File)

See yellow page 2.

RH:baw
 (10)

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

JUN 5 1961 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. John F. Desmond

YELLOW: By letter 1-31-61, Legat, Mexico, referenced previous report prepared on above group and recommended that a current report not be prepared for dissemination in order to protect informants [redacted] who were then under suspicion. Legat instructed by Bulet 2-17-61 to submit letter in lieu of report in order that activities of American communists living in Mexico would be correlated for information and possible use at the Bureau. Form 0-1 sent to Legat 4-12-61, and Legat replied that letter would be submitted 5-15-61. Neither the letter nor advice concerning its delay has been received.

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DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

RA

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT

6-12-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 590

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS-C. RE DIRECTOR'S LETTER DATED JUNE 2 LAST, REQUESTING EXPLANATIONS TO BE SUBMITTED BY JUNE 12 INSTANT, RECEIVED MEXICO CITY TODAY. EXPLANATIONS BEING SENT IN TODAY'S POUCH.

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 10:35 PM

6-12-61

RN

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REC-50 100-422116-87

EX-109

JUN 13 1961

50 JUN 16 1961

3RD CC-MR. L'ALLIER

NAT. INT. SEC.

b6

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Legal Attache, Mexico City ()

June 21, 1961

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b7E

Director, FBI (100-422116)

AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - CSA () Reurlet 5-22-61 and the report of
dated 7-31-59.b6
b7C

A review of the material in relet shows that a report concerning the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM) could be prepared without compromising your sources. This would require careful paraphrasing and possibly the elimination of some sensitive material. A report similar to rerep would be of intelligence value and should be suitable for dissemination. The Bureau desires that a report be prepared at this time.

Of the approximately 100 adults among the ACGM, the names of 32 maintained in the Security Index, many have been affiliated with the communist movement for a considerable time. Some have served prison sentences as a result of their communist activities in the United States, while others reside in Mexico apparently for fear of prosecution for their past communist activities.

The recent Supreme Court decisions with regard to Communist Party, USA, registration and membership may add significance to the ACGM. It is quite possible that additional United States citizens will seek residence in Mexico. You are aware that the sympathies of the ACGM have been to support the Fidel Castro cause in Cuba because of its communist influence. Anders Overgaard, a member of the ACGM who has worked in the communist movement in a number of countries, in July, 1960, remarked, "Very clearly, the next important activity of the international communist movement would be to obtain a foothold in Latin America." 100-422116

MAILED 3

JUN 22 1961

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

TC:sed (5)

REC-74

EX-105

19 JUN 22 1961

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

MAIL ROOM ☒TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 JUN 23 1961

Letter to Mexico City
Re: American Communist Group in Mexico
100-422116

For the above reasons, you should continue to give close attention to the movement and activities of American communists in Mexico.

During the course of your preparation of this report, you should, through appropriate sources, determine whether the current characterization of the ACGM fully portrays the potential dangerousness of this group.

U [Legal Attache, Mexico City [REDACTED]] June 15, 1961

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b7E

Director, FBI (100-422116)

U [AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C [REDACTED]

There are enclosed a Photostat of a memorandum furnished by Maurice Malkin to a representative of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and two photographs of [REDACTED] furnished with the memorandum and described therein.

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Most of the persons mentioned in the memorandum appear to be members of the American Communist Group in Mexico and well known to your office. Maurice Malkin was the subject of Bureau letter to the Attorney General dated 4-26-59, a copy of which was directed to you. This letter sets out Malkin's background.

Enclosures - 3

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 BJA/endo
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2/2,3/1
DATE OF REVIEW 10/9/91

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: Malkin is a former communist who apparently has acted as a consultant for INS in the past. He was never a Bureau informant although the Bureau has accepted information he has volunteered. He now resides in Mexico where it is alleged he is posing as a former Department of Justice attorney whose specialty was the prosecution of communists. His memorandum, which was furnished to Mr. DeLoach by Ben Mander, sets out background information concerning a number of members of the American Communist Group in Mexico and data regarding their present activities in Mexico.

RMH:baw
(6)

1-100-356713 (Maurice Malkin)

EX-114

REC-74

JUN 22 1961

UNRECORDED

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

JUN 26 1961

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D MAIL ROOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

AMERICANS ACTIVE IN SOVIET AND COMMUNIST
ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

Fred V. Field - Resides in Mexico City. Recently re-married to a Mexican girl. Runs parties and socials in his home and at the home of David A. Sequieros, Mexican C.P. leader(now in jail). Some of the guests were Cubans, Dominicans, Venezuelans etc. Always hangs out with left intellectuals.

Albert Maltz - Resides at Yarto 14- Tel. 48 - 34-77, one of the exiled Communist writers. His house is a hangout for all American and other Communist Party members. On numerous occasions I have seen visitors like [redacted] Morris Childs and others in his home and his company. [redacted] and Morris Childs are American Communists who visit Mexico every so often. [redacted] uses names of [redacted] Morris Childs, Latin American C.P. agent- real name is [redacted] I have also seen Maltz and [redacted] and others take trips to Taluca, Valle de Bravo hangout for Soviet agents, especially the home of [redacted]

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[redacted] Former C.P. member in the U.S., in the Hungarian section of the C.P. Friend of [redacted] was a member of the OSS during the war and served in Italy and other places. His house is a large one of over 85 rooms and surrounded by armed guards and police dogs. Poses as a builder. (enclosed is photo of [redacted] in uniform at Bari Italy.

[redacted] of the Daily Worker Orchestra. former lover of [redacted] of the Red dancers' group. [redacted] worked with [redacted] during [redacted] stay in the U.S. [redacted] also served in the Loyalist army in Spain from 1937-39. During World War II he worked in army camps as a musician. About 1945 he jumped to Mexico to avoid being apprehended as a Red agent or to testify. He worked in Mexico as a composer of music. Actually he worked with [redacted], an old time cheka and G.P.U. agent since 1920. She was also in Germany and Spain and works for the Russians since 1939. She is also an art critic for the newspaper Excelsior. She claims to have broken with the Communists but in reality hasn't. Len uses being a music teacher as a front to have large gatherings in his home.

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b7C

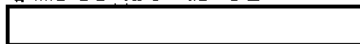
Samuel J. Novick - Mexican address 49 Calle Roma (penthouse) New York former business address- Wholesale Radio Corporation, Lafayette Radio Corp., American Electronics Corp., 100 6th Avenue, New York City. He is known to the F.B.I. in connection with the [redacted] cases. Sponsors Russian agents into the U.S. and other activities. Supposedly works as engineer for H. Steele, large manufacturer and businessman and defender of Commies.

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b7C

[redacted] in same position as S.J. Novick.

[redacted] known to me since 1934. Small time singer. C.P. member in New York since 1932. Joined Lincoln Brigade in 1937. Wounded in neck. Is now working with Maltz and as a front claims he is an artist (painter). Also friend of Adomian and Melkin.

Photograph of



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C



b6

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 6/12/61

FROM : Legat, Mexico [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

Re Director's letter dated 6/2/61 which requested explanations as to the failure to submit a letter in this matter by 5/15/61. The letter was in fact submitted on 5/22/61.

This matter has been assigned to SA [redacted] and enclosed herewith is a memorandum from him explaining that his delay in submitting the necessary letter on time was due to the fact that it was necessary to review [redacted] [redacted] also that he desired to include the views of the American Communist Group with regard to the attempted invasion of Cuba in April, 1961.

A large amount of work was necessary in the preparation of this letter, particularly to streamline the information and synopsise it in a communication which would not be too lengthy.

I have been supervising this matter but was absent from Mexico City to attend conferences at the Seat of Government and for annual leave from 5/7 to 5/25/61. In my absence Relief Supervisor SA [redacted] was supervising security matters, and in the attached memorandum he points out that it was not called to his attention that a letter in this case was due by 5/15/61, and no tickler came up for this purpose.

When there are deadlines set by O-1 for the submission of letters or reports, I make administrative ticklers for this purpose and did make one in this connection. I am at a loss to understand what happened to the tickler and have made inquiries in this office regarding this matter but

5 Bureau (Encls. 10)
(1 Foreign Liaison Section)

1 Mexico City

JFD:mms

(6)

REC-3

100-422116-70

EX-107

3 JUN 15 1961

78 AUG 11 1961

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b7C

SUB CONTROL

Re []

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have been unable to determine what happened to the tickler.

RECOMMENDATION:

I have very forcefully pointed out to SA [] his delinquency in this matter and the necessity for submitting communications to the Bureau by deadline dates. SA [] now fully realizes the importance of this and assures me that there will be no recurrence of such an error.

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No further administrative action is recommended with respect to SA [] nor to Relief Supervisor [] who had no knowledge of the deadline in this matter.

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Legat, Mexico [redacted]

DATE: 6/12/61

FROM :

SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

You requested an explanation of the failure to submit letter dated 5/22/61, captioned "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS - C," on 5/15/61 as promised on O-1 form received 4/20/61.

The file captioned "AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO, IS - C," is a control file dealing with the group as a whole. It does not, however, contain information of a current nature on individual subject cases. Therefore, in order to prepare the letter to the Bureau, it was necessary to review [redacted]

[redacted] so as to furnish the Bureau the most current information. These file reviews, coupled with frequent contacts with the principal informants in this field to substantiate or furnish additional information on these individuals, occasioned the seven-day delay in submitting the letter. In addition, I felt it desirable to include the views of the ACGM with regard to the abortive invasion attempt of Cuba toward the end of April, 1961.

I regret this occurrence and fact that I did not notify the Bureau that there would be a delay and will make every effort to see that it does not recur.

JCS:mms
(6)

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100-422116-90

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : LEGAT, MEXICO [REDACTED]

DATE: 6/12/61

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b7C
b7E

FROM :

SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
IS - C

The writer assumed supervisory functions of the Security Desk as a Relief Supervisor in the absence of the Legat on 5/8/61.

Instant file reflects that the 0-1 form dated 4/12/61, from the Bureau was received on 4/19/61, and returned to the Bureau on 4/20/61, advising that a report would be submitted on 5/15/61. This matter was handled prior to the writer's assuming Relief Supervisory duties and the writer was not aware that a report had been promised by 5/15/61, and instant file did not subsequently come up on tickler giving the writer an opportunity to review the file.

SWP:mms/epk
(6)

100-422116-90

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. E. Belmont

DATE: June 16, 1961

FROM : Mr. J. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP
IN MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Bureau letter to Legal Attache, Mexico City, dated June 2, 1961, requested explanations for failure to submit a communication in this matter by May 15, 1961, a deadline set by the Legal Attache, Mexico City. The requested letter was submitted to the Bureau on May 22, 1961.

Legal Attache, Mexico City, letter June 12, 1961, shows the matter was assigned to Special Agent [redacted], who explained that voluminous file reviews and contacts with sources occasioned the seven-day delay.

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Special Agent [redacted] Relief Supervisor acting in the absence of Legal Attache J. F. Desmond, explained he was not aware the communication was promised to the Bureau by May 15, 1961, because no administrative tickler was available to call this matter to his attention.

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Special Agent Desmond, who was at the Seat of Government for conferences and subsequent annual leave from May 7, 1961, to May 25, 1961, advised that he had prepared an administrative tickler to follow the submission of the communication; however, for some inexplicable reason, the tickler was lost.

Special Agent Desmond advised that those responsible now realize the importance and necessity of submitting communications by deadline dates and recommends no further administrative action.

100- 422116

REC-3

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Administrative Division
- 1 - Personnel File SA [redacted]
- 1 - Personnel File SA Desmond
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Foreign Liaison
- 1 - [redacted]

EX-107

JUN 23 1961

TC:scd
(9)

50 JUN 28 1961

b6
b7C

*File in
Reaction Section*

Act Control

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
100-422116

OBSERVATIONS:

The requested communication has been received and appropriately handled.

Special Agent [] by letters June 6 and June 9, 1961, was censured and transferred from Mexico City for the manner in which he handled his assignments in the Office of the Legal Attache.

b6
b7C

Special Agent Desmond was censured by letter June 6, 1961, for ineffectual supervision of the Legal Attache's Office.

Without the availability of an administrative tickler, Special Agent [] could not be expected to know the communication was promised to the Bureau by May 15, 1961.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

Because of the facts set out in the above observations, the Domestic Intelligence Division recommends no further administrative action.

TC

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
cfro

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-422116)

DATE: 7/18/61

FROM : Legat, Mexico

82822

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO
IS - C

ReBulet 6/21/61.

RefBulet has been carefully reviewed, and a report on the ACGM will be prepared to reach the Bureau by 9/15/61.

Inasmuch as one of the two agents who worked on such matters in this office has been transferred, it is not believed that a comprehensive report in this matter could be prepared at an earlier date.

I have noted the statement in reflet that it is possible the recent Supreme Court decision with regard to the CP, USA registration and membership may add significance to the ACGM. Continuing efforts are being made by personnel of this office to develop additional coverage in the ACGM. It will be recognized, however, that the majority of CP members who come to Mexico are of the "hard core" type. Most of these individuals do not appear at this time to be susceptible to possible development as informants. This fact, coupled with the restrictions naturally existent in the operations of this office, makes it appear that the development of any first-rate informants among the present ACGM in Mexico will be extremely difficult. In this connection, it is suggested that the Bureau consider advising the various continental offices where CP subjects now reside to consider the possibilities of sending to Mexico informants or potential informants in the event that the recent Supreme Court decision results in additional U. S. citizens seeking residence in Mexico.

In addition, a study is being made at this time to determine whether or not the current characterization of the ACGM fully portrays the potential dangerousness of the group, and in the event this characterization is changed, it will be so noted in the report to be prepared on the ACGM.

I shall continue to give my personal attention to the investigations of the ACGM in Mexico.

2 - Bureau
1 - Mexico City

WRH/bjc

62 JUL 28 1961

9 JUL 25 1961

*9/14/61
90-205 - Legat Mexico
Bu De - 9/15/61
Vol. Review to files
Ref with such Bu. 9/15/61
2/11*

b3
b7E